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SWITZERLAND.

MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xvii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			Swiss Money			German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	Cts.	L.	S.	D.	Fr.	Cent.	M.	Pf.	Fl.	Kr.	
—	1	—	—	1½	—	5	—	4	—	2	
—	2½	—	—	1½	—	12½	—	10	—	5	
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20	—	10	
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20	
—	12½	—	—	6½	—	62½	—	50	—	25	
—	20	—	—	9¾	1	—	—	80	—	40	
—	25	—	—	1	—	25	1	—	—	50	
—	50	—	—	2	—	50	2	—	1	—	
—	75	—	—	3	—	75	3	—	1	50	
1	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	—	
1	25	—	—	5	—	6	25	5	2	50	
1	50	—	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	—	
1	75	—	—	7	—	8	75	7	3	50	
2	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	—	
2	25	—	—	9	—	11	25	9	4	50	
2	50	—	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	—	
3	—	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	
4	—	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	
5	—	—	—	1	—	25	—	20	—	—	
25	—	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	
125	—	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	

SWITZERLAND,
AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF
ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER.

WITH 35 MAPS, 9 PLANS, AND 9 PANORAMAS.

ELEVENTH REMODELLED EDITION.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1885.

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

P R E F A C E.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldro, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twentieth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. N. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. W. Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Savoy, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-

formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the *Topographical Atlas of Switzerland* and on *Dufour's Map* (p. xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities. To the present edition are added new maps of the Tödi, Trift, and Aletsch districts, and a new panorama of the Eggishorn from Imfeld's original.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Krüsi* of Bâle and *Bürkli* of Zürich (50 c. each), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ in.). — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = Room.	E. = East, eastern.
B. = Breakfast.	W. = West, western.
D. = Dinner.	r. = Right.
L. = Light.	l. = Left.
A. = Attendance.	hr. = Hour.
M. = English mile.	min. = Minute.
ft. ('') = Engl. foot.	carr. = Carriage.
N. = North, northern.	S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
S. = South, southern.	I.A.C. = Italian Alpine Club.
N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. With regard to distances, see Preface.	



I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best time. Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but in ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi, the routes through the Bernese Oberland, and most of the higher Alpine carriage-routes at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc.

Distribution of Time. ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from Bâle to Neuhausen; visit the <i>Falls of the Rhine</i> ; by railway from Dachsen to Zürich (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12)	1
Zürich and the Uetliberg (R. 13)	1
From Zürich by railway to Zug; by steamboat to Arth; by railway to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> (RR. 23, 28, 26)	1
From the Rigi by railway to Vitznau (or on foot to Wäggis); by steamboat to Lucerne, and one day at Lucerne (RR. 26, 25, 24)	1
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> to Brunnen; visit the Rütti, Axenstein, etc. (R. 25)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to Flüelen; by the St. Gotthard Railway to Götschenen; by omnibus or on foot to Andermatt (RR. 25, 30, 31) .	1
By diligence over the Furka to the Rhone Glacier (R. 33); walk over the Grimsel to the Grimsel Hospice (R. 52).	1
Walk down the Haslital (Handeck Fall) to Meiringen (RR. 52, 49)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the Bernese Oberland, by the Scheideck, to [the Faulhorn (RR. 49, 48)	1
Descend the Faulhorn to Grindelwald (Grindelwald Glaciers) (RR. 48, 47)	1
Walk from Grindelwald over the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen (Staubbach) (RR. 47, 45)	1
Walk or ride to Mürren and the Schmadri Fall and back; drive to Interlaken (RR. 46, 45)	(1)

I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

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	Days
Morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; in the afternoon by steamer to the <i>Giessbach</i> and back (RR. 44, 51)	1
By railway to <i>Därligen</i> ; by steamer to <i>Spiez</i> ; [walk to <i>Wimmis</i> ; walk or ride to the top of the <i>Niesen</i> (RR. 43, 42)	(1)
Descend from the <i>Niesen</i> to <i>Frutigen</i> ; drive or walk to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 53)	1
Walk from <i>Kandersteg</i> over the <i>Gemmi</i> to <i>Bad Leuk</i> (R. 53)	1
Drive to <i>Leuk</i> station (R. 53); by railway to <i>Visp</i> (R. 78); walk to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> (R. 82); drive to <i>Zermatt</i> (R. 82)	1
Walk to the <i>Rifel Inn</i> , ascend the <i>Gornergrat</i> , and return to <i>Zermatt</i> (R. 83)	1
Excursions from <i>Zermatt</i> (<i>Gorner-Glacier</i> , <i>Schwarzsee</i> , <i>Hörnli</i> , etc.) (R. 83)	1
Walk back to <i>Visp</i> (R. 82); by railway to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 78)	1
To <i>Chamonix</i> over the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête-Noire</i> (RR. 74, 73)	1
<i>Chamonix</i> (R. 72)	1
To <i>Vernayaz</i> by <i>Triquent</i> and <i>Salvan</i> (R. 73); by railway to <i>Montreux</i> (R. 65)	1
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<i>Geneva</i> and Environs (RR. 64)	1
By railway to <i>Lausanne</i> ; several hours at <i>Lausanne</i> ; by railway in the afternoon to <i>Freiburg</i> (RR. 65, 61)	1
By railway to <i>Bern</i> (R. 61); at <i>Bern</i> (R. 40)	1
By railway to <i>Bâle</i> (R. 4); at <i>Bâle</i> (R. 1)	1

A few additional days may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited. *Rorschach* (p. 71) and *Zürich* (comp. R. 14) are good starting-points.

	Days
Railway from <i>Rorschach</i> to <i>Heiden</i> , walk over the <i>Kaien</i> to <i>Trogen</i> , and over the <i>Gäbris</i> to <i>Gais</i> (R. 17)	1
Walk from <i>Gais</i> to <i>Weissbad</i> , the <i>Wildkirchli</i> , and the <i>Ebenalp</i> ; return to <i>Weissbad</i> , thence to <i>Appenzell</i> (R. 17)	1
Walk from <i>Appenzell</i> to <i>Gais</i> , and over the <i>Stoss</i> to <i>Altstädten</i> in the Rhine Valley (R. 87); train to <i>Ragatz</i> (R. 87)	1
<i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 88, 89)	1
Diligence to <i>Thusis</i> ; walk through the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge, and return to <i>Thusis</i> (R. 94); walk by the <i>Schynstrasse</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 94)	1
Diligence over the <i>Julier</i> to <i>Silvaplana</i> (R. 98) and <i>St. Moritz</i> ; walk to <i>Pontresina</i> (RR. 100, 101)	1
Ascend the <i>Piz Languard</i> (R. 101)	1
Diligence over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> , <i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Sondrio</i> (R. 103) (or diligence over the <i>Maloja</i> to <i>Chiavenna</i> and <i>Colico</i>)	1
<i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Colico</i> (R. 103); steamer to <i>Como</i> (R. 111)	1
Return by steamer to <i>Bellagio</i> (<i>Villa Melzi</i> , <i>Serbelloni</i> , and <i>Carlotta</i>); then by <i>Menaggio</i> and <i>Porlezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> (R. 110)	1
Carriage from <i>Lugano</i> to <i>Luino</i> (R. 110); steamer to the <i>Borromean Islands</i> and to <i>Pallanza</i> or <i>Stresa</i> (R. 108)	1
Steamboat to <i>Laveno</i> , and back by the <i>St. Gotthard Railway</i> to <i>Lucerne</i>	1
Or by diligence over the <i>Simplon</i> to <i>Brieg</i> (R. 78)	1

So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

I. EIGHT DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.*)

- 1st. From Bâle (or Constance or Romanshorn) to Zürich. Uetliberg.
- 2nd. To Zug, Arth, the Rigi, and Lucerne.
- 3rd. Over the Brünig to Brienz, the Giessbach, and Interlaken (or by railway to Thun, and thence to Interlaken).
- 4th. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald.
- 5th. Over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen.
- 6th. Through the Haslital (Handeck Fall) to the Grimsel Hospice.
- 7th. By the Grimsel, the Rhone Glacier, and the Furka to Andermatt or Göschenen.
- 8th. To Flüelen, Lucerne, and Bâle.

II. TWELVE OR FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.*)

- 1st-6th. As in Tour I.
- 7th. Over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier. Drive to Fiesch; walk or ride to the Hôtel Eggishorn; walk to summit the same evening or next morning. (Two additional days: — Walk by the Riederalp to the Belalp. — Ascend the Sparrenhorn, descend to Brieg, and take the train to Visp.)
- 8th. Drive to Brieg, take train to Visp, walk or ride to St. Niklaus, and walk, ride, or drive to Zermatt.
- 9th. Ascend the Riffelberg and Gornergrat, etc.
- 10th. Return to Visp.
- 11th. To Bad-Leuk and over the Gemmi to Kandersteg.
- 12th. To Spiez and Thun (train to Bâle, or to Bern and Geneva).

III. SIXTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.*)

- 1st-9th. As in Tour II.
- 10th. To Visp, and by train to Martigny.
- 11th. Over the Tête-Noire or the Col de Balme to Chamonix.
- 12th. Excursions from Chamonix.
- 13th. By Salvan to Vernayaz; by train to Montreux.
- 14th, 15th. To Vevey, Lausanne, and Geneva.
- 16th. To Freiburg, Bern, and Bâle (or from Bern to Neuchâtel).

IV. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.*)

- 1st-8th. As in Tour II.
- 9th. Ascend the Gornergrat and return to St. Niklaus.
- 10th. Cross the Augstbord Pass (ascent of Schwarzhorn) to Gruben.
- 11th. Cross the Meiden Pass (ascent of Bella Tola) to St. Luc, Vissoye, or Zinal.
- 12th. At Zinal (visit the Alp Arpitetta, etc.).
- 13th. Cross the Col de Torrent to Evolena.
- 14th, 15th. At Evolena (Arolla and Ferrière), and return to Sion.
- 16th, 17th. Cross the Gemmi to Kandersteg and Thun (or by rail to Lausanne, Freiburg, and Bern).
(Or: 15th. From Evolena to Sion and Martigny. 16th-20th. To Chamonix, Geneva, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. SEVEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.*)

- 1st. From Bâle to Bern and Interlaken.
- 2nd. To Lauterbrunnen, and over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald.
- 3rd. Over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen.
- 4th. Over the Brünig to Lucerne; by Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm.
- 5th. From Arth by the St. Gotthard Railway to Laveno (S'resa, Borromean Islands).

I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

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- 6th. By *Luino* and the *Lake of Lugano* to *Bellagio*.
- 7th. Steamer to *Como*; back by the St. Gotthard Rail. to *Lucerne*, etc.

VI. EIGHT OR TEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen*.)

- 1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by *Arth* to the *Rigi-Kulm*.
- 2nd. Descend to *Vitznau*; steamer to *Brunnen* (*Axenstein, Rütti*, etc.).
(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Staffeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)
- 3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
- 4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
- 5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
- 6th. Walks at *Bellagio*; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
- 7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
- 8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

VII. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)

- 1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
- 6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
- 7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.
- 8th, 9th. At *Pontresina* (*Piz Languard*, etc.).
- 10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten*.
- 11th. Through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*) and *Coire*.
- 12th. To *Ragatz* (*Pfäfers*) and *Zürich*.

VIII. SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the *Valtellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)

- 1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
- 9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
- 10th. Through the *Valtellina* to *Bormio*.
- 11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch* (*Piz Umbrail*) to *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
- 12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls*).
- 13th. Cross the *Fluela-Pass* to *Davos*.
- 14th. *Landwasser Route* to *Tiefenkasten*.
- 15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

IX. ONE MONTH FROM GENEVA.

(*Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, Macugnaga, Simplon. Upper Rhône Valley, Tosa Fall, St. Gotthard, Lake of Lucerne, Rigi, Bernese Oberland*.)

- 1st. From *Geneva* by steamer to *Chillon*, and by train to *Aigle*.
- 2nd. Drive to *Champéry*.
- 3rd. Cross the *Col de Coux* and *Col de Golèse* to *Samoëns* and *Sixt*.
- 4th. Cross the *Col d'Anterne* to *Chamonix*.
- 5th, 6th. At *Chamonix*; excursions.
- 7th. Cross the *Col de Voza* to *Contamines*.
- 8th. Cross the *Col de Bonhomme* and the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*.
- 9th. Cross the *Col de la Seigne* to *Courmayeur*.
- 10th. Drive to *Châtillon* and walk or ride to *Val Tournanche*.
- 11th. Cross the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.
- 12th, 13th. At *Zermatt*; excursions.
- 14th. To *Saas* and *Mattmark*.
- 15th. To *Macugnaga* by the *Monte Moro*.
- 16th. Walk or ride to *Vogogna* (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the *Italian Lakes*).
- 17th. Cross the *Simplon* to *Brieg*.
- 18th. Drive to *Fiesch*; ascend *Eggishorn*.

I. PLAN OF EXCURSION.

- 19th. Drive to *Obergsteilen* (perhaps visit the *Rhone Glacier* thence) and cross the *Gries Pass* to the *Fall of the Tosa*.
 20th. Cross the *S. Giacomo Pass* to *Airolo*.
 21st. By train to *Flüelen*; steamboat to *Vitznau*.
 22nd. *Rigi*.
 23rd. To *Lucerne*.
 24th. Cross the *Brünig* to *Meiringen*.
 25th. To *Rosental* and *Grindelwald*.
 26th. Cross the *Wengernalp* to *Lauterbrunnen*; drive to *Interlaken*.
 27th. Visit *Giessbach*; steamboat from *Interlaken* to *Thun*.
 28th. To *Bern*; thence to *Bâle* or back to *Geneva*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the **Jura** (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 24) by the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 14) near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 12) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 182) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 183), in Canton Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 206), the *Dôle* (p. 205), the *Mont Tendre* (p. 194) and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 194) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 50), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 52), and *Santis* (p. 53) in Canton Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 35) and *Bachtel* (p. 40) near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 41) near Wesen; the *Alvier* (p. 43) near Sargans; the *Rigi* (p. 78), *Pilatus* (p. 85), *Mythen* (p. 93), *Niederbauen* (p. 74), and the *Frohnalpstock* (p. 76) near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 133) near the Lake of Thun; the *Moléson* (p. 221) and *Jaman* (p. 222) in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 202) in Savoy, near Geneva.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 395) and *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 393) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 405) between the lakes of Maggiore and Orta; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 260) near Aosta; the *Cramont* (p. 257) near Courmayeur.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Piz Languard* (p. 369), *Piz Ot* (p. 365), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 327), *Stänterhorn* (p. 354), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 334), *Piz Muraun* (p. 337), *Piz Pazzola* (p. 338), *Piz Nurschallaspitze* (p. 339), and *Badus* (p. 103) in the Grisons; the *Scheinige Platte* (p. 140), *Faulhorn* (p. 154), *Wengernalp* (p. 149), *Mürren* (p. 144), and the *Schilthorn* (p. 145) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 104) on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 108), *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 165), *Eggishorn* (p. 278), *Sparrhorn* (p. 271), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 171), *Pierre à voir* (p. 218), *Gornergrat* (p. 296), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 291), and *Bella Tola* (p. 290) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 252), *Flégère* (p. 244), and *Brévent* (p. 244) near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 384) on the Stelvio route.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard* (R. 30), rendered easily accessible by the new railway across it (opened in 1882); but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the *Spitzen* (RR. 94, 95), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 96). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn-Strasse* (p. 343) and the *Albula Pass* (R. 97); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 99, 100) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 103) crosses to the somewhat monotonous *Valtellina*. Very grand, though long and circuitous, is the route descending

the Engadine and crossing the *Reschen-Scheideck* (p. 386) and the *Stelvio* (R. 104) to the Valtellina. In Western Switzerland the *Simpton* (R. 78) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 76), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 151), *Zermatt* (p. 295), *Chamonix* (p. 240), *Courmayeur* (p. 257), *Macugnaga* (p. 302), and *Pontresina* (p. 366), at all of which experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

MINERAL BATHS. *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 316); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 363); *Ragatz* (p. 317); *Stachelberg* (p. 58); *Weissenburg* (p. 177); *Lenk* (p. 174); *Leuk* or *Loëche* (p. 170); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 216, 215); *St. Gervais* (p. 239).

SUMMER RESORTS, see p. xviii.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15s., if he frequents the best hotels, or one-third less if he selects the more modest inns, and avoids the expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In silver there are coins of 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (Those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, and Italian and Papal 1 fr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. pieces should be declined). In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. French gold is the most convenient coin, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 10*l.*, issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.).

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well

conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room from $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., table d'hôte 4-6 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally à la carte. When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., breakfast $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., table d'hôte $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity, and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxv).

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland. The charge for board and lodging varies from 4 to 10 or 15 fr., and at some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per pay. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels also take visitors 'en pension', usually charging $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr. per week extra for attendance.

Among the Swiss Summer Resorts may be mentioned: —

In NORTHERN SWITZERLAND: The *Weissenstein* (4213'; p. 14) near Soltau; *Langenbruck* (2355'; p. 11) and *Frenkendorf* (1119'; p. 11) near Lies-tal; the *Frohburg* (2772'; p. 12) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (3845'; p. 182) near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1345'; p. 30) and the *Uetliberg* (2864'; p. 36); *Wadenswil* (p. 38) and other places on the Lake of *Zürich* (1342'); *Schönenfels* and *Felsenegg* (3025'; p. 67) near Zug; *Wesen* (1410'; p. 41); *Stachelberg* (2178'; p. 58); *Richtsau* (3592') in the Klöntal (p. 62); *Hinter-Wäggital* (3802'; p. 39); the *Heinrichsbad* (2300', p. 45), near Herisau; *Rorschach* (1312'; p. 17); *Walzenhausen* (p. 47); *Heiden* (2645'; p. 50), *Gais* (3064'; p. 51), and *Weissbad* (2680'; p. 52) in Appenzell; *Wildhaus* (3622'; p. 56) in the Tog-genburg.

On the LAKE OF LUCERNE (1434'): *Lucerne* (p. 68); *Meggen* (p. 88); *Her-enstein* (p. 73); *Wäggis* (p. 73); *Beckenried* (p. 73); *Vitznau* (p. 73); *Gersau* (p. 71); *Brunnen* (p. 75); *Axenstein* (2330') and *Axenfels* (2156'; p. 75); *Seelisberg* (2772'; p. 74); *Bürgenstock* (2854'; p. 113); *Stoos* (4242'; p. 76); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262'; p. 80); *Kaltbad* (4701'); *First* (4747'); *Staffel* (5210'), and *Scheideck* (5407').

In UNTERALDEN: *Engelberg* (3314'; p. 110). In URI: The *Maderaner Thal* (4738'; p. 105); *Andermatt* (3738'; p. 102).

In the BERNESE OBERLAND: *Bern* (1765'; p. 125); *Thun* (1844'; p. 131); *Oberhofen* (p. 135); *Guntlen* (p. 135), and *Spiez* (p. 135) on the Lake of Thun (1837'); *Interlaken* (1863'; p. 136); *St. Beatenberg* (3760'; p. 140); the *Giessbach* (1857'; p. 160); *Mürren* (5348'; p. 144); *Grindelwald* (3468'; p. 151); *Engstlenalp* (6038'; p. 116).

On the LAKE of GENEVA, in the RHONE VALLEY, etc.: *Geneva* (1248'; p. 194); *Ouchy* (p. 206); *Lausanne* (p. 207); *Vevey* (p. 209); *Montreux* (p. 210); *Glion* (2554'; p. 212); *Aigle* (1375'; p. 215); *Bex* (1427'; p. 216); *Villars* (4166'; p. 225); the *Ormonts* (3704'; p. 219); *Château d'Oex* (3498'; p. 223); *Betelp* (7153'; p. 271); *Eggishorn* (7195'; p. 278); *Zermatt* (5315'; p. 295); the *Rifflalp* (7306'; p. 296) and *Riffelberg* (8429'; p. 296); *Fee* (5900'; p. 304); *St. Luc* (5456'; p. 290); *Zinal* (5505'; p. 288); *Evolena* (4521'; p. 284); *Chamomix* (3445'; p. 240).

In the GRISONS: *Samaden* (5670'; p. 365); *Pontresina* (5915'; p. 366); *St. Moritz* (6090'; p. 363); *Sils-Maria* (5895'; p. 361); *Schulte* (3970'; p. 375); *Davos* (5115'; p. 328); *Klosters* (3991'; p. 326); *Seewis* (2986'; p. 324); *Waldhäuser* (3615'; p. 333), near Flims; *Disentis* (3773'; p. 337); *Wiesen* (4771'; p. 330); *Churcalden* (3976'; p. 353).

On the SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALPS: *Lugano* (932'; p. 392); *Bellagio* (p. 413), *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (699'); *Pallanza* (p. 40?); and *Stresa* (p. 404), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); *Monte Generoso* (5561'; p. 395), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House. Luggage is rarely examined at the Swiss custom-house, but the formalities of the *douane* must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, and a piece of green crêpe or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock*, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6' long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10' between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate: and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that—'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless ab-

solutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of white wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tallow, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. olive oil, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. For inflammation of the skin, caused by the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine and starch are recommended. Another remedy is an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For diarrhoea 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

VI. Maps.

1. MAPS OF SWITZERLAND IN ONE SHEET: —

**Ziegler's neue Karte der Schweiz* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Karte (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

Leuthold's Karte (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

Keller's Karte (1 : 450,000), 6 fr.

**Leuzinger's neue Karte* (1 : 400,000), 8 fr.

2. MAPS ON A LARGER SCALE: —

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1 : 250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by R. C. Nichols (1 : 250,000), 4 sheets, 42s.

**Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, from surveys made by order

of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (not mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the **Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office (each sheet 1 fr.).

For Chamonix, *Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc*, and *Mieulet's Massif du Montblanc* (1 : 40,000).

For the Engadine, *Ziegler's Karte des Ober- und Unter-Engadin*, in 6 sheets (1 : 50,000).

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary; but the traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his pouch or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for glacier-expeditions. As a class, they will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the *certificated* guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. Like the guides, the 'voiturier' demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour to discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement, which the driver usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt of 2-3 hrs. being made about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-à-bancs', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss postal system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the *coupé* fare.

On important routes the *coupé* is generally engaged several days

beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, and giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will often avoid the *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountains-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, which include the driver's fee, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 15 grammes (about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 20 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 15 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. is 30 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. As to money-orders for foreign countries, which the traveller will probably seldom require, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now

upwards of 1000 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 8 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or 12 c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

X. Railways.

The Carriages in *German Switzerland* are constructed on the American plan, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are of the ordinary construction. Passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versa, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the conquest of Helvetia by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the *Rhaeti* were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 263) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 356), Septimer (p. 356), and Splügen (p. 347) to Bregenz (p. 330), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 192) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (Windisch, p. 17) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 16) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 322) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn (*ad finis*) in Thurgau, and Pfyn (p. 270) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name *Helvetii* had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About A.D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 337), *St. Gallen* (p. 46), *Einsiedeln* (p. 89), and *Beromünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zähringen (p. 127), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after Count Rudolph of *Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured *Albert*, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of *William Tell*.⁺

After the assassination of *Albert* by *John of Swabia* in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of *Henry* had declared their adherence to *Lewis the Bavarian*, the opponent of *Frederick the Handsome*. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 91) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 19) in 1386, at *Nafels* (p. 56) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 51) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer *Bern*, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 188) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 187), *Morat* (1476, p. 192), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the *Birs* (1444, p. 8).

In the *Swabian war* (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 8). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, ‘*Pas d’argent, pas de Suisses!*’

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of *Zwingli* was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 67) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the *Toggenburg war* (p. 55) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 90) and *Stans* (p. 109), but the national vigour was gone. The resist-

⁺ The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of *John of Winterthur* (*Vituduranus*, 1349) or that of *Conrad Justinger* of *Bern* (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the *Sarner Chronik* of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by *Egidius Tschudi* of *Glarus* (d. 1542), and still more by *Johann v. Müller* (d. 1809), while *Schiller’s* famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the *Danes* and *Icelanders*.

ance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population
according to the decennial census of 1st Dec. 1880.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.	Pop. of sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects		
1. Zurich . .	74, ⁸	30,298	283,134	806	3,338	317,576	4,234
2. Bern . .	294	65,828	463,163	1,316	1,857	532,164	1,810
3. Lucerne . .	54	129,190	5,402	152	62	134,806	2,496
4. Uri . . .	47	23,149	524	7	14	23,694	630
5. Schwyz . .	40	50,266	954	7	8	51,235	1,280
6. Unterwald .	33, ⁵	26,979	367	2	—	27,348	816
7. Glarus . .	29, ⁸	7,065	27,097	7	44	34,213	1,140
8. Zug . . .	10, ²	1,218	21,734	27	15	22,994	2,299
9. Freiburg . .	71, ¹	97,113	18,138	101	45	115,400	1,625
10. Soleure . .	34, ⁵	69,008	17,130	139	147	80,424	2,329
11. Bâle-ville .	1, ⁵	19,286	44,238	830	747	65,101	43,400
Bâle-camp. .	18, ⁵	12,099	46,679	233	270	59,271	3,230
12. Schaffhausen .	12, ⁹	4,165	33,890	30	263	38,348	2,949
13. Appenzell .							
(Rhodes ext.)	10, ⁷	3,694	48,088	18	158	51,958	4,723
(Rhodes int.)	7, ³	12,294	545	1	1	12,841	1,835
14. St. Gallen .	87, ⁷	126,177	83,429	380	505	210,191	2,392
15. Grisons . .	304, ¹	44,753	53,139	38	61	94,991	312
16. Aargau . .	60, ⁴	88,914	105,029	1,236	466	198,615	3,275
17. Thurgau . .	42, ⁸	27,122	71,821	120	489	99,552	2,315
18. Ticino . .	121, ⁶	130,083	356	11	317	130,777	1,072
19. Vaud . .	138, ⁷	18,160	219,439	578	544	238,730	1,717
20. Valais . .	226, ⁵	99,327	854	—	35	100,246	444
21. Neuchâtel .	34, ⁷	11,712	91,040	677	308	105,732	2,965
22. Geneva . .	12, ²	51,620	48,310	671	994	101,505	8,166
Total . .	1769, ³	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,816,102	1,608
Census of 1850 .	—	1,084,665	1,566,001	7,007	11,130	2,669,095	1,508
Increase . .	—	76,390	100,983	371	737	177,007	100

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The Bachtel, 40. — Excursions from Wesen; the Biberlichopf; Amden; the Speer, 41. — From Mühlhorn over the Kerenzenberg to Mollis, 42. — The Murgthal; the Roththorstock; the Widerstein-Furkel and Murgsee-Furkel, 42. — From Walenstadt over the Käserruck to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg, 43. — The Alvier. From Melts through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeuser-Thal to Vättis, 43.	
15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen	44
From Oerlikon to Dielsdorf; Regensberg, 44. — From Winterthur to Waldshut, 44. — From Winterthur to Rüti (Tössthal Railway), 44. — From Sulgen to Gossau, 45.	

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau	45
From Winkel to Urnäsch, 45. — Excursions from St. Gallen, 45. — Excursions from Rorschach; the Martins-tobel; the Möttelischloss; Walzenhausen; Meldegg; Horn, 47. — Excursions from Lindau, 48.	
17. The Canton of Appenzell	48
Chapel of St. Anthony; the Kaien, Gabris, and Stoss, 50, 51. — From the Weissbad over the Hohe Kasten to the Valley of the Rhine, 52. — The Wildkirchli and Ebenalp, 52. — The Sentis, 53. — From the Weissbad to Wildhaus, 54.	
18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley	55
Ascent of the Speer from Ebnet or Nesslau, 55. — From Nesslau over the Kräzern Pass to Urnäsch, 55.	
19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal	56
The Rautispitz, Obersee, and Scheye, 57. — The Schiid, Fronalpstock, Oberblegisee, and Saasberg, 57. — Excursions from Stachelberg. The Pantenbrücke, Ueliap, Upper Sandalp, and Tödi, 58, 59. — From Linththal over the Kistenpass to Ilanz, 60.	
20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen	60
21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel	61
From the Muottatal to Altdorf over the Kinzig Pass, and to Stachelberg by the Bisithal, 61, 62. — The Glärnisch, 62.	
22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal	63
From Elm over the Segnes Pass to Flims; over the Panixer Pass or the Sether Furkato Ilian, 64. — From Elm over the Ramin Pass to Weisstannen, 64. — From Elm over the Sardona Pass, the Scheibe Pass, or the Muttenthaler Grat to Vättis, 64. — From Elm over the Ricketli Pass to Linththal, 64.	

1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The BADEN STATION (Pl. D, 1), at Klein-Basel, is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge. The Baden time is 4 min. in advance of the Swiss. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION (Pl. H, J, 6, 7) in Bâle, on the S. side of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhine Bridge. These two stations are connected by a junction-line, crossing the river (a journey of 10 min.; fare 1 fr., 70 c., or 50 c.). *Tramway*, see below.

Hotels. *TROIS ROIS (Plan a; D, 4), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr. At the Central Station, *HÔTEL EULER (Pl. b; H, 6), R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; opposite to it, *HÔTEL SUISSE (Pl. c; H, 6), R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4-5 fr.; HÔTEL JURA; HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. p; H, 6); HÔTEL NATIONAL; *HÔTEL HOFER (Pl. o; H, 6), R. & A. 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; FAUCON (Pl. d; G, 6), corner of the Elisabethen-Str. — In the town: *SCHIFF (Pl. k; F 6), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1 fr.; SAUVAGE (Pl. e; E, 5); CIGOGNE (Pl. f; D, 5), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; HÔTEL CENTRAL, opposite the post-office; COURONNE (Pl. g; D 4), BELLEVUE (Pl. h; D 4), both on the Rhine; POST (Pl. i; E 5). — At Klein Basel, on the right bank of the Rhine: HÔTEL KRAFT (Pl. m; D, 3), R. & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; CROIX BLANCHE (Pl. l; D, 3), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., both on the Rhine; BASLER HOF (Pl. n; D, 2), R. & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; HÔTEL SCHRIEDER, near the Baden Station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Basel, Bâle

Gr. Basel

I
1. Léman
2. Bâle
3. Denkmal St. Jakob
4. Kämbelmauer, Baslerstrasse

Kirchen

5. St. Blasii (ehem. Kloster)
6. St. Elisabeth
7. Obermünster
8. St. Martin
9. Minster
10. Peters K.
11. Prediger
12. Peterskirche
13. Münster-Münsterbibliothek
14. Johann
15. Peter und Paul
16. Post u. Telegraph
17. Rathaus
18. Sommer-Torhaus
19. Spital
20. Schlossmühle
21. Universitätshaus
22. Universität
23. Irchelpark
24. Theater

F.5.
P.5.
P.5.
E.5.
E.5.

G.2.
G.3.
E.5.
D.4.
B.5.
C.3.
F.3.
C.7.
Z.4.
E.3.
D.4.
E.4.
C.5.
AB.5.
F.4.
B.4.
D.6.
F.3.

R.
H.
E.
N.

S. Jakob
Kirche

St. Jakob
Kirche



Kl. Basel

6. Katholischer Bahnhof
Kirchen

25. St. Jakob
26. St. Theodor
27. Kindergarten
28. Klingenthal
29. Kämbelhaus

D.1.
B.2.
E.2.
C.3.
EE.2.

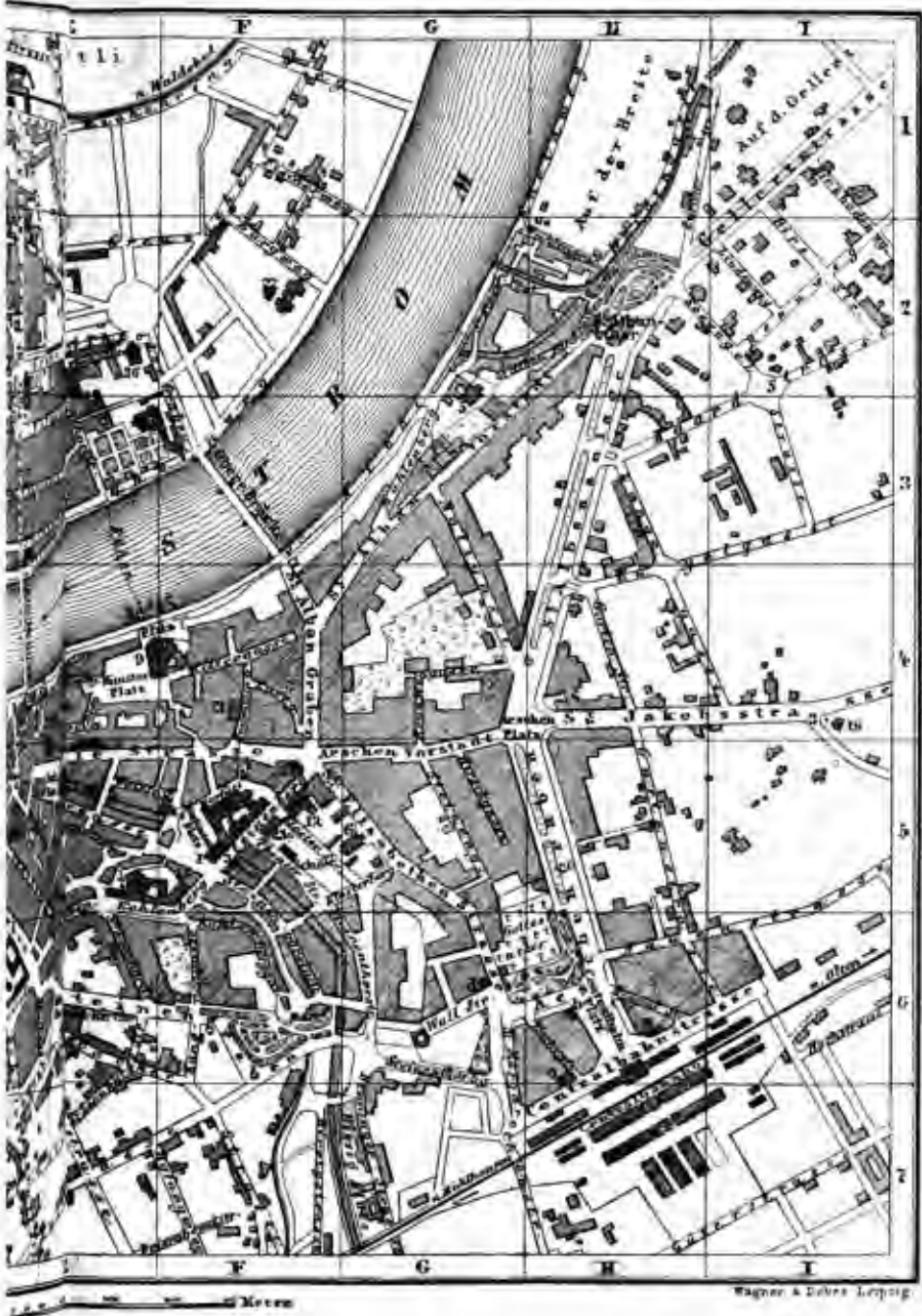
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E.10.

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E.13.
E.14.

E.15.





Cafés. *Trois Rois*, on the Rhine; *Kunsthalle*; *du Théâtre*; *National*, on the right bank of the Rhine, by the bridge, with a terrace. — **Confec-tioners** (who sell 'Baseler Leckerli'). *Wirz*, near the bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzy*, Freien-Str. 19; *Brüderlin, Steiger*, both in the Schneidergasse.

Restaurants. At the *Central* and the *Baden* station. *Kibiger*, Bar-füsser-Platz. *Bühlér's Bierhalle*, Steinen Suburb (handsome locality). — In *Klein-Basel*: *Burgvogtei*, a 'Bierhalle' with garden and open-air theatre. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. 18; 1 4), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7, on Sun. 6 p.m. (80 c.); concerts also at *Michel's Garden*, at the *Erlen-Park*, 1 1/4 M. from the town, and in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 8). *Thoma's Biergarten*, near the Central Station.

Tramway between the Central and Baden Stations, by the *Obere Brücke*, every 10 min. — **Cabs.** For 1/4 hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 60 c.; for a drive to either of the railway-stations the rates are the same. From one of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 1fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1 1/2, 3-4 pers. 2 1/2 fr., each box 30 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 2 fr. for the first 1/4 hr. and 1 fr. for each additional 1/4 hr.

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Freien-Str. (Pl. 16; E 5); also at the railway-stations.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, F, 4), entered from the *Pfalz* (p. 5); 1 fr. Warm baths: *Staufer-Schmid*, Martinigasse; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.

Zoological Garden outside the Steinenthör (p. 8); admission 1/2-1 fr.

Picture Gallery (1/2 fr.) in the new *Kunsthalle* on the Steinenberg (p. 7); another at *Lang's*, Freien-Str.

English Church Service in a chapel at the *Hôtel des Trois Rois*.

Bâle, or *Basel* (871'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 61,399), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilæa*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, which had been established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. to the S.E., see p. 16). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501.

The town lies on the left bank of the *Rhine*, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the right bank by three **Bridges**. The wooden *Alte Brücke*, 200 yds. in length, is partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge rises a triangular obelisk, with a thermometer, a barometer, and a small bronze figure of the 'Lälen-könig' (p. 4). Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. F, 3), an iron bridge borne by two buttresses. Below the old bridge is the *Untere Brücke* (Pl. B, 4), completed in 1882.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 9; E, F, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with its two conspicuous towers, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 9) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 13). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old building was almost demolished by an earthquake, but it was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. The *Towers*, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. Of the original structure the N. portal,

or *St. Gallus* gateway, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior is undergoing thorough restoration.

The **Interior** is open to the public in summer on Wed., 2-4 p.m. (entrance in the cloisters); at other times 50c. (mediaeval collection and council-hall 50c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives in the Münsterplatz No. 13, but in summer he is generally to be found in the church (Knock). The church, which is 71 yds. long and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. wide, was skilfully restored in 1852-56. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curious relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1165; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The modern stained glass in the three large upper windows of the lofty choir, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by Eckert and Röttiger of Zurich; the lower, representing the Last Supper and Crucifixion, are by Gsell of Paris; the newest window, exhibiting Christ as Judge of the world, is from the Stained-glass Institution of Munich. The window at the W. end, containing portraits of Emp. Henry II. and the Empress Kunigunde, and those of the burgomaster Meyer and the Reformer John (Ecclompadius (see below)), is also from Munich. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a reformation of the Church in head and members; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448.

The **Mediaeval Collection**, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public, Sun., 10.30 to 1; at other times adm. 1/2 fr.; illustrated catalogue in French and German, 1/2 fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information). **GROUND FLOOR.** *Vestibule:* antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the '*Latzenkönig*', a large crowned head from the clock of the old gate-tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge, containing a mechanism which caused it to protrude its tongue and roll its eyes. Figures of this kind were not uncommon in the 15th cent., and the popular story that this head was originally erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel is a mere myth. — The *Waffenhalte*, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the **FIRST FLOOR**. In the *Concilium Saal*, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1131 &c. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from

churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous "Death Dance" of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th cent., and erroneously attributed to Holbein. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs. — We next enter the *Saal für Profanarchitectur*, which contains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. — In the following room, the *Saal für Haussalterthümer*, is a collection of mediæval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the *Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin*, of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, and dating from 1607. The adjoining *Gothic Room* of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. — Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of *Handicrafts*: in the first are fine specimens of iron work, bindings of books, goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stoves, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of *Domestic and Kitchen Utensils*, chiefly from mediæval Bâle. — **SECOND FLOOR.** The *Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer* contains interesting specimens of old instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden wind-instruments. — In the *Saal für kirchliche Alterthümer* are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled *Votive Tablet* presented by Duchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The *Saal für Costume* is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th cent. — Lastly, the *Saal für Rechts- und Staatsalterthümer* contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the 14th-18th centuries.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive ***Cloisters**, constructed in the 15th cent., restored in 1869-73, and used until recently as family burial-places. They extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, which is said to have once stood here. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing survey of the green river and the distant hills of the Black Forest. Behind the Münster are the house of *Erasmus of Rotterdam* (d. 1536) and a statue of *Ecolampadius* (d. 1531).

In the Augustinergasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. 14; F, 4; open on Sun., 10.15 to 12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 1 fr.), containing a natural history collection and (on the upper floor) a picture-gallery and collection of antiquities.

The **Picture Gallery** is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32 and here produced several of his best works. In the vestibule (left) a cast of the lion-gate at Mycenae. The **STAIRCASE** is adorned with frescoes of Gaea, Flora, and Apollo by *Böcklin*; then three cartoons for the ceiling-painting in the choir of St. Ludwig's church at Munich, by *Cornelius*; Chriemhilde's lament, the cartoon of a picture in the Nibelungen Saloon at Munich, by *Schnorr*; Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the cartoon of a painting in the château of Rheineck, by *Steinle*; also a number of casts from antiques and from sculptures by *Canova*, *Rietschel*, *Hähnel*, *Chaponnier*, and *Trippel*, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. — **ANTE-ROOM.** 2-4. Old and modern copies of Holbein's obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber; pictures by old masters of Bâle and other places in Switzerland. — **DRAWINGS.** Among them are 78 by *H. Holbein the Younger*, and 100 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish

masters: 80-82. *Ambr. Holbein*; 85-101. *H. Holbein the Elder*; 127-130. *M. Schongauer*; 131-134. *H. Baldung Gruen*; 135-137. *A. Dürer*; 140. *H. Sebald Beham*; 145. *H. Schäufelin*; then, 155. *Raphael*, God commanding Noah to build the ark, the design for a painting on the dome of the Stanza dell'Eliodoro in the Vatican; 156. *Titian*, Landscape with the flight to Egypt.

— **Pictures.** 1. *Holbein the Elder*, Death of the Virgin. *H. Holbein the Younger*, 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *13. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16, 18. Erasmus; 19. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism; *20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. Last Supper; 22. Lais Corinthiaca, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 23. The same lady as Venus with Cupid; *26. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus, for which Elector Maximilian offered 30,000 fl. in 1641; 34. Portrait of the printer Froben; 35. A London merchant. 38, 39. *Ambrose Holbein*, Portraits of boys; *H. Fries* (of Freiburg), 45-51. From the history of Mary; 52-54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freiburg. *N. M. Deutsch*; 42. Bathsheba, 44. Beheading of John the Baptist, 45. Pyramus and Thisbe; 58. *M. Grünewald*, Resurrection; 65. *M. Schongauer*, St. Joachim; *H. Baldung Grien*, 75. Death kissing a woman, 76. Death grasping a woman by the hair, 77. Crucifixion, 78. Nativity. *L. Cranach*, 82, 83. Miniature portraits of Luther and his wife, 84. Lucretia. 106-113. *French-Burgundian master*, Prototype representations. 114, 115. *Tob. Stimmer* (of Schaffhausen, 1564), Portraits of a Zurich magistrate and his wife; 127. *Dirk van Sandvoort*, Songstress and flute-player; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 134. *Musicians*, 135. Rustic interior, 241. Smoker. 182. *Teniers the Elder*, Village tavern; 148. *H. Aldegrever*, The Anabaptist prophet D. Joris of Delft; 152. *Rigaud*, Portrait of M. Schaub; 165. *Gudin*, Sea-piece; 183. *W. van Mieris*, Fishmonger; 185. *A. van de Velde*, Cows and sheep; 188. *K. du Jardin*, Trumpeter on horseback; 189. *Bergheem* Ital. landscape with cattle; 191. *S. Ruyssdael*, Landscape with figures; 193. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 194. *Rombouts*, Forest scene; 198. *Velvet Brueghel*, Landscape with numerous figures; 200. Old copy from *Raphael*, Joan of Aragon; 230. *J. Asselyn*, Evening landscape (Rome); 231. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of an ecclesiastic; 232. *Mabuse*, Adoration of the Magi; 235. *J. van de Meer van Haarlem*, Horsemen in a forest; 236. *Paul Bril*, St. Francis; 243. *W. van Aelst*, Breakfast; 249, 250. *Egbert van Heemskerk*, Tavern scenes; *Jos. Koch*, 274. Macbeth and the witches, 275-277. Roman landscapes. 285. *Overbeck*, Death of St. Joseph; 286. *Schnorr*, 'Domine quo vadis?'; 295. *Zwengauer*, Sunset; 296. *Feuerbach*, Idyl; 297. *Lessing*, Forest landscape. — **MODERN SWISS MASTERS.** 327. *Anton Graf*, Portrait of himself; 334. *Veillon*, Venice; *Baragli-Cattaneo*, 335. Tasso, 390. Lady performing music; 391. Fiesco; *Vautier*, 336. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; 336 a. The involuntary confession. 339-343. *J. Frey*, Italian and Spanish landscapes; *Stückelberg*, 346. Festival of St. Mary in the Saline Mts., 347. Mariettes, 348. The painter's children; 349. *Aur. Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; *F. Koller*, 350. Cows watering, 351. Horses on a road through a dale, 352. Cows by a lake; *Böcklin*, 353. Diana hunting, 355. Penitent Magdalene, 356. Centaurs, 356 a. Sacred grove. 357. *Diday*, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; *Gleyre*, 358. Pentheus pursued by the Maenads, 359. 'Charmense'; 360-362. *Steffan*, Landscapes; *Van Muyden*, 363. Ital. woman with sleeping child, 364. Roman market scene; 367. *Leop. Robert*. Wounded bandit and his wife; *Zind*, 371. Harvest, 372. Forest landscape; *Calame*, 374. The Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, 375. Forest scene; 376. *Bocion*, The harbour of Ouchy; *E. Girardet*, 378. Fortune teller, 379. Village barber, 380. Snow-ballings; 382. *A. Corrodi*, Boating party; 389. *Staelhi*, River scene; 392. *Schreiter*, Furrier; *Diethelm Meyer*, 393, 393 a. Girls from the Haslital and from the Valais; 397. *Grob*, Portrait of Pestalozzi; *Anker*, 399. Quack, 400. Children's breakfast. — **SCULPTURES** in the picture gallery: Antique heads of Apollo and Hercules; *Imhof*, Rebecca; *Kissling*, Runner. *Scholeth*, Psyche (marble statues). — **MODERN DRAWINGS** (at the S. and opposite end of the collection). 2-23. *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface

at Munich; cartoons by Overbeck (26-35), Schwind (36-40), Genelli (41, 43), J. C. Koch (59, 50), Cornelius (51, 52), etc.

Collection of Antiquities. In the first room are casts; coins and medals; remains of the treasure of the cathedral; a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The **University Library** in the same building (open 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the Council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The **University** (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians Bernouilli, Merian, and Euler. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer Sebastian Münster (d. 1552) and the reformers Ecolampadius and Grynæus.

The **Rathaus** (Pl. 17; D, 4, 5), or Town Hall, in the Market-place, was erected in 1508 in the 'Burgundian' (late-Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal crozier resting on a fisherman's grapnel). The court contains a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 3), erected here in 1580.

The old gates and fortifications have been almost entirely removed, while the moat has been filled up and its site converted into promenades; but the handsome **Spalen-Thor** (*St. Paul*; D, 6), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the *St. Albansthör* on the S., and the *St. Johannsthör* on the N., have been restored.

Other MEDIEVAL STRUCTURES deserving mention are the late-Gothic *Fishmarket Fountain*, of the 15th cent., restored in 1851; the **Spalen Fountain** with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Holbein; and the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5; G, 2, 3). — The **Barfüsser-Church** (Pl. 4; E, 5), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a store-house. — The **Church of St. Martin** (Pl. 8; D, 4), was restored in 1851, when the choir was skilfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) **Church of St. Clara** (Pl. 25; D, 2, 3) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the MODERN BUILDINGS of Bâle is the Gothic ***St. Elisabethenkirche** (Pl. 6; G, 5), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858). The interior is worth seeing; observe the fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the **Kunsthalle** (adm. 1½ fr.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, which is adorned with good mural paintings by Brünner. On the staircase are frescoes by Stückelberg. — Adjacent are the **Theatre** (Pl. 23 a), designed by Stehlin, and the new **Musiksaal**. In the Petersplatz (Pl. C, 6) is the **Bernoullianum**, belonging to

the university, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy.

The **Zoological Garden**, adjoining the 'Nachtigallenwâldchen', outside the site of the Steinenthal, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Central Station (adm. 50c.-1fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss and other animals. Concerts are frequently given in the afternoon.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3; I, 4), about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of the Eschenthal, on the road to the Münster-Thal, by F. Schlöth, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy'.

The **Missionary Institutions** of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The **Mission House** (Pl. 13; C, 7) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several charitable institutions: the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E., the missionary institution on the *Crischona* (1722), 4 M. to the E., with splendid view, and the Reformatory at *Beuggen*, 12 M. to the E. (p. 21). — An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

2. From Bâle to Biel and Bern through the Münsterthal.

77 M. RAILWAY (*Jura, Bern & Lucerne Line*) to Biel (56 M.) in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 11 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 5 fr. 65c.; from Biel to Bern (21 M.) in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c. [Railway from Biel to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Through-carriages to Geneva and St. Maurice.]

The **Münsterthal**, French *Val Moutier*, watered by the *Birs*, is the grandest and most interesting in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with pines, while the broader basins are enlivened with meadows, villages, mills, and factories. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a route between *Arenticum* (Avenches, see p. 192), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 16), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. The railway through this beautiful valley forms a most interesting approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Bâle (871'), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 11) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and before (3 M.) *Mönchenstein* crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim*. On a wooded hill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., near Arlesheim (Ochs; Rösli), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

The train follows the right bank of the *Birs*. 7 M. *Aesch* (Sonne), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the pictures-

que ruin of *Pfeffingen*. On the right, before ($9\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Grellingen* (*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice; the valley then expands. *Schloss Zwingen*, on the right, was the seat of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14 M. *Laufen* (1155'; *Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwyl* it passes through two tunnels and crosses the Birs twice. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Liesberg*. $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôtel de la Gare), where the language changes from German to French. On the left is the ruined castle of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a manufactory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

24 M. *Delémont*, Ger. *Delsberg* (1430'; **Ours*; **Faucon*; *Hôtel Cuenat*, at the station; **Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town (3007 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

FROM *DELÉMONT* TO *PORRENTRUY* (18 M.) railway in $\frac{3}{4}\text{-}1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtetelle*, *Courfaiivre*, *Bassecourt*, and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Glovelier*, Ger. *Lielingen*. Beyond a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, we reach (11 M.) *St. Ursanne* ('Deux Clefs'), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 183), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Convergny*. Then (18 M.) *Porrentruy*, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1457'; **Ours*; **Cheval Blanc*), a considerable town (5614 inhab.) with an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. — The line leads hence to *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort* and *Vesoul*, forming the shortest route from Paris to Bern (express in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The line traverses the valley towards the S.E., and beyond ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf*, enters the **Münsterthal*, Fr. *Vul Moutier*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. The line is carried at first along the W., and afterwards (the most picturesque part) along the E. side of the valley, through these '*Gorges de Moutier*', by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. (A walk from Roche to Münster and Court is recommended.) In the middle of this defile are the glass-houses and forges of (30 M.) *Roche*. The train crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and reaches —

32 M. *Münster*, Fr. *Moutier* or *Moutier-Grandval* (1752'; 2133 inh.; *Krone*; *Hirsch*; *Ross Restaurant* near the station), a thriving village with a new Prot. church, prettily situated in a green dale.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN FROM MÜNSTER ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 14). About 5 min. to the N.E. of Münster, at the mouth of the gorge of Roche (see above) a road (diligence to St. Joseph daily at 2.55 p.m. in 1 hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 1982') and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Crémine* (Croix). It passes the watch-manufactory of M. Perret and ascends the gorge of the *Rausse*, to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänzenbrunnen* at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the top of which (4213') may easily be reached hence by the road in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (Carriage from Münster to the Weissenstein 25 fr.; from St. Joseph 15 fr.). The ascent of the Weissenstein from Munster is easier than from Soleure (p. 14), and the view is more striking.

The line traverses another wild and very picturesque gorge, the **Roches de Court*, high above the Birs, and beyond a long tunnel reaches (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Court** (2201'; *Ours*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370') to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sornviller*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tavannes**, Ger. *Duchsfelden* (2497'; **Krone*), a large village at the source of the Birs. The train ascends slightly, and passes under the *Pierre Pertuis* by means of a tunnel (1500 yds.).

The *Pierre Pertuis* (*petra pertusa*; 2598'), through which the high-road passes, is a natural opening in the rock, 30-40' high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 161. This defile, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and afterwards that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, crosses the *Suze* (or *Scheuss*), and reaches —

47 M. **Sonceboz** (2152'; *Couronne*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for *Chauxdefonds* (see p. 183).

The train crosses the Suze, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50 M. *La Heutte*; 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1942'; *Truite*). The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura range. Four tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rond-châtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (*Taubenloch*) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking *View of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes to —

56 M. **Bienne**, Ger. *Biel* (1444'; **Bielerhof*, at the station, D. 3 ft.; **Hot. Suisse*; *Couronne*; *Croix*; **Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient and thriving town (11,623 inhab.). The **Museum Schwab*, founded by Col. Schwab, and presented by him to the town, is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (open on Sund. and Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the N. end of the *Lake of Biinne*, as far as (1 M.) *Nidau*, with its old château, near the efflux of the *Zihl* or *Thürle* (p. 180). Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau and to the N. to Bözingen (Fr. Boujean).

Above Bienne, on the slopes of the Jura to the W. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; road 2 hrs.) is the Kurhaus of *Magglingen*, Fr. *Macolin* (2960'; pens. 8-11 fr.), noted for its fine air. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sennis to Mont Blanc. — Ascent of the *Chasseral* (by road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 180.

From Bienne to Soleure, see p. 15; to Neuchâtel and Geneva, see p. 180.

The RAILWAY FROM BIENNE TO BERN crosses the *Zihl* near ($58\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brügg*, and the *Aare* before (61 M.) *Busswyl*.

63 M. *Lyss* (*Hirsch*; *Restaur. Ritter*) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* to the S. (p. 193) and to *Soleure* to the N. (p. 15). $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Suberg*; 68 M. *Schüpfen*; 71 M. *München-Buchsee* (**Hôt. Kaech*; *Krone*; *Bär*), the seat of the cantonal seminary, which was transferred in 1885 to the former institute of E. v. Fellenberg at *Hofwyl*, situated 12 min. to the E. On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 16.

3. From Bâle to Bienne by Olten and Soleure.

63 M. RAILWAY in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 45 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*. 5 M. *Pratteln*, the junction for Zürich (p. 16). The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. Near ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Schöntal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1119'; *Wilder Mann*; *Löwe*), a pretty summer resort. Near Liestal, on the left, is the large prison of Canton Basel-Land, and beyond it the Cantonal Hospital.

9 M. *Liestal* (1033'; 4679 inh.; **Falke*, with salt-baths and extensive grounds, pens. from $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Schlüssel*; *Engel*; *Sonne*), prettily situated on the *Ergolz*, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land, or Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. The collection of coins contains Roman and Swiss specimens. — *Bienenberg* (Kurhaus, with salt-baths), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer resort, and about 1 M. beyond it is the *Schauenburger Bad*.

To WALDENBURG, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenkenthal*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Bubendorf*, with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. *Lampenberg*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hölstein*, in narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Waldenburg* (1713'; *Löwe*), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) *Langenbruck* (**Kurhaus*, pens. 6-8 fr., with its dépendance *Ochsen*; *Pens. Bider*, etc.), situated on the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein* (2355), a quiet and pleasant hill sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to *Fridau* and (5 M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 13); another to the S.W. to *Holderbank*, *Balsthal*, and through the *Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oensingen* (p. 13).

11 M. *Lausen*. Before (13 M.) *Sissach* (1233'; *Löwe*), a thriv-

ing village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2398'), 1 hr. N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.). By diligence to Oltingen in 2 hrs., viâ ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1371'; "Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860') a steep ascent; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oltigen* (1942'; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) "Schafmatt" (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., framed by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 19) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., past the *Laurenzenbad* (p. 20), situated in a side valley to the left, and *Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. viâ *Zunzen*, *Tenniken*, and *Dietgen*) *Eptingen* or *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873'; *Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, p. 11, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.).

The train quits the Ergolzthal, turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque *Homburger Thal*, and beyond ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Läufelfingen* (2008'). at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

On the summit of the *Hauenstein*, ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from stat. *Läufelfingen* viâ *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a *Kurhaus*), is situated the "*Frohburg*" (2772'), a *Kurhaus*, commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the *Santis* to *Mont Blanc*; in the foreground the *Wartburg* (see below) and the *Wiggerthal* with the railway to *Lucerne*; on the right rises *Pilatus*, on the left the *Rigi*. About 10 min. from the inn are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*.

The train now enters the *Hauenstein Tunnel*, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond it we observe on a hill to the right the ruin of *Neu-Wartburg* (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the *Wetterhorn* to the *Doldenhorn*. The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to the station of —

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Olten.** — "SCHWEIZERHOF; HÔTEL WISS, moderate; HALBMOND; Rail. Restaurant. Carriages generally changed here. Detention of $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for *Bâle* and *Zürich* are to the left, those to *Lucerne* and *Bern* to the right. Pocketpicking not uncommon here.

Olten (1296'; 3979 inh.), the second town in the canton of Soleure, prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to *Aarau* and *Brugg* (R. 7), to *Aarburg* and *Lucerne* (R. 6), to *Bern* (R. 4), and to *Soleure* and *Neuchâtel* (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by *Disteli*, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschwanden*. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories here.

To the S. of *Olten*, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the *Aare*, rises the *Neu-Wartburg* or *Säulischloss* (2231'; *Restaurant*), a small château

recently restored. ^aView similar to that from the Frohburg (see above). Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 15), crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. *Olten-Hammer*; 27½ M. *Wangen*; 29 M. *Hägendorf*; 31 M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Fridau* (2300'; ^b*Kurhaus*, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sennis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 11; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten*; 36 M. *Oensingen* (diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Langenbruck*, p. 11); 37 M. *Niederbipp* (to the right of which is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) *Wangen* the train crosses the Aare. Beyond *Deitingen* and *Luterbach* we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ursus; to the right are the Röthe and the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 11). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. *Neu-Solothurn*.

Soleure. — Soleure has two RAILWAY STATIONS: *Neu-Solothurn* on the right bank of the Aare ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the new Aare bridge), and *Alt-Solothurn* on the left bank, 1 M. from the other (p. 15). The Ursus-Münster is reached from either in 8 min., but for a visit to the town and the Weissenstein the station of Alt-Solothurn is on the whole more favourably situated.

Hotels. ^a*Krone*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.; ^b*Bargetzi*, near the Alt-Solothurn station, also a restaurant; *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Thurm*; *Kreuz*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.

Restaurant of ^c*Bargetzi*, with a few bedrooms, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 14), with a garden and pleasant view.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1424'; 7668 inh.), on the *Aare*, a quiet place, the capital of Canton Soleure, was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the oldest town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celcis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was the Roman *Salodurum*, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The St. URSUS-MÜNSTER, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 3), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece.

The ^d*ARSENAL*, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the first floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken by the Confederates from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton. A large plastic group on the upper floor represents the re-

conciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 114), from a drawing by *Distelli* (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the **CLOCK TOWER**, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th century B.C., but perhaps dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 126).

Under the arcades of the **Hôtel de Ville**, and in the **Public Library**, are a few Roman antiquities. The **Museum** at the orphanage, near the bridge, contains a good collection of minerals and fossils. The **Kunstverein** possesses a *Virgin and Child, with SS. Ursus and Martin of Tours, by *Holbein the Younger* (1522).

The ***Weissenstein** (4213'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road, via *Längendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carr. 20 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.), passing the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage), and over the *Stiegenlos* and *Resi*. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the **Villa Cartier** with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes **Bargelzi's Brewery* (with a few bedrooms) and turns to the left into the **St. Verenthal** (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the **Wengistein** (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers (Introd. xiii). This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena**. On the right is the hermit's dwelling; on the left is the rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large marble quarries, and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we ascend to the left; we then turn suddenly to the right beyond a house, passing a large cloven erratic block. The path then descends through wood. In 10 min. we reach the road, and follow it in the direction of the Weissenstein, passing a finger-post, as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) inn 'am Fuss des Weissensteins'. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood, and more gradual. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we regain the road above the **Nesselboden Alp**, and following it, reach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the **Kurhaus** on the **Vordere Weissenstein** (R. & A. 3- $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. $\frac{3}{4}$, S. 2, pension 8 fr.), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer.

The **View** is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the **Sentis**, the **Glarisch**, with the Rigi in the foreground, the **Tödi** between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of **Titlis**, and the **Sustenhorn**; beyond Soleure are the **Wetterhorn** and **Schreckhorn**, the **Finsteraarhorn**, **Eiger**, **Monch**, **Jungfrau**, **Blumlisalp**, and **Doldenhorn**; then the **Balmhorn**,

Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Biéenne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk through the wood to the *Känzli* (20 min.). — The *Röthe* (4587'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view towards the N. and E. (Black Forest and Vosges), which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the *Hasenmatt* (4754'), 1½ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., turns to the left, ascends for 10 min. through woods, and skirts the crest of the hill for 10 min. more in order to avoid the ravine descending from the Hasenmatt. A little beyond a path diverging to the chalet to the right, a narrow path, also to the right, leads to the top in 25 min. more. (The easier route past the chalet is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer.) — We may now descend from the Hasenmatt on the N. side, walk round its W. and S. slopes, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). *Münster* or *Court* in the Munsterthal (p. 9) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see below.

FROM SOLEURE TO BURGDORF (13 M.) by the Emmental railway in 1 hour. The principal station is (7 M.) *Uetzendorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmental. *Burgdorf*, see below.

FROM SOLEURE to LYSS (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1½ hour. About halfway is *Büren* (*Krone*), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 11.

The Biéenne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 13); then *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (*Löwe*; *Neues Bad*), with watch-manufactories, and *Pieterlen*.

63 M. *Biéenne*, see p. 10.

4. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. RAILWAY in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.).

To (24½ M.) *Otteln* see p. 12. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare: to the left, the château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 12). Beyond a short tunnel under the *Aarburger Schloss* we reach —

27 M. *Aarburg* (1286'; **Krone*; *Bär*), a thriving little town, picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 18). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, with casemates hewn in the rock, is now a prison and arsenal.

Stations *Niederwyl*; *Murgenthal*, where the *Murg* is crossed; *Roggwyl*; *Langenthal* (**Löwe*), a thriving village with busy timber-trade; *Bützberg*. 41½ M. *Herzogenbuchsee* (1500'; 2346 inh.); **Sonne*) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To SOLEURE (9 M.) railway in 40 min. Stations *Inkwyl*, *Subigen*, and *Derendingen*, beyond which we cross the *Grosse Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 13).

Near (45½ M.) *Riedwyl* we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (47 M.) *Wynigen* a long tunnel (1 min.). The train now crosses the *Grosse Emme* to —

52 M. *Burgdorf*, Fr. *Berthoud* (1863'; 6581 inh.); **Hôtels Guggisberg* and *Bahnhof*, both at the station; *Stadthaus*; *Bär*, a

busy town, picturesquely situated on a slope. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which in 1804 he removed to Yverdon (p. 187). Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the **Jueg* (2917'), 2 hrs. to the E.

FROM BURGDORF TO LANGNAU, 14 M., railway in 1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmenthal*. Stat. *Oberburg*, *Hasle-Rüegsau*, and (6 M.) *Lützli* (*Füh-Goldbach*). Lützli was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzins (d. 1854), commonly known as *Jeremias Gotthelf*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ramseey-Sumiswald* (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. *Zollbrück*; 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 120).

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lüssach* (Krone); 56 M. *Hindelbank*; 59 M. *Schönbühl*. Beyond ($61\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 11), on the right, lies the *Rütti*, once the property of E. v. Fellenberg, and now an agricultural institution. Farther on, the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (to the right, the handsome bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld* (drilling-ground), whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps. Farther on, to the right, is a new workmen's suburb (the 'Lorraine'), beyond which we cross the Aare and enter the station of Bern. The *Bridge, 200 yds. long and $14\frac{1}{2}$ ' high, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway. — 66 M. *Bern*, see p. 125.

5. From Bâle to Zürich.

96 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).

To (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 11. Near ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine. On the left *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church. On the opposite bank of the *Ergolz* is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst*, on the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum* (p. 3).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rheinfelden** (873'; pop. 2243; *Hot. des Salines, 5 min. above the town, pens. 4-6 fr.; *Hôt. *Dietschy*, with terrace on the Rhine; *Zum Schützen*; *Schiff*; all with salt-baths; **Belle-vue*, on the right bank of the Rhine; beer at the *Salmen*), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers still partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höltenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works.

We quit the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (Soolbad zur Sonne; *Guntert*), and then return to the river for a short distance. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stein* (Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 21).

We quit the Rhine, and at (20½ M.) *Eiken* enter the pleasant and fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1119'; Adler; Engel), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve; large vineyards on the left. 26 M. *Hornussen*; 28½ M. *Effingen* (1427'), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. long (4 min.), under the **Bötzberg** (1945'), the *Mons Vocetius* of the Romans. 31 M. *Bötzenegg*. The train gradually descends the vine-clad slopes; magnificent view of the valley of the Aare and the Bernese Alps to the right. A short tunnel; then a bridge over the Aare 259 yds. long and 104' high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1096'; pop. 1435; **Rössli*; **Rothes Haus*), an antiquated little town, the junction for *Aarau* (R. 7), is best surveyed from the Aare bridge. The '*Schwarze Thurm*' dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was restored in the 15th century. A little to the N.E. three of the chief Swiss rivers, the *Aare*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*, unite, falling into the Rhine at *Koblenz* (p. 21), 8 M. to the N.

The ancient *Abbey of Königsfelden* (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the southern part only, the church, and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. Part of the church is now a magazine. The stained-glass 'Windows in the choir, of the 14th cent., opposite the door, pourtray the history of Agnes, etc. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged).

On the tongue of land formed by the *Reuss* and the *Aare* once stood the considerable Helvetian town of *VINDONISSA*, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhaetian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the *Abbey of Königsfelden* is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

FROM BRUGG TO WOHLEN, 11 M., railway in 40 min. — 3 M. *Birrfeld*; 5½ M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for *Wettingen* and *Aarau*, p. 20); 7½ M. *Henschikon* (p. 20); 8½ M. *Dottikon-Dintikon* (p. 20); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*. (To *Rothenkreuz*, see p. 20.)

We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the *Aare*, and beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (junction for *Waldshut*, see p. 21), reach the *Limmat* and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. **Baden** (1257'; pop. 3692; *Hôt. Bahnhof*; *Waage*) was much visited even in Roman times for the sake of its mineral springs (*Aquae Helvetiae*). In the reign of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('*in modum municipii extrectus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens*'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. was often the residence of the princes of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden*

(1506'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190'), 5 min. to the N. of the station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. of the town. The 'Small Baths' (*Adler*; *Engel*; *Hirsch*; *Rebstöck*; *Schwan*), on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the neighbouring peasantry; the 'Great Baths' (**Kuranstalt Baden*), a large hotel, united with the *Staadhof & Hinterhof*, pension 8-12 fr.; *Schiff*; **Verenahof*, 8 fr.; *Blume*; *Schweizerhof*; *Freihof*; *Limmathof*; *Ochs*; *Bür*) lie on the left bank. The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station to the N. to the handsome *Kursaal*, with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and farther on to the *Kuranstalt* (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat-bridge.

From *Baden* to *Aarau*, see p. 20; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägerngebirge* (2828'); and on the right, surrounded by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen**, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see above) reposed for 15 months before their removal to Speyer. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

FROM WETTINGEN to OERLIKON, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wurmlos*; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oetlingen-Dienikon* (branch line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 44); 6 M. *Buchs-Dællikon*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* with an *Inn. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Affoltern*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seebach*; $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oerlikon* (p. 44).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen*, 49 M. **Dietikon** (1286'; *Löwe*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. *Schlieren* and *Altstetten* (p. 66) are the last stations before Zürich. To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 36). We now cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. **Zürich**, see p. 30.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. RAILWAY (*Central*) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.).

To (27 M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4), see p. 15. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wiggerthal*.

30 M. **Zofingen** (1431'; pop. 4465; **Rössli*; *Ochs*), a busy little town. The library in the Rathhaus contains a collection of coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near

the *Schützenhaus* two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the *Bleichegut*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

FROM ZOFINGEN TO SUHR, railway in 36 min. Stations *Safenwyl*, *Kölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 20).

33 M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. *Dagmersellen*; 37 M. *Nebikon* (diligence daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Willisau*, to *Wohlhäusen* in the Entlebuch, p. 119). To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond (39½ M.) *Wauwyl* the little *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, lie on the right.

43½ M. *Sursee* (1690'; pop. 1994; *Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) *Nottwyl* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663'), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee*. 49½ M. *Sempach*. The small town (*Kreuz*; *Adler*) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank of the lake. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain.

A CHAPEL (2064'), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 91). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 70); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the Titlis. 53 M. *Rothenburg*; 56 M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôt. *Emmenbrücke*; Restaur. *Seethal*), the junction of the 'Seetal' line to Lenzburg (p. 121). The line crosses the *Emme*, a little above its junction with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 119), and on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 67). Lastly we pass through a tunnel under the 'Gibraltar' (p. 71).

59 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 68.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg.

32½ M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 12. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Dänikon*; 5½ M. *Schönenwerth*; on the opposite bank of the *Aare* is *Schloss Gösgen* with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of —

8½ M. *Aarau* (1263'; pop. 5944; **Wilder Mann*; **Storch*; *Ochs*; *Lüwe*), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau,

on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the *Jura*, the slopes of which at places are planted with the vine. The *Grossratsgebäude* contains fine stained-glass (from the Abbey of *Muri*, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). A house in the Rathhaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from *Vindonissa*. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (d. 1848) once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Restaurant, with fine view, pens. 4 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851'), and to the N.E. the *Giselafluh* (2539'), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of *Hallwyl* and *Baldegg*, leads to the Baths of *Schinznach*. — Pleasant road from *Aarau* by *Erlsbach* (p. 12) to the (4 M.) **Laurenzenbad*, prettily situated in the *Jura*. — From *Aarau* to *Sissach* over the *Schafnatt*, see p. 12.

FROM AARAU TO ROTHKREUZ, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. — 4 M. *Rupperswil* (see below). 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 122). 8 M. *Hendschikon*, 10 M. *Dottikon-Dintikon*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two considerable villages (junction for *Brugg* and *Bâle*, p. 17). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Kreuz), a small town on the *Reuss*, with a château. — Then (16 M.) *Bosswyl-Bänzen* and (18 M.) *Muri* (1630'; "Löwe, with salt and mineral baths; Adler"), with the extensive buildings of a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1841, now a school. Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühlobel* with several waterfalls. On a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E., is *Schloss Horben* (2625'; pension 6-7 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Benzenschöyl*; $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mühlau*, on the *Reuss*; 25 M. *Sins*; 27 M. *Oberrüti*. We then cross the *Reuss* to (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rothkreuz*, the junction of the St. Gotthard line (pp. 67, 92).

FROM AARAU TO BADEN, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. 20 min. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 19); $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hunzenschöyl* (on a hill to the right *Schloss Staufenberg*). $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 122; "Seethalbahn" to *Lucerne* see R. 39), where the *Aa* is crossed. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for *Brugg* and *Wohlen* (p. 17). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwyl*, on a spur of the *Kesterberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Brauneck*. The train crosses the *Reuss*. $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mellingen*; $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dättwyl*; $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Baden* (p. 17; the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 18).

On the left, beyond the *Aare*, at the foot of the *Giselafluh*, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 13 M. *Rupperswil*; to the right the châteaux of *Staufberg* and *Lenzburg* (p. 122). 15 M. *Wildegg*, with a castle of that name, on the foot of the *Wulpelsberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. On a hill beyond the *Aare* rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies halfway between the village (1246'), on the left bank of the *Aare*, and the *Schinznacher Bad*, or *Habsburger Bad*, with sulphur-baths, chiefly frequented by French visitors. (**Kurhaus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, pens. 4-7 fr.).

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wulpelsberg* (1686'), on the top of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) are the ruins of the *Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbot von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the *Aare*, *Reuss*, and *Limmat*, bounded on the S. by the Alps.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see p. 17.

The Waldshut train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Koblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare.

$32\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Waldshut**, see below.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. **BADEN RAILWAY** in 5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhauen* (p. 24) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 24). Views to the right. — **STEAMER** from Schaffhausen to Constance in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 23; fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 2. We traverse a fertile plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the deep bed of the Rhine. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen*, *Herthen*. At (10 M.) *Bei Rheinfelden* (Bahnhôtel), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 16), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded.

12 M. **Beuggen**; to the right is a large building with many windows, formerly a Teutonic lodge, now a reformatory and a seminary for teachers. 15 M. **Niederschwörstadt**. To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* (*Zum Wehrathal) opens the *Wehrathal (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957'; *Löwe*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The once powerful abbey, afterwards a nunnery, was secularised early in this century.

24 M. **Murg** (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Laufenburg** (*Post), is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (*Rheinsoolbad*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watchtowers. The Rhine here forms a roaring cataract called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) **Albert-Hauenstein**, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) **Albbrück** the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. **Dogern**.

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122'; *Hôt. Schätzle*, at the station; *Hôt. Blumer*; *Rebstock*, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see above; to *Winterthur*, see p. 44.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach*. To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen*, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuhauen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 24).

59 M. **Schaffhausen**. — **Krone*, in the town, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *RHEIN. HOF*, *MÜLLER*, and *RIESE*, at the station; *POST*; *SCHWAN*; *TANNE* and

SCHIFF, unpretending; *Restaur.* *Kronenhalle*, at the back of the Krone; *Rail. Restaurant.* OMNIBUS from steamer to railway $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. BATHS in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

Schaffhausen (1414'; pop. 11,795), the capital of the canton of that name, still retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It presents a most picturesque appearance when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from the villa *Charlottenfels* on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa (visitors admitted; interesting objects of art), originated the imposing *Waterworks in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with water-power.

The CATHEDRAL, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great bell, cast in 1486: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic Church of St. John contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of MUNOTH, built in 1564-90 on the site of an old Franconian watch-tower, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16' thick (fine view from the top).

The IMTHURNERUM, erected by Hr. Imthurn, a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre and concert and exhibition rooms.

The LIBRARY (*Stadtbibliothek*) contains the books and MSS. of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809), to whom his fellow-citizens erected a monument in 1851 in the pretty *Füsenaub Promenade* (where a terrace towards the Rhine affords a fine view of the rapids and the Alps). — The Museum contains natural history specimens and antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen).

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 24. Cab for one person to Neuhausen 1 fr.; Schlösschen Wörth, Hôt. Bellevue, or Schweizerhof $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Laufen or Dachsen 4 fr.; drive back, including stay of 1 hr., 1 fr. more. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlenthal* to the *Seekamtshäuschen*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in all).

The line now turns to the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and (71 M.) *Singen* (*Krone), the junction for the Black Forest Railway. 1 hr. to the N.W. rises the *Hohentwiel* (2244'), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations *Rielasungen*, *Rummen*. We cross the Rhine between *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (p. 23). 9 M. *Etzweilen* (p. 29).

75½ M. *Rickelshausen*; 77½ M. *Radolfzell* (*Schiff; Krone), an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is *Seehalde*, the villa of the poet Victor v. Scheffel.

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden, 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, connected





with the E. shore by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. (Boat from Allensbach to the island in 25 min.; from Constance to the island by the embankment $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; the Schaffhausen steamers also touch at Reichenau twice daily.) The Benedictine Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-administration in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish church of the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (*Krone*). The tower and nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquities here, except several reliquaries in the sacristy. The Carolingian churches of *Oberzell* and *Unterzell* are architecturally interesting.

The train intersects the tongue of land between the Untersee and the *Ueberlinger See* on the S.W. side, passes *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*, and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) *Constance* (p. 27), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. Charts of the journey are issued gratuitously on board the steamboats; the stations are indicated with daggers.) Pier (omnibus, p. 22) above the bridge, near *Schloss Munoth* (p. 22), opposite *Feuerthalen*. — Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

+ Left: *Büsingen*, a Baden village.

R. *St. Catharinental*, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) *Villa Rauschenberg*.

+ R. *Diessenhofen* (1325'; *Adler*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*), the Roman *Gundurum*. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen*; left, *Bibern*. We now pass under the handsome bridge of the North East line (see p. 22). L. *Hemishofen*, with the ruin of *Wolkenstein* above. R. *Wagenhausen*.

+ L. *Stein* ("*Sonne*; *Schwan*), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (*Wasserfels*) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 29). The suppressed monastery of *St. George* contains a hall with a vaulted wooden roof, erected in 1515, and embellished with frescoes. The *Rathaus* contains a collection of stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar* with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the Untersee. R. *Eschenz* (p. 29); on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels*.

+ L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dyeworks; beyond it the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*.

+ R. *Mammern* (p. 29); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*; on the bank, the house of *Glarisegg*.

+ L. *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (now a hydropathic estab.).

+ R. *Steckborn* (p. 29). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach*.

+ R. *Berlingen* (p. 29). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 29). (On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugen-berg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

+ R. *Mannenbach* (*Pens Fehr*), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*; then, on a beautifully wooded hill, *Arenenberg* (1062'), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie, and containing many reminiscences of Napoleon I.

+ R. *Ermatingen* (p. 29), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsegg* (now a 'Kurhaus' and pension). The neighbouring *Schloss Hard*, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

+ L. *Oberzell*, on the island of *Reichenau* (see above). We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

+ R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the Hohenhöfen, Hohenstoffeln, and other peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (I. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of *Constance* (p. 27). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 26.

Hotels. On the hill on the right bank, near stat. *Neuhausen* (p. 21), "SCHWEIZERHOF, R., L., & A. 5-6, D. 4-5 fr., well managed (no fees), with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; BELLEVUE, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; omnibuses from both to the station and pier at Schaffhausen (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). At Neuhausen, "HÔTEL RHEINFALL, "RHEINHOF, with baths, both moderate. — On the left bank, above the Falls, HÔTEL SCHLOSS LAUFEN, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; "WITZIG, at stat. *Dachsen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Falls (omnibus in 8 min.). Illumination of the Falls with electric light every evening in summer (1 fr.).

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 21) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* (p. 30) on the Swiss line.

The best way to see the Falls is to start from *Neuhausen* and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return through the grounds, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the *Fischetz*, the most striking point of all is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing luggage to go on to its destination and await their arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) to (1 M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the *Fischetz*, cross to *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return to *Schloss Laufen* by the Rheinfallbrücke; or descend from *Wörth* by the road on the right bank to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain *Dachsen* in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from *Schaffhausen* (p. 21) is to drive in an open carriage, via Feuerthalen, to *Schloss Laufen*. Or the traveller may walk to *Neuhausen* and cross the railway-bridge to the *Schloss* (2 M.). An omnibus runs from the Krone two or three times daily to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (usually returning at 11.30 and 6.30). — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The **Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which on the side next the left bank is about 60' in height, and on the right bank about 48'. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the falls may be estimated at nearly 100'. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1181'.) In June and July the river is much swelled by melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. numberless rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest

the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). — It is a curious fact that no mention of the Falls of the Rhine occurs in history before the year 980. It has therefore been assumed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago. The theory of Prof. E. Dietrich of Berlin is, that, while the bed of the river below the falls has gradually been deepened by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Leaving the *Neuhausen Station* (p. 21), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. Beyond the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory* (a projecting point near which affords a fine view of the Falls) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Rheinfallbrücke*, 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 30). The nine arches vary in span (42-66'), as it was difficult to obtain a foundation for the piers. The footway on the upper side of the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to **Schloss Laufen* (1361'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. (Admission 1 fr.; no other fees.) The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron **Pavilion*, the wooden **Känzli*, and lastly the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene here is stupendous. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and bedewing him with its spray.

Boats are in readiness here to ferry us across (50 c.) to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (*Restaur.*; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general *VIEW of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see above.) We may now return to the Neuhausen station or visit the *Schweizerhof*. To the W. of the hotel is the *Fischerhölzli*, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, ascending the river (past a bench commanding a splendid *View) to the *Laufen Iron-works*, where a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT four times daily in summer (twice direct, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; twice via Meersburg in 2 hrs.). Between the chief places on the lake, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, Meersburg, Überlingen, and Ludwigshafen, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., Rorschach-Lindau $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., Constance-Lindau $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) 3-4 times daily. Good restaurants on board. The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The Lake of Constance (1306'; Ger. Bodensee, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 912' deep. The water is of a light green colour. The N.E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S.W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to present a very pleasing scene. The lake is bounded by three different states: Germany (Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria), Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gallen and Thurgau). The best fish are 'Felchen' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the 'Meersburger'.

Friedrichshafen (*König v. Württemberg, 7 min. N. of the station; *Deutsches Haus, near the lake and station, good cuisine, moderate; *Krone, with a garden on the lake; Sonne; *Leuthy's Restaur.), the S. terminus of the Wurtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 6- $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a Kurhalle with pleasant grounds on the lake. The royal Schloss contains pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Wurtemberg artists; a pavilion in the garden commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. The historical and other collections of the Bodensee-Verein in the former Bellevue Hotel deserve a visit. The Harbour with its Lighthouse is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers about to continue their journey by steamer may keep their seats until the train reaches the quay. Those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and step into the train at once.

A trip on the clear pale-green lake is generally very enjoyable, but in rough weather sea-sickness is sometimes experienced. On the N. bank are the village of Immenstaad, the châteaux of Herrsberg and Kirchberg; then the village of Haynau. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the Überlinger See, we next observe the picturesque little town of Meersburg; then the island of Mainau (p. 28), and in the distance Überlingen. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Überlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.





ÜBERLINGER SEE im Maßstab von Karte.





Constance. — *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. a), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 28), with a garden, R., L. & A. 3 m. 20, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m. 20 pf.; *KONSTANZER HÔTEL (Pl. b), on the N. bank of the lake, with extensive grounds, lake-baths, etc., R., L. & A. 4 m. 20, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pension from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (fine view from both these hotels); *HECHT (Pl. d), R., L. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *HÔTEL HALM (Pl. c), opposite the railway-station, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; *BADISCHER HÔTEL (Pl. f); KRONE (Pl. g), ANKER, SCHIFF, and *FALKE, second class. — *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhofs-Str.; Schnetzer, in the market. — *Baths* in the lake, well fitted up (bath 40 pf.).

Constance (1335'; pop. 14,800), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The *CATHEDRAL (Pl. 4), founded in 1052, once a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands an excellent survey of the town and lake.

INTERIOR. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of J. H. v. Wessenberg (see below).

The TREASURY (verger 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a CRYPT, containing the Chapel of the Sepulchre, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once hand-some *CLOISTERS.

The WESSENBERG-HAUS (Pl. 15), once the residence of the benevolent Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings (daily, 9-12 and 2-5), and books (Mon., Wed., and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12), bequeathed by him to the town.

The late-Gothic church of ST. STEPHEN (Pl. 6), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone.

The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Café Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — A little to the W. is the new *Prot. Church* (Pl. 5).

The STADT-KANZLEI, or Town Hall (Pl. 12), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and recently embellished on the façade

with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — Opposite at Sartori's bookshop *M. Vincent's* interesting collection of stained glass is now partly exhibited. — In the market-place stands a *Wingless Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The ROSGARTEN (Pl. 8), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten-Museum*, a fine collection of antiquities of Constance and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The KAUFHAUS (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has lately been restored and adorned with **Frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The DOMINICAN MONASTERY in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 27). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters and the finely vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) are worthy of a visit.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadtgarten* (Pl. C, 3, 4) on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William and charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Hussenstrasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Some houses farther on, at the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with inscription designs the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the *Brühl*, to the W. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Prot. Church (p. 27), a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the *Allmannshöhe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), with belvedere (refreshm.), 5 min. above the village of *Allmannslorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Kreuzlingen ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 23), $\frac{4}{5}$ M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of *Mainau*, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 m. and gratuity; carriage and pair (in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) 8 m.; walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).

11. From Rorschach by Constance to Winterthur (Zürich).

Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 22.

60 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 85 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 47. The line skirts the lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Rising conspicuously above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1066' above the lake), a château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations *Horn* (p. 48), *Arbon* (*Bär; Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Egnach*.

9 M. **Romanshorn**, see p. 45; the station is close to the steam-boat pier. 12 M. *Uttwyl*; 13 M. *Kesswyl* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen*, with a château; 16 M. *Alttnau*; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Münsterlingen*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** (**Helvetia*; *Löwe*), a pleasant little town with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, at present a seminary for teachers. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminus station), see p. 27. The train backs out and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 23 M. *Emmishofen* - *Egelshofen*, 25 M. *Tägerweilen*, thriving villages; on the Rhine, to the right, *Gottlieben* (p. 24). Near (28 M.) *Ermatingen* (**Höt. Seefeld*, with pleasant grounds, baths etc., pens. from 5 fr.; *Adler*; *Krone*) we approach the green *Untersee*, which we now skirt. Charming views; in the distance to the N.W., rise the peaks of the Höhgau (p. 24). Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of *Wolfsberg* and *Hard*; then *Arena-berg* (p. 23), and near (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mannenbach* the handsome *Salenstein* (comp. p. 23). To the right, in the lake, the large island of *Reichenau* (p. 23); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 23). At (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Berlingen* (*Krone*) the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** (**Löwe*; *Krone*; *Sonne*), a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron-foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery. On the right, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg*; to the left, in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*. On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the hydropathic establishment of *Marbach* (p. 23).

36 M. **Mammern**, with a château, used as a *Hydropathic Estab. (pension). Then, on the right bank, *Oberstaad*, and on the hill the abbey of *Oehningen* (p. 23). At (37 M.) *Eschenz* the Untersee again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 23). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein** (**Sonne*; *Schwan*), on the right bank, commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen*; and then turn to the left to (41 M.) *Etzweilen*. the junction for *Singen* (p. 22).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716'). 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stammheim*, a large village; 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ossingen*. We now cross the *Thur* by a bold iron bridge, 148' high, borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations *Thalheim-Altikon*, *Dynhard*, *Seuzach*, and *Oberwinterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum* (p. 44).

60 M. *Winterthur* and thence to (76 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zürich* see p. 44.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 36.

35 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the right.

Schaffhausen, see p. 21. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 22), and passes below the villa *Charlottenfels* (p. 22). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 21), which passes through a tunnel under *Charlottenfels*. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the *Rheinfallbrücke* (see p. 25), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 25). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. *Dachsen* (1296'; **Hôtel Witzig*) lies 1 M. to the S. of *Schloss Laufen* (comp. p. 24). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marthalen*. The valley of (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Andelfingen* (1298'; *Löwe*) soon begins to open, and that thriving village appears in the distance to the right, on the steep bank of the *Thur*. We approach it by a wide curve, and cross the *Thur* above the village by an iron bridge 113' high. We then skirt the river for a short distance, and reach *Andelfingen* on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

The route is now less interesting. Stations *Henggart*, *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is *Gallenspitz*. Near *Winterthur* the broad valley of the *Tüss* is entered.

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 44.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac* (Pl. a), with a garden on the lake, and delightful view, R., L., & A. 5-6. D. 5 fr.; *BELLEVUE* (Pl. b), on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *VICTORIA* (*Boller's*), opposite the railway-station, new and comfortable, R., L., & A. 4.5. D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *NATIONAL* (Pl. n), adjoining the last, same charges; *Hôtel Habis* (Pl. o; t 4), R. & L. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *SCHWERT* (Pl. d), by the lower bridge, with view of the Alps, R. 3. D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Baur-Stadt* (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 5. D. 4 fr.; *ZÜRICHER HOF* (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *STORCH* (Pl. f), commercial; *FALKE* (Pl. g), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3. D. 3 fr.; *SL. GOTTHARD* (Pl. q) and





WANNER'S HÔTEL GARNI, Bahnhofs-Str.; ^aBATRISCHER HOF (Pl. p; G 3) and ^bSTADTHOF (Pl. u; G 4), both near the station, moderate; ^cHÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. i; G 5), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. h), R. & A. 2½ D. 3 fr., and ^dLIMMATHOF, on the Limmatquai, not far from the station; ^eHECHT (Pl. k) and SEEHOF (Pl. l) on the Sonnenquai; ^fSCHWARZER ADLER, ^gSONNE, and KRONE, unpretending; ^hSONNE, at Unterstrass, moderate. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — ⁱPENSION NEPTUN at Seefeld, near Zürich, 6-7 fr.; near it, ^jWEISSES KREUZ and ^kPENSION HAUSER; ^lCYGNE (Pl. h; same landlord as the Victoria), Mühlensbach-Str., quiet, with garden, 7 fr.; ^mPENS. D'ANGLETERRE, at Hottingen, with garden; KAROLINENBURG and FORSTER, at Fluntern, 1½ M. to the E. of Zürich. The BÜRGLI TERRACE and WAID, see below. The UETLIBERG, see p. 35.

Restaurants and Cafés. ⁿRail. Restaurant; *Cafés Victoria, National, St. Gotthard, and Habis*, all at the station; *Baur*; *Central, Centralhof; Café zur Meise* (restaurant), by the Münsterbrücke. On the right bank: *Kronenhalle*, above the Zürcherhof, D. 1½-2 fr.; *C. Bellevue* (p. 30); *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), on the lake, D. (1 to 2) 3 fr.; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathaus; *Phönix*, near the Polytechnic. — *Ices. Sprüngli, Parade-Platz; Boury*, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Sonnenquai. — **Beer.** *Café Orsini*, Frau-Münsterplatz, behind the Hôtel Baur; *Gambrinus*, Schoflegasse; *Krug*, Zeltweg 5; *Wanner*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Boller*, on the quay; *Weishaar*, Steingasse; *Café de Paris*; also at the above cafés. — **Wine.** Valtellina wine at the *Veltlinerhalle*. Italian wines: *Fratelli Dorta*, in the Eiermarkt.

Popular Resorts. ^o*Tonhalle* (Pl. 20) on the lake, with an open pavilion and restaurant; concerts every evening in summer (1 fr.). *Zur Platte*, winter-garden, adjoining the Polytechnic (theatre in summer and winter). *Bürgli Terrace*, 1½ M. to the S.W., on the road to the Uetliberg (p. 36). The ^pWaid on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town. The ^qSonnenberg, on the slope of the Zürichberg, above Hottingen. The ^rUetliberg is the finest point in the environs (by railway in 1½ hr.; see p. 35).

Baths in the lake near the Quaibrücke and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze. At the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake, are the *Neumünster Baths*. — **Warm Baths** (vapour, etc.) at *Stocker's*, in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats for 1-2 pers. 50c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 60c. per hour.

Steamboats (see p. 37) start below the Tonhalle and near the Hôtel Baur au Lac.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* at the lower (N.) end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (omnibus 75, each box 20 c.). — The *Enge Station*, on the left bank of the lake (p. 39), is convenient for the hotels on the lake. — *Uetliberg Station*, at Selnau (Pl. D, 1, 2; see p. 35).

Tramway from the Central Station through the Bahnhofs-Str. to the suburb of *Enge*, across the Bahnhofbrücke and by the Limmatquai and Sonnenquai to *Riesbach* and *Tiefenbrunnen* (near Zollikon), and to the cemetery of *Aussersihl*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 29; D, E 4), Bahnhofs-Strasse; branch-offices by the museum on the Limmatquai (p. 33) and at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20c., each box 20c.; in the evening 10c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For ½ hr., 1 fr. 50 c. or 2 fr. 20c.; ¾ hr., 2fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; 1½ hr., 3fr. 50c. or 5fr., etc.

English Church Service in the *Chapel of St. Anna* (Pl. 15; E 3).

Zürich (1345'; pop. 25,102, or with the suburbs upwards of 76,000), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, an unimportant stream except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich

is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton.) At the same time it is the intellectual centre of German Switzerland. Its schools are in high repute, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The SITUATION of ZÜRICH is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Grieselstock* (9200'), near it on the right the *Pfannstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Bifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the two last rising above the Linthal); in front of these the *Clarenden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammelstock* (10,610'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier*; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the long *Ross-Stock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the *Scheerhorn* appears the dark summit of the lower *Mythe* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstein* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*. To the right rises the *Albis*, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, our walk through the town is so planned as to conduct the traveller to the finest POINTS OF VIEW in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic and the *Hohe Promenade*.

From the Central Station the *Bahnhofs-Strasse*, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, leads S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. G, 3, 4), the *Linth-Escher School*; then, on the right, the *Post Office* (Pl. 29) and the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. 7, facing the Parade-Platz); on the left the *Centralhof*, a block of houses with tempting shops; and on the right the *Börse* (Pl. 2). On the lake, where extensive quays and other improvements have recently been made, are the *Stadthaus-Anlagen* (Pl. C, 4, 5). To the left, the handsome ***Quaibrücke** (Pl. C, 5), constructed in 1882-83 by Holzmann & Benkiser, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. The bridge, which is 390' long and 65' broad, is borne by 6 pillars and commands a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps.— Below it, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the **Bauschanze** (Pl. C, D, 5), a small pentagonal island with walled sides (formerly a bastion), shaded with trees, and connected with the bank by a bridge.

On the right bank, we may from the Quaibrücke (leaving on the right the *Tonhalle*, p. 31) either ascend the hill, passing the *Kronenhalle* (p. 31), or cross the *Stadelhofer Platz*, with its tasteful fountain, to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (best by morning-light, see Panorama by Keller) from the plateau with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836; Pl. 10), a favourite vocal composer, erected 'Von den schweizerischen

Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli'. Adjacent are the old **Cemeteries** (Pl. 27; entrance on the opposite side adjoining the Gothic Rom. Cath. chapel), containing many handsome monuments.

From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery leads to the Rämistrasse, ascending which we soon reach the **Cantonal School** (Pl. F, 7) on the left, a handsome edifice approached by a fine flight of steps on the S.W. side, and comprising a grammar and an industrial school. Farther on, to the right, are the **Cantonal Hospital** (Pl. 6) and the **School of Anatomy**; to the left on the slope of the hill is an **Asylum for the Blind and Dumb** (Pl. 4); lower down to the left, the **Kunstgebäude** ('Künstler-Gütl'; Pl. 21), containing the **Picture Gallery of the Artists' Union** (open on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12; at other times apparently at the restaurant at the back).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): *H. Asper, J. Ammann, S. Hofmann, K. Meyer*, and others. *Millenet*, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tätwyl; *Angelica Kauffmann, Winckelmann, Füssly*, Portrait of Bodmer; *L. Hess*, Landscapes; *Scheuchzer*, The Fuscherthal; *Deschwanden*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; *Steffan*, Mountain torrent; *Bosshard*, Scenes from the history of Zürich; *Koller*, The Engellberger Thal, Midday repose, Autumn evening; *Holzhalb*, The Wetterhorn; *Diday*, At the Handeck, Scene in the Valais; *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; *Girardet*, The sick child; *Anker*, Pestalozzi; *Grob*, The artist on his travels; *Fröhlicher*, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amperthal; *Corrodi*, Uncle and nieces; *Eug. Girardet*, Halt in the desert; *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; *Buchser*, Italian pastoral scene; *Böcklin*, Spring; *Baade*, Sea-pieces; *Rigaud*, Portraits; *Tischbein*, Portrait of Bodmer; *Marie Ellenrieder*, Portrait of a man.

Farther on, to the left, is the handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 28), designed by G. Semper, and erected in 1861-64. It is the seat of the **University of Zürich** (founded in 1832; 400 students, 88 professors and lecturers) and of the federal **Polytechnic School** (founded in 1855; 800 students).

On the ground-floor the **Archaeological Collection** (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4); on the first floor the **Mineralogical** and **Palaeontological**; on the second floor the **Zoological Collection** (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the **Aula**, handsomely decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris. Opposite the platform is a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the celebrated philologist, by Meilli. Splendid view from the balcony.

The terrace of the Polytechnic commands the finest survey of the town. On the right are the **St. Leonhards-Pfrundhaus** ('deanery', Pl. 22), an asylum for the aged poor, and the new **Bürgerasyl**. Lower down, on the Limmat, and opposite the railway-station, lies the manufacturing quarter of Zürich, with the extensive engine-works of **Escher, Wyss, & Co.** (Pl. 24), who have constructed most of the steamboats which ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes.

We descend rapidly from the Polytechnic to the S.W., pass the **Predigerkirche** (Pl. F, 5, 6), and reach the Limmatquai by the **Untere Brücke** (Pl. E, 5). On our right is the handsome **Fleischhalle**, or meat-market (Pl. 12), and opposite to it are the **Lese-Museum** (Pl. 26) and the substantial guild-house **Zum Schnecken**.

Above the bridge is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 30), a massive building of 1699.

Following the right bank of the Limmat and crossing the Rathaus-Platz, we next come to the *Münsterbrücke* (Pl. D, 5). Adjoining the bridge is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3; apply at the shop in the corner to the right), established in an old church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water, and enlarged in 1860. It contains many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of *Zwingli* (see below) to his wife; *Zwingli's Greek Bible* with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, including *Zwingli*; marble bust of *Lavater* by Dannecker; marble bust of *Pestalozzi* by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. Müller's *Relief* of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The same building contains *Antiquities* (seen daily, 8-12 and 2-6) belonging to the Antiquarian Society, the most interesting of which are relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The steps opposite the Library lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 18). erected in the Romanesque style of the 11th-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. — *Zwingli* was the incumbent of this church from 1519 down to his death in 1531 (p. 67).

On the adjacent site of the residence of the canons now stands the *Töchterschule*, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are *Cloisters*, of the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored in 1851, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

We now cross by the *Münsterbrücke* to the left bank of the Limmat. On the right we pass the *Zunfthaus zur Meise* (p. 31), and on the left the **Frau-Münsterkirche** (Pl. 17), built in the middle of the 13th cent., with a high red-roofed tower. (Beyond it, in the Post-Str., is the Centralhof; see p. 32.)

Turning to the right, we cross the *Münsterplatz* to the **Peterskirche** (Pl. 19), with its massive tower and large electric clock (with dials 29' in diameter), where *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for twenty-three years. In the vicinity, in the direction of the Bahnhofs-Str., is the late Gothic **Augustinian Church** (Pl. 16; Old Cath.), which served for three hundred years as a magazine, but was again fitted up as a church in 1848, and is now used by the 'Old Catholics'. Over the side-altars, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives' and 'The Risen Saviour', good pictures by *Deschwanden*; the high-altar, pulpit, and organ are also excellent.

Nearly in the centre of the town rises the **Linden Hof** (Pl. 23), 123' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. On the S.W. side is the *Masonic Lodge*. A little to the N. are the large *House of Correction* (Pl. 37) and the *Orphan Asylum* (Pl. 35).

Crossing the Bahnhofs-Str. and following the Pelican-Str., we reach the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 5), which is well stocked with Alpine plants, and contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), and one in marble of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859). In the garden rises the **Katz**, a bastion of the old fortress, forming a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzen-graben (the old moat) to the suburb of *Selnau*. Immediately to the left is the **Gewerbe-Museum**, containing industrial collections (including a room from a patrician house of the 17th cent. with fine entablature and stove) and a permanent exhibition (seen daily, 10-12 and 2-6, except Mon.). Beyond it, towards the Sihl, is the *Uetlibahn Station* (see below).

In *Aussersihl*, a new artizans' quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl*, is the new *Military Dépôt* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal. The **Collection of Arms** in the arsenal (open on week-days 7-11 and 1-6) consists of battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim to have belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 67), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither, after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet. — In the Grosse Werdstrasse in *Aussersihl* is the new **Rom. Cath. Church**, embellished with good stained glass, and altar-pieces by *Balmer* and *Deschwanden*.

The **Platzpromenade**, an avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, on the banks of the clear and rapid Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schützenplatz), a point of land formed by the junction of the *Sihl* with the *Limmat*. A bridge crosses the *Limmat* to the *Drahtschmiedli*, a beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the *Waid* (p. 31; in the village, beyond the garden, we turn to the right by the post-office). Halfway between the old gas-works and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788; Pl. 9), with whom this promenade was a favourite resort.

The Uetliberg.

See 13

RAILWAY to the top in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips up and 10 down, available for a year, 20 fr.; on Sun. and holidays from 10 a.m. return-ticket 2 fr. This line, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7' in 100', is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of *Selnau* (see above; Pl. D, 1, 2), not far from the Botanic Garden, on the *Sihl*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Central Station and $\frac{1}{2}$ min. from that of *Enge* (finger-posts in the Bahnhofs Str. and elsewhere).

The train skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Wiedikon*, where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and then enter a wood. (17 min.) Stat. *Waldegg*. The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R. & A. 4-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4; pens. from Sept. onwards 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the **Restaurant Uto-Kulm*. Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, on the footpath to Zürich, is the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (pens. 5 fr.).

The **Uetliberg* (2864'), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienna to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. The Abbey of Muri (9 M. distant), with a façade 750' in length, is distinctly seen by morning light (p. 20). Baden with its old castle (p. 17) is also prominent. A good panorama by Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a monument to the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879), consisting of a marble obelisk with a bust in relief.

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb *Enge*. Where the telegraph-wires diverge to the left, we go straight on (to the left is the *Bürgli*, p. 31). After 1 M. (from the *Hôtel Baur*) we cross the Sihl, turn to the left in the direction of the mountain, and reach (3/4 M.) the *Albisgütli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. Near the inn is an inscription to the memory of *F. von Dürler*, who lost his life here in 1840. To the summit 20 min. more.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (see above) we keep to the right where the path divides (finger-post), and follow a good path, which is even practicable for carriages, skirting the crest of the mountain. Fine view from the *Felseneggy* (Restaur.; finger-post). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Turler See, and farther distant a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — We obtain the finest view shortly before reaching (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ober-Albis* (2602'; Inn). From the *Hochwacht* (3012'), 1/2 hr. to the S., a good forest path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of *Unter-Schneid* (good quarters) on the Sihl, and to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Horgen* (p. 38); while to the W. a road leads past the small Turler See to (3 M.) *Hausesen* (p. 66).





14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 48, 56.

79 M. RAILWAY to Coire by Wallisellen, Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). The train does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswyl. — RAILWAY ON THE LEFT (S.) BANK from Zürich to Richterswyl and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 40, junction for Wesen) 36 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 19.

STEAMBOAT, preferable to the railway, on the right (N.) bank to Rapperswyl 6 times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamers ply between the N. and S. banks. Steamboat on the left (S.) bank to Horgen 4-5 times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to Richterswyl twice in 2 hrs.

The *Lake of Zürich (1342'), 25 M. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad at its widest part, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with no pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500' high, are wooded. Being sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich. In the background the landscape is bounded by a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 32).

i. Steamboat Journey.

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.
 The steamer passes the *Bürgli Terrace* (p. 31) and the suburb of *Enge*. On the right rises the long ridge of the Albis; before us in the distance tower the Alps of Uri and Glarus. *Wollishofen*, prettily situated, is the first station. The next (24 min. from Zürich), *Bendlikon* (*Löwe*), belonging to the parish of *Kilchberg*, which lies on the hill above. Above stat. *Rüschlikon* is the rustic *Nidgelbad* (1 M. by the road), with a chalybeate spring and charming walks. Stat. *Ludretikon* (*Krone*, on the lake, rustic). Then — (3/4 hr.) **Thalwyl** (*Adler*, by the church, 1 M. from the lake), a large village, charmingly situated. *View of the lake from the church, or better from the tower. Stat. *Oberrieden*; then —

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.
 First station, *Neumünster*, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. Then *Zollikon*, *Goldbach*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Zürich) *Küschnacht* (**Sonne*), with a seminary for teachers.

Stat. *Erlenbach*, beautifully situated. Between *Herrliberg*, and *Thalwyl* is the deepest part of the lake (467'). Stations *Feldmeilen* and —

Meilen (*Löwe*; *Sonne*), a large village with an old church, at the foot of the *Pfannenstiel*.

The *Pfannenstiel* (*Okenshöhe*, 2418'), to which a good path ascends from *Meilen* in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lake and of the Alps from *Santis* to *Pilatus*. Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and an inn at the top. Panorama by *Keller*.

At *Obermeilen* the first discovery of lake-dwellings was

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.

(1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Horgen** (pop. 5268; *Schwan*; **Löwe*; *Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers, pleasantly situated amidst vine-yards and orchards.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above it is the *Kurhaus Bocken* (p. 68). The *Zimmerberg* (1 hr.), see p. 68. — To Zug diligence daily in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 67.

The picturesque peninsula of *Au*, with its orchards and meadows, projects far into the lake on the S. bank (*Hotel*, pension 5 fr.). To the E., in the background, rises the *Speer* (p. 41); to the left of it the *Sentis*, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4042'), and farther distant the mountains of Glarus (comp. Keller's panorama).

(2 hrs.) **Wädenswyl** (pop. 6206; **Engel*, facing the quay, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*) is the largest village on the lake.

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see p. 88. — Diligence twice daily in 1 hr. 40 min. via *Schoenenberg* to the whey-cure resort of *Hütten* (2428'; *Bär*; *Kreuz*), prettily situated above a small lake.

In a few minutes more the steamer reaches **Richterswyl** (pop. 3557; **Drei Könige*, or *Post*; **Engel*), the last station on the S. bank.

To *SCHINDELLEGI* (p. 89) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., by (1 M.) *Wollerau* (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. is the prettily situated *Kurhaus Feusisberg*). The nearer footpath (55 min.) ascends to the right by the apothecary's at the end of Richterswyl, crossing the road several times and affording fine prospects. By a large walnut-tree at the top of the first hill we take the narrow path to the right.

The **Gottschallenberg* (3743') may be reached from Richterswyl by the *Sternschanze* and the *Zitterstieg* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 89.

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.

made in 1854. Stations *Uetikon*, *Männedorf* (Wilder Mann), and—
Stäfa (pop. 3874; *Sonne*; *Rössli*; Restaur. *zum Seethal*, with garden), the largest village on the N. bank and noted for the prominent part it has always taken in all national movements.

Near Stäfa the lake attains its greatest breadth (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Fine view of the S. bank. Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). Before reaching Rapperswyl, we observe the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* to the right, in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel.

Ufnau, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little church-yard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperswyl (pop. 2637; **Cygne*, **Hôtel du Lac*, both on the lake, R. 2 fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with garden; **Freihof*), a picturesquely situated town, lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view), on which rises a black marble column with the Polish eagle, erected in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence. The old *Schloss*, restored in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. Fine altar-pieces in the Capuchin monastery.

In 1878 the old wooden bridge between Rapperswyl and Hurden was replaced by the *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. in length and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each $47\frac{1}{2}$ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. There are also twenty other openings, each 10 yds. wide, and a swing-bridge $15\frac{1}{2}$ yds. long, for the passage of vessels. The RAILWAY (from Rapperswyl to Pfäffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk upon it is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the *Drei-länderstein*, an obelisk 33' in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

On the upper part of the lake, which is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower, the steamboats have ceased to ply.

ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 31) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations *Wollishofen*, *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, *Rüschlikon*, *Thalwyl* (all described above), *Oberricken*, and (11 M.) *Horgen* (p. 38). The peninsula of *Au* (station) lies to the left. $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wädenswyl** (railway to *Einsiedeln*, see p. 88); $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Richterswyl**. The lake attains its greatest width here ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Towards the E. rise the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 38). 21 M. *Pfäffikon* (Hôt. Höfe); railway across the lake to Rapperswyl, see above. To the right, on the slope above *Altendorf*, are the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Johann* and the *Johannisburg Restaurant* (pens. 4-5 fr.). At (25 M.) **Lachen** (*Bär*; **Ochs*, on the lake, moderate) the train quits the lake. About 2 M. to the E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*. Near (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Siebenen-Wangen* we cross the *Wäggithaler Aa* (see below).

Wäggithal. The road (omnibus from stat. Siebenen to the Kurhaus in 2 hrs.) follows the left bank of the deep channel of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2400'), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockertli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5584') on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780') on the left, to (1 M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or *Innerthal* (3802'), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which we reach the Kurhaus of that name (pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.) with excellent drinking water, suitable for a prolonged stay. Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Flaschenlochquelle* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); to the *Aaberi-Alp* (3516), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Hohfläschen-Alp* (4726), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5584'), ascended by the *Bärlauig-Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg*, or *Diethelm* (6873), by the *Fläschi-Alp* in 4 hrs., are good points of view and present no difficulty (guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the *Klöntal* pleasant route (bridle-path; to Richisau 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3566') and the *Ober-Alp* (5062'), to the (2 hrs.) *Karrenegg*, or *Schweinalp-Pass* (5151'), and then descends by the *Brüscher-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Richisau* (p. 62).

We now traverse a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right rise the Glarus Mts., on the left the Untere and

Obere Buchberg (p. 41), and above them the Speer (p. 41). $34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biltten*. We cross the *Linth Canal* (p. 41) to the Rapperswyl and Coire railway at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 41). Thence to (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 56.

iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) *Wallisellen*, p. 44. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the *Greifensee* (1440'; not visible from the line). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, *Nänikon*, and (14 M.) **Uster** (1529'; *Kreuz*); on the right is the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, now the seat of the district court (Restaur.; fine view). In the vicinity are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. A little to the N.E. of (16 M.) *Aathal* is the *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1775'), of which we obtain a glimpse beyond the third short tunnel. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 44), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to *Hinweil* (*Hirsch*; *Kreuz*), at the N.W. base of the Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level (1800'). $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rüti*, with a former Præmonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 44).

The *Bachtel* (3671'; **Inn*), 2 hrs. N.E. of *Rüti*, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the district of Uster sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the Linth Canal, the Linththal as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama* at the inn. From *Wald* (p. 44; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Rüti* by rail), and from *Hinweil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), good paths lead to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (*Schlüssel*), a pretty village almost adjoining Rapperswyl, we descrie the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniserberg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

27 M. **Rapperswyl**, see p. 38. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. (Branch-line to *Pfäffikon*, see p. 39.) Views to the right as far as Wesen. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmsbach* on the right, and returns to the bank of the lake near *Boltingen*. Extensive sandstone quarries in the vicinity. In front of us towers the Mürtschenstock, above the wooded hills on the lake (*Untere Buchberg*, see below), and to the right of it are the Fronalpstock and the Schild near Glarus.

34 M. **Schmerikon** (**Rössli*; *Seehof*; *Adler*) lies at the head of the lake. We now enter a broad valley traversed by the Linth Canal, which falls into the lake here. To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1977'), in Canton Schwyz, stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

36 M. **Utznach** (1378'; **Ochs*; *Falke*), a manufacturing village, lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* in the Toggenburg 4 times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., p. 55.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317'). 36½ M. **Kaltbrunn-Benken**. The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2021'). Near (39½ M.) **Schänis** (1450'; **Hirsch*; *Krone*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, several sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

We now approach the *Linth Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 by Konrad Escher of Zürich, connecting the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, draining a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the road and the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470'); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Linth Canal is the '*Linth-Colonie*', originally a colony of poor people who kept the bed of the river clear before the canal was made, and now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. **Ziegelbrücke** (Hôtel Berger) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon diverges to the right (p. 56). The Wesen line passes through a cutting and rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the *Schäniser Berg*. To the right tower the Wiggins and the Glärnisch (pp. 57, 62). The station of Wesen is ½ M. from the Walensee.

45½ M. **Wesen** (1410'; **Hôtel Speer*, at the station, R., L., & A. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Schwert*, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt. Mariahalden*, higher up on the slope, with fine view, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Rössli*, pens. 4-4½ fr.; *Rail. Restaur.*.), a favourite summer resort, lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

EXCURSIONS. Shady paths ascend to the (¼ hr.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey of the Walensee. — Pleasant walk (from the station ¾ hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the *Biberlikopf* (1896'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg.

A new road with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Wesen to (1¼ hr.) **Amden** or *Ammon* (2874'; *Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Most beautiful view at a small chapel to the right of the road, ¾ hr. from Wesen (refr.). — From Amden to the top of the *Leistkanan* (6890'), 3½ hrs., interesting, and not difficult. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 56), over the *Amdener Berg* (5056'), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The **Speer* (6417'), an admirable point of view, 4½ hrs. (guide unnecessary for experts). At the church we turn to the left, and ascend for the first ½ hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. *Untere Bütz-Alp* (3563'); ¾ hr. *Unter-Käsern Alp* (4337'); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5404'; *Inn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the top a steep ascent of ¾ hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 55) the Speer is easily ascended in 3½-4 hrs.

The ***Walensee**, or *Lake of Walenstadt* (1394'), $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide, and 400-500' deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices, 2000' to 3000' high; on the E. rise the barren peaks of the seven *Curfürsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstoll* 7556', and *Hinterruck* 7523'). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürttschenstock* (8012'), lie several villages. The names of the hamlets, *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quarten*, the above-mentioned *Quinten*, and that of the lake itself, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhaetian or Latin, and not Germanic origin.

Beyond Wesen we cross the Linth Canal by an iron bridge (the Glarus line, diverging to the right, see R. 19), traverse the broad valley, cross the *Escher Canal* (p. 56) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we observe the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* (p. 41) on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which are copious after rain, but sometimes disappear in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. 50 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Tellsplatte*; **Seegarten*, on the lake). To the right rises the bald *Mürttschenstock* (p. 43).

FROM **MÜHLEHORN** TO **MOLLIS** ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the **Kerenzen-Berg**, by (2½ M.) *Obstalden* (2237'; **Hirsch*; **Stern*) and (1¼ M.) *Filzbach* (2336'; *Rössli*), a village near the highest part of the route (by the *Spannegg* to *Glarus*, see p. 57). From a rock on the right, about ¾ M. farther, we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee, the Seetal Mts., the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. Much of our route now passes through wood. Near (3 M.) *Beiglenen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 56).

Two more tunnels (to the left, *Quinten*, see above). 51 M. **Murg** (**Rössli*, **Schiffli*, pens. at both 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, all rustic), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*.

A visit to the **Murgthal**, a valley 10 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the *Rössli*, as far as (20 min.) a Waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (½ hr.) beginning of the *Merlenalp* (3642'). It then ascends a pleasant valley, through meadows and wood, to the (2½ hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5188', 5955', and 5981'). From the highest lake the *Roththor* (8248') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Sesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfürsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a fatiguing path crosses the *Widerstein-Furkel* (6607') to the deep *Mühlebachthal* and (2½ hrs.) *Engi*

in the Sernfthal (p. 63); another (guide required) leads over the *Murgsee-Furkel* (6568') to the *Mürtschenalp*, past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 57), and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. — Ascent of the *Mürtschenstock* (8012') laborious, fit for experts only, with a guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of *Quarten* (1762') with a new church. $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Unterterzen* (Freieck; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks of the opposite bank several waterfalls are visible; to the right, the village of *Mols*. Then a tunnel. We now reach the E. end of the lake and cross the *Seez-Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1394'; *Hotel Churfürsten*, at the station, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Seehof*, on the lake, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension 4 fr.; *Hirsch*, in the village) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Staad* or *Walengestad*, at the E. end of the lake.

EXCURSION (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lösis*; then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (5039'; milk); follow the slopes of the *Curfürsten* to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Schwaldis* (4774') and return by *Alp Schrinen* (4206') to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from *Alp Schwaldis* to the *Süts-Alp* (4662'), descend by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (1504') and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Quinten*, whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To **WILDHAUS** in the Toggenburg (p. 56) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the *Käserruck* (6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the *Seez*. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein*; to the left, on a rocky height above *Bärschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen*. 58 M. *Flums* (Hôt. Bahnhof; Löwe). Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1637'; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*; *Krone*) the *Seez* descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The *Alvier* (7753'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (5364'; Kurhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, room for 30 pers.). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from *Flums*, *Sevelen*, *Buchs*, and *Trübbach* (comp. p. 316).

From **MELS** TO **VÄTTIS**, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Kalfeuser Thal* (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) *Weisstannen* (3271'; *Alpenhof*; *Gamsli*). Thence (with guide), by *Ufer-Lavina* (4289') and the *Alp Val Tüscher* (6043'), in 4 hrs. to the *Heidelpass* (7306'), between the *Seesberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (8619'), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Kalfeuser Thal*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4433') 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 320) 2 hrs. more. — From *Weisstannen* to *Elm* by the *Foo* or *Ramün Pass*, see p. 61.

At (65 M.) **Sargans** (1591'; **Hôtel Thoma*, at the station; *Rail. Restaur.*; *Krone* and *Löwe* in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W., rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen* (p. 316), and is commanded by an old castle.

Railway from Sargans by *Ragatz* to (79 M.) *Coire*, see R. 87.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 22, 26.

RAILWAY to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). STEAMBOAT thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 m. 20 or 80 pf.); to Lin-
dau in 1½ hr. (2 m. 25 or 1 m. 50 pf.; see p. 26).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. 3 M. *Oerlikon* (1443'; Rail. Restaur.).

FROM OERLIKON TO DIELSDORF, 12 M., railway in 35 min. Stations *Glatbrugg*, *Rümlang*, and (8½ M.) *Oberglatt*, the junction for *Niederglatt* and (4½ M.) *Bülach* (see below). Then (10½ M.) *Niederhasli* and (12 M.) *Dielsdorf*, the terminus of the line, 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of *Regensberg* (2024'; **Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägerngebirge* (p. 18). Fine view from the tower of the old castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2828'), 1 hr. farther on.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At (6 M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the *Rapperswyl* line diverges to the right (see p. 40). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon*; 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon* and *Hinwil*, p. 40); 13 M. *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen* (1962').

16 M. *Winterthur* (1447'; pop. 13,595; **Goldner Löwe*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; **Krone*; **Adler*; **Rail. Restaur.*), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. The new **Stadthaus* was designed by Semper. The large *School* (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer), on the Promenade, contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*, p. 30). The environs yield good wine. — In the *Tössthal* (see below), 4½ M. to the S., is the old château of *Kyburg* (2070'), commanding a fine view, and containing a collection of ancient pictures.

FROM WINTERTHUR to WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal*. Stat. *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, *Pfungen-Nefenbach*, *Embrach-Rorbas*. The train leaves the *Töss* and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. *Bülach* (1374'; *Kopf*; *Kreuz*), a small town near the *Glatt*, once fortified (branch-line to *Oberglatt* and *Otelfingen*, p. 18). The line runs through the *Hardwald* to the N. to *Glatfelden* and (13½ M.) *Eglisau*; the latter (Löwe; Hirsch) with its castle lies on the right bank of the *Rhine*. We now follow the left bank of the *Rhine* and cross the *Glatt*. Stat. *Zweidlen*; 19 M. *Weizach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank *Schloss Roteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30 M.) *Koblenz*, where the *Rhine* is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut*, p. 21.

From WINTERTHUR to RÜTI, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthalbahn*. Stations *Grüze* and *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* we enter the pretty *Tössthal* (hence to the *Kyburg*, 25 min., see above). Stations *Kollbrunn*, with large factories; *Ryken*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal*, *Wyla*, *Saland*, (16 M.) *Bauma*, all thriving industrial places. Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried*, and (25 M.) *Wald* (Löwe; Rössli), at the S. E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 10). At (29½ M.) *Rüti* we join the *Zürich* and *Rapperswyl* line (p. 40).

From Winterthur to *Schaaffhausen*, see p. 30; to *St. Gallen* and *Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 20 M. *Wiesendangen*; 24 M. *Islikon*.

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1341'; pop. 5811; **Falke*; *Schueizerhof*, **Höt. Bahnhof*), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome *Schloss* on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th cent.

29 M. **Felben**. Near (32½ M.) Müllheim the train crosses the *Thur* by a covered wooden bridge. 35 M. **Märstetten**; 37½ M. **Weinfelden** (1463'). To the left *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850'; view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg*. 39½ M. **Bürglen**; 41 M. **Sulgen**.

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, 14½ M., railway in 67 min. (1fr. 65, 1fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*, *Bischofzell* (Linde; Schwert), a small town at the confluence of the *Thur* and *Sitter*; then *Hauptwil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (see below).

Stations *Erlen*, *Anriswyl*, and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322'; **Hôtel Bodan*; *Falke*; *Jäger*; **Rail. Restaur.*), on a promontory on the Lake of Constance. Station on the quay (p. 29). The lake and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 26.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 22, 48, 26.

RAILWAY to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 3¾ hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 10 c.). STEAMBOAT from Rorschach to *Lindau* in 1¼ hr. (1 m. 65 or 1 m. 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 44. The St. Gallen railway is unattractive. The Curfirschen gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E.

20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012'). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930'; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (2430'), with an alkaline spring. Stations *Aadorf* (Linde), *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*. 34½ M. **Wyl** (1936'; *Hôtel Bahnhof*), a pleasant little town; fine view from the station. Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 55.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. 39½ M. *Utzwyl*, the station for *Nieder-Utzwyl* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwyl* on the right. (Near the latter is the hydropathic Kurhaus of *Buchenthal*). 43 M. **Flawyl** (2021'; **Rössli*; *Post*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. **Gossau** (*Höt. Bahnhof*; branch-line to *Bischofzell* and *Sulgen*, see above); 48½ M. **Winkel** (Kreuz).

FROM WINKELN TO URNÄSCH, 9¼ M., in 1 hr., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzel Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (*Kurhaus, with chalybeate spring, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. *Herisau* (2549'; 11,090 inhab.; *Löwe*; *Storch*), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700'; *Hirsch*; *Pens*. *Sentisblick*), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9½ M.) *Urnäsch* (2746'; *Krone*; *Schäfe*). Diligence thence four times daily in 1½ hr., by *Gonten* and *Gontenbad*, to *Appenzell* (p. 51). — Ascent of the *Santis*, see p. 53. Over the *Kräzern-Pass* to *Neu-St. Johann*, see p. 55.

We now cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by a handsome iron *Bridge, 207 yds. long, and 174' above the river. A little lower

down is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. 50 M. *Bruggen*.

52½ M. **St. Gallen** (2165'; pop. 21,438; **Hecht*, D. 3½ fr.; **Hôt. Stieger*; **Hirsch*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Linde*; **Schiff*, moderate; *Restaur. Walhalla*, opposite the station; beer at the '*Café-Rest. Pavillon*', *Café National*, and *Trischli's*; baths of every kind at the '*Paradies*'; embroidery, etc., at *A. Naef's*), or *St. Gall*, one of the highest-lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton of that name, and since 1846 an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland, embroidered cotton goods being its staple product.

The **BENEDICTINE ABBEY**, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The *Library* (open Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (including a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755 in the rococo style, contains good ceiling-frescoes and finely carved choir-stalls. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850-54).

The large *School House* in the Vordere Brühl contains the *Town Library* ('*Vadianische Bibliothek*'), which boasts of valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period. Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum*, containing, on the ground-floor, extensive *Natural History Collections*, and on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., Wed., and Frid. 1-3; at other times, for 1-4 pers., 50 c.).

The *Arsenal*, the *Prison*, the *Deaf-and-Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may be visited. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs* (one of the Sentis, 104 sq. ft.) is interesting.

EXCURSIONS. To *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, *Weissbad* (R. 17), one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr., a pleasant day's excursion. — The *Freudenberg*, *Vögeli-segg*, and *Frohlichsegg*, see p. 54. — From the *Kurzegg* inn on the road to *Vögeli-segg* a fine view of the Bodensee. Near it, the nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2567'). — To the *Rosenberg* (2445') with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view to the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (¾ hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2628'; view). — Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (inn; 2757'), with view of the Sentis, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — *Untere* and *Obere Waid*, two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the lake of Constance (diligence from St. Fiden, p. 47). — *Bruggen* and the '*Sitterbrücke*' (p. 45), by rail. in 8 min.

From St. Gallen to Rorschach (9½ M.) the line descends 850', and great difficulties were encountered in its construction. Leaving St. Gallen, we pass through a long cutting (on the right the *Cantonal and Municipal Hospitals*, on the left the *Prison*), and enter the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are

traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, and Friedrichshafen is conspicuous on its N. bank. 54 M. *St. Fiden* (Sonne; see below).

Near (57 M.) *Mörschwil* the train enters the valley of the *Goldach*, crosses it by a five-arched stone bridge, 85' high, and traverses a fertile district. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, and the terminus at the harbour.

62 M. **Rorschach**. — *SEEHOF*, on the lake, R., L., & A. $\frac{3}{2}$, D. 3fr.; *ANKER*, R., L., & A. $\frac{2}{1}$, B. 1 fr.; *HIRSCH*, moderate; *BADHOF*; *HÔTEL BODAN*; *SCHIFF*; *HÔTEL BAHNHOF*; *Post*; *GRÜNER BAUM*, with garden on the lake; *SCHÄFLE*, with garden, moderate; *ZUR TOGGENBURG*; *RÖSSLE*; *ZUR ILGE*. — *Rail. Restaurant*, with a terrace on the lake. — Private apartments reasonable. — *Baths at Notter's estab.*, on the lake; **Lake Baths* $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W.; bath with towel 30c.

Rorschach (1312'; pop. 4368), a busy town on the Bodensee, chiefly important for its corn trade, is also a summer resort (lake-baths and whey-cure).

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 315; to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see p. 390; to *Heiden*, see p. 49; to *Constance*, see p. 29.

EXCURSIONS. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of *Marienberg*, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the *RORSCHACHER BERG*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the *Rossbübel (Inn)*, may be reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hill-side is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *St. Anna*, or *Rorschacher Schloss*, once the property of the Barons of Rorschach who became extinct in 1449, and afterwards that of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (*Restaur.); fine view from the upper rooms. The path to it turns to the right below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the left; then, where the path divides into several branches among the trees, we ascend the hill to the left. — The *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, with the help of the railway, occupy 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see above. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the *Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by an iron bridge 100' high. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (*Schäfle*), and thence descend the *Goldach* road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the *Möttelischloss*. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Mötteli* of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. — View from the new platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Withholz* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — To *Tübach*, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — By the '*Obere Weg*', with fine views, to (1 hr.) *Wylen* (*Inn), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — Railway to *Heiden*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see R. 17. — *Rheineck*, *Thal*, *Weinburg* (château of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), and the **Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 315. — To the *MELDEGG*. Railway to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rheineck*; then a good road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.; one-horse carr. from Rorschach 5 fr.) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Walzenhausen* (2140'; *Kurhaus*; **Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*), a summer resort in a sheltered situation, with pleasant wood-walks and fine points of view. Road thence to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*; then a path to the left to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Meldegg*, a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, affording an admirable survey of the valley and the Bodensee. (Tavern in summer.) We may then descend to (3/4 hr.) *St. Mar-*

garethen (p. 315) or *Au* (Schiff, good Monstein wine) and return by the last train to Rorschach.

At Horn (on the lake, 1½ M. N.W.; railway, see p. 29) there is a large Pension and Bath-house, R. 1·6 fr., B. 85c., D. 2½ fr., A. 40, pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the Schloss, near the baths, to the left of the road.

To Lindau by steamer (1¼ hr., fare 1m. 65 or 1m. 10 pf.; table d'hôte 2 m.), comp. p. 26. To the S.E. is Bregenz at the foot of the Pfänder; in the background the Rhätikon chain; on the W. side of the Rheintal rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — ²BAYRISCHER HOF, R., L., & A. 3·4, D. 3 m.; ²HÔTEL REUTEMANN, ¹LINDAUER HOF, both on the lake; HELVETIA, moderate; BAD-HÔTEL; ¹KRONE, or POST, R. 2 m.; SONNE; GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER, a pension on the mainland. SCHÜTZENGARTEN, a restaurant with view; adjacent to it, *Rupfin* (wine); *Rail. Restaurant*. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5½ hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a thriving commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33' high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20' in height, also by Halbig. The top of the *Lighthouse* on the N. pier commands a fine view (adm. 1 m.). In the Reichsplatz, near the lake, a handsome fountain with a bronze figure of Constantia (the nymph of the Lake of Constance) and other allegorical figures was erected in 1884.

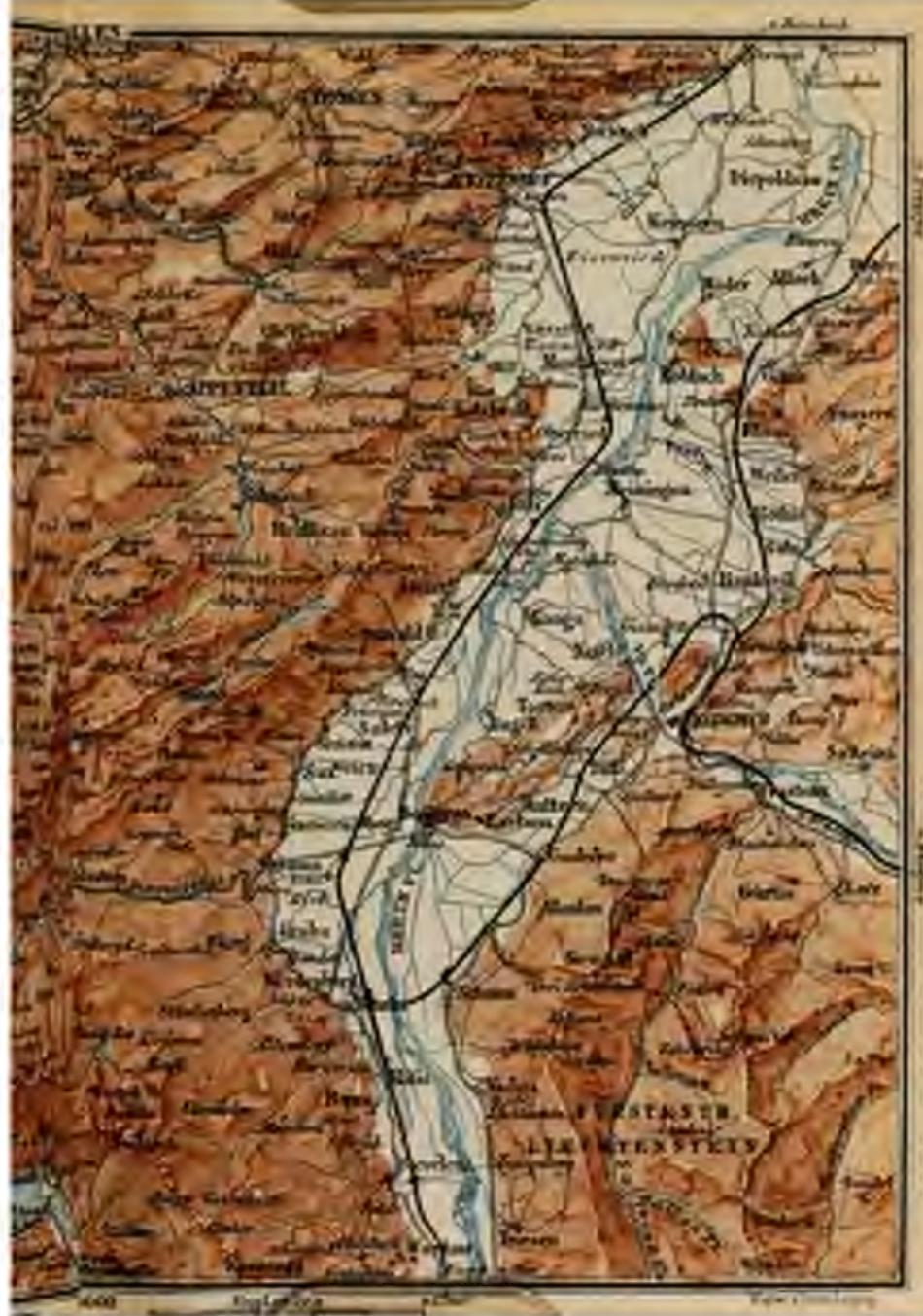
EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake towards the W. (cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* ("Frescoes by Naeu"), and others, to the (¾ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pens. Freihof), and the (¾ M.) *Linden-hof* (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 m., tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About ½ M. farther is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) *Hoierberg* (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the village of *Hoien*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. We may then return by *Enzisweiler* ("Schmid's Restaur.") and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle). — To *Bregenz*, see p. 390.

17. The Canton of Appenzell.

The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Antoni*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party feeling on religious ques-





tions is very strong. INNER-RHODEN, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal constitution in 1815, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,814, of whom 545 only are Protestants. AUSSER-RHODEN (90 sq. M., 51,958 inhab., 3594 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives a salary exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ('Landsgemeinde') is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; and about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very marked. *Ausser-Rhoden* is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of *Inner-Rhoden*, on the other hand, generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits.

Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Waldstatt*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('*Schotten*') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-makers have about 500 goat on the Sentis, and even buy goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner.

Railway from Rorschach to Heiden in 55 min.; fare 3 or 1½ fr., descending, 2 or 1fr. — Diligence from Rheineck to Heiden twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from Heiden to Trogen twice daily in 1½ hr.; from *Altstädtlen* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2 hrs. 40 min.; from St. Gallen by *Teufen* to *Gais* 3 times daily in 2 hrs., to Appenzell in 2¾ hrs. — Carriage from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9-16, Weissbad 10-16½ fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, 4⅓ M. long, is constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 47), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends (views on the left) through orchards and vineyards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the picturesque château of *Wartegg*, on the right *Wartensee*. We then cross a ravine, pass through a cutting, and traverse wood. Near (2½ M.) stat. *Wienachten* (1930') are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We cross the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below; then ascend through orchards and wood, past a deep ravine on the left, to (3 M.) stat. *Schwendi*, and skirt the wooded *Galgentobel* in a wide bend.

4 $\frac{1}{3}$ M. Heiden. — *FREIHOF, R. & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, board 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per day, whey 80 c.; *SCHWEIZERHOF, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *SONNENHÜGEL, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle; *LÖWE; KRONE, pens. 6 fr.; LINDE; *ZUM PARADIES; ZUR FROHEN AUSSICHT, well spoken of. Lodgings at *Tobler's*, the postmaster. Baths in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c.

Heiden (2465'; pop. 3192), a thriving village with substantial houses, rebuilt since a fire in 1838, lies in the midst of sunny and sheltered meadows, and is a favourite whey-cure resort. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper end of the village is a tasteful *Kurhalle*. The gallery at the top of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, including the Lake of Constance.

WALKS. To the **Bellevue*, a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaiderbach*, with a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the *Santisblick*; S.W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzerrüti*, and **Steinli*, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. (3/4 hr.) the *Rossbübel* above *Wienachtlen* (see p. 47); tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden N.W. by *Wolf-halden* (Löwe) to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 315; diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.); another attractive road to the W. via *Grub*, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 47) to (8 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 47). To *Rorschach* there is besides the railway pleasant footpath (1 hr.).

The **Chapel of St. Anthony* (**St. Antonibild*; 3635'), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the *Kaien*), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Bodensee, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by *Oberegg*; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (see above). From the chapel to *Altstädtlen* (p. 315) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Kaien*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. we ascend to the right towards some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (rather steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the (1/2 hr.) *Kaien* (3668'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhätikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furggen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the *Santis*, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the *Gäbris* (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögeli-segg (p. 54); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The *Kaien* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Speicher, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (Inn) and the *Rehtobel* ("Hirsch"), beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic tavern "Am Goldach".

The *Gäbris* (see p. 51) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the *Kaien*): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then along the crest of the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the *Santis*, to the *Ruppen* (Inn, comp. p. 316), and thence to the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs.

The road FROM HEIDEN TO TROGEN (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ascends the E. slope of the *Kaien* (see above) to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Langenegg* (3182'; Inn)

and then leads up and down hill, past *Rehtobel* (p. 50), situated beyond the deep valley of the Goldach on the right, by ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wald* (3150'; Sonne) and *Oberstall* to (2 M.).

Trogen (2969'; pop. 2629; *Hirsch*; **Krone*), the seat of government of Canton Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer resort.

Road over the *Ruppen* to (7 M.) *Altstädtten*, see p. 316. — FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (6 M.), diligence 3 times daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The road leads from the E. side of the town, past the nunnery of *Nötkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 46), to the (4 M.) *Vögeliisegg* (Inn; p. 54), and thence by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Speicher* (Löwe; Krone) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trogen*.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by the pretty village of *Bühlert* (2736'; **Rössli*) to (5 M.) Gais, but the path over the ***Gäbris** (4101') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühlert road to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the hill (3487'; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the **Gäbris**. Those who come from Vögeliisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the right ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vögeliisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which the road skirts in a wide curve. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühlert at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter we reach two houses. Where the ascent begins we keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the beginning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point (25 min.) where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in 5 min. to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4101'), the view from which is much obstructed by wood. A few min. farther is an Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from the Vögeliisegg in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). To Gais, which lies at our feet, a somewhat steep descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Walkers in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064'; pop. 2505; **Ochs* and **Krone*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr., whey 80 c. per day; *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., plain), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Kurgarten*.

Diligence to *St. Gallen*, see p. 54. — The ROAD FROM GAIS TO ALTSTÄDTEN (6 M., diligence once daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., from Altstädtten to Gais in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is level for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view, leads to the left over the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Stoss* (3271'; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. — Those who intend proceeding from the Stoss to the Sentis may leave Gais and Appenzell to the right, and, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Gais, descend by a chalet to the left across pastures to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Weissbad*.

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) **Appenzell** (2552'; pop. 4302; **Hecht*, **Löwe*, both moderate; beer at the Krone), another whey-resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden

houses. It contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of '*Abbatis Cella*'. The *Hospital*, the *Church*, erected in 1826, and the *Landesarchiv* or record office, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter.

FROM APPENZELL TO URNÄSCH (6 M.), diligence 4 times daily in 1½ hr., passing the well-managed *Gontenbad* (whey-cure and a chalybeate spring) and (1 M.) *Gonten* (Bar). Railway from Urnäsch to *Winkeln* (in 1 hr.), see p. 45. — To *St. Gallen*, see p. 54.

A road leads from Appenzell, S.E., to the (2 M.) ***Weissbad** (2680'), another whey-cure and health resort (R. & A. 2-4, B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper at a longer stay), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good starting-point for excursions.

Guides' Fees (*J. A. Thörig, Huber, Jac. and Joh. Koster*): Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sennis 10, over the Sennis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — Horse to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — Carriage to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

FROM WEISSBAD TO THE RHINE VALLEY. The direct route by the HOHE KASTEN (5½ hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brüllisau* (3061'; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (towards the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, ½ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the *Inn 'Zum Ruhstiz'* (½ hr., bridle-path thus far). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the "Hohe Kasten" (5902'; *Inn), which, together with the neighbouring (¼ hr. N.) Kamor (5879'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sennis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 316). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. slope of the latter, crosses the saddle on its S. side, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

The favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the WILDKIRCHLI, 1¾ hr. to the S. (guide 4 fr., hardly necessary). Following the road to Brüllisau (see below) for 100 paces, we diverge to the right; 8 min., a house, where we turn to the left; 20 min., a double gate; we then cross the meadow in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the right. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see below.) The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the (½ hr.) *Zum Aescher* tavern we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4918'), formerly a hermitage, founded in 1656, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a

grotto (33' wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, in the direction of Swabia and Bavaria.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, 1½ fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit (5250'; *Inn*) commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Curfirsten, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) *Bommen-Alp* (see above).

Pleasant walk by *Schwende*, leaving the Sentis route (see below) to the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Seealp-See* (3747'), very picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Altenalp* (see below). — A new path leads from the Aescher tavern (see above) to the *Seealp-See* in ¾ hr.

To the *Leuerfall*, 2 hrs., also interesting; the path diverges to the right from that to the Wildkirchli after 20 min. and ascends the *Weissbachthal*, the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215'), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from the *Weissbad* (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary for adepts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauer 3-4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brüllisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendebach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (¼ hr.) *Schwende* (2841'; **Inn Zur Felsenburg*, on the left bank), and to the (30 min.) *Wasserauer Inn*, where the road ceases. The ascent now commences (*Katzensteig*), following the telegraph stakes, on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) chalets of the *Hüttenalp* (milk). The narrow, but well-defined path now skirts the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the *Seealp-See* far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In 1½ hr. we reach the *Meglis-Alp* (4857'; small rustic inn), in a picturesque basin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the *Rossmaad*, being frequently hewn in steps (the telegraph stakes commencing 10 min. from the Meglisalp may be followed). After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, on which we ascend to the inn (steep towards the end) in another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the snow on the left, gradually becoming steeper, crossing large masses of rock, and also reaching the inn in an hour. The *Inn* (24 beds at 3-4 fr., mattress in the attics 1½ fr.) is 5 min. from the summit of the SENTIS or HOHE MESMBR., to which we finally mount by a path protected by a railing (at the inn a telegraph office, on the top a meteorological station). The **View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolean Mts., the Grisons.

and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the 'Blaue Schnee', is named the *Gyrenspitz* or *Geierspitz* (7766').

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the *Schafboden* to (3½-4 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 56; guide desirable). — The usual route FROM THE WEISSBAD TO WILDHAUS leads through the *Brüttobel* to the *Sämtis-See* (3970'), ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4774'), and crosses the *Kray-Alp* (5935'), 7½-8 hrs., rough, and not sufficiently repaying; the route over the Sentis (not much longer) is therefore preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 52) with the ascent of the Sentis (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See at the base of the *Zänslar* and *Schäfer* across the (1 hr.) *Alten-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Zwiesel-Alp*, through the (1 hr.) *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelfels* (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the *Wagenlücke* and then by the path which ascends from Weissbad, or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Blaue Schnee* (see above) past the base of the *Gyrenspitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (6-7 hrs. in all). — A new path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the N.W. side also. It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210'; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkamm* and the (2½ hrs.) *Club-Hut* on the *Thierweid* (7150'). We next traverse rocks and débris, leaving the 'Blaue Schnee' on the right (see above), and ascend in steep zigzags to the arête between the *Gyrenspitz* and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

The road FROM APPENZELL TO ST. GALLEN (12 M.; diligence 3 times daily in 2 hrs. 25 min.) runs by (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 51), and along the *Rothbach*, separating Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden, to (1½ M.) *Bühler* (p. 51) and (2 M.) *Teufen* (2743'; pop. 4740; **Hecht*; **Linde*), a wealthy industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain; and thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) *St. Gallen*.

A PATH from Appenzell to Teufen, a slightly shorter route, crosses the *Sitter* near *Mettlen*, and descends the valley of the *Sitter*, high on its right bank, by *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. It leads thence at first to the N., afterwards to the N.E., over the hill, and through several woods, descends into the valley of the *Rothbach*, crosses the brook, and ascends to *Teufen*. The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN (1½ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to (1¼ hr.) the *Schäfle's-Egg* (3020'; tavern); it then descends to (1½ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to (1½ M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. W. of the *Schäfle's-Egg* is the 'Frölichsegg' ("Inn"), which commands an admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the *Fähnern*, on the left, the *Kamor*, the *Hohe Kasten* about the middle of the chain, the green *Ebenalp* below the snow, more to the right the *Altmann* and the *Sentis* with its snow-fields, then in the distance the *Glarnisch* and *Speer*; to the W. the railway and road to *Wyl*, extended like a map at our feet, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance.

From the *Schäfle's-Egg* we may follow the crest of the hill to the E., ascend a hill towards a solitary pine, and reach the (1½ hr.) "Vögeli-segg" (3156'; "Hôtel-Pension"), on the *St. Gallen* and *Trogen* road. The view embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful meadow-land of *Speicher* and *Trogen*, part of the *Vorarlberg* range, and several of the Appenzell

Mts. The Sentis is best surveyed from a spot a few paces in front of the inn. To St. Gallen (p. 46) a descent of 3 M.; to Trogen (p. 51) 2 M.

Nearer St. Gallen, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Vögeli-segg, and visible thence, is the *Freudenberg (2908'; *Inn), another, and still finer point of view. In the foreground lies St. Gallen with its populous environs, and beyond it the Lake of Constance. (By the road to St. Gallen $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., by the foot-path, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Comp. excursions from St. Gallen, p. 46.

18. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 48.

RAILWAY from *Wyl* to *Ebnat*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd cl. only). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 24 M., diligence in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (5 fr. 20 c.) starting at $8\frac{3}{4}$ a.m.; also several times daily to *Nesslau* in 1 hr., and to *Alt-St. Johann* in $2\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

Wyl, on the Winterthur-St. Gallen line, see p. 45. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded, which secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of all their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Batzenheid*; opposite, *Jonswyl*, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lüttisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 189' high. Stations *Bütschwyl*, *Dietfurt*, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lichtensteig* (pop. 1477; **Krone*), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3566'), a fine point of view.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wattwyl** (2027'; *Ross*; **Toggenburg*), a charming village. On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*. The last station is ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebnat-Kappel*. The village of *Ebnat* (2106'; **Krone*; *Sonne*; *Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N.W. of it is *Kappel* (*Traube*; *Stern*), rebuilt since a fire in 1853.

The **Speer* (6417') may be ascended through the *Steinthal* in 4 hrs. (finger-posts; comp. p. 41); or from *Neu-St. Johann*, or from *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren-Alp* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The HIGH ROAD, commanding a view of the Curfürsten opposite, and, near Neu-St. Johann, of the Sentis on the left, ascends slightly on the right bank of the *Thur*, to *Krummenau* (2386'), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, *Neu-St. Johann* (*Schäfte*), with an old Benedictine abbey, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

20 M. **Nesslau** (2470'; **Krone*; *Traube*), with a pretty church.

To URNÄSCH, over the *Kräzern-Pass* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), a fine route. A road ascends from Neu-St. Johann through the *Lauterthal*, by *Ennetbühl* and

the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler-Bad*, to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402'); a path to the left then ascends through the *Kräzernwald* to the pass, and crosses the pastures of *Kräzern* and *Rossfall* (Inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Urnäsch* (p. 45). — Ascent of the *Santis* (p. 53) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from *Bernhalden* in 3 hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (1210'); new path thence to the top (p. 54). — Ascent of the *Speer*, see above.

The scenery becomes bleaker. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (*Krone*) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (*Drei Eidgenossen*), a straggling village. To the right the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Route over the *Amdener Berg* to *Wesen*, see p. 41; guide as far as the pass advisable.) Passing (1½ M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2920'; **Rössli*) and (¾ M.) *Unterwasser* (*Stern*; *Traube*), prettily situated at the sources of the *Thur*, we ascend to (3¾ M.) —

30½ M. **Wildhaus** (3622'; **Hirsch*; *Sonne*). A little before entering the village, we pass on the right the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* was born on 1st Jan., 1484. Wildhaus belonged to Rhætia till 1310, and the region of the Romansch language (p. 321) extended to this point. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7821'), we obtain a fine survey of the seven peaks of the *Curfürsten* (p. 42); or still better from the (¾ hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4317').

Ascent of the *Santis* from Wildhaus (5-6 hrs.; guide), see p. 54. — To *Weissbad* by the *Krayaly*, the *Fähnlesee*, and *Sämtissee* (7 hrs.), see p. 51. — To *Walenstadt* over the *Kässerruck*, see p. 43.

The road descends, finally describing a long bend, to (6 M.) *Gams* (1575'; *Schäfte*), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1½ M.) *Haag* (p. 316), while a road to the right leads by *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to (3½ M.) —

39½ M. *Buchs* (p. 316).

19. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

53 M. RAILWAY (*Nordost ahn*) to Glarus (43 M.) in 2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linththal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From *Wesen* to Glarus, 7½ M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.) Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

Railway on the left bank from Zürich to (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see pp. 39, 40. The train again crosses the Linth Canal (p. 41) and traverses the broad valley towards the S.; on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (1¼ M.) *Wesen* (p. 41).

Näfels (1434'; *Zum Linthhof*; *Hirsch*; *Schwert*) and *Ober-Urnen* are the only Rom. Cath. villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. On 9th April, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones. On the second Thursday of April the natives flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470'; **Höt.-Pens*. *Hattli*; **Bär*, **Lüwe*, both moderate), an industrial village. (Walk over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühleurn*, see p. 42.)





The Rautispitz (7493'), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain* (see below), rising abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the *Thrängibach*, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Niedersee* or *Haslensee* (2460'), we reach the (¾ hr.) *Obersee* (3225'), skirt the lake to the left, and ascend through wood to the *Grappli-Alp* (4731') and (2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400'), and in 1½ hr. more to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — An arête of rock ¾ hr. long, traversed by a safe path, connects the Rautispitz with the *Scheye* (7420'), the second highest peak of the *Wiggis*. The Scheye may also be ascended from Vorauen (p. 62) by the *Langenegg-Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klönsee (p. 63) by the *Herberg* and the *Degenalp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstall by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.).

41 M. **Netstall** (*St. Fridolin*; *Bär*; *Rabe*; *Schwert*), a large village (pop. 2400), lies at the E. base of the *Wiggis*. The *Löntsch*, descending from the *Klöenthal* (p. 63), falls into the Linth here.

43 M. **Glarus**. — *GLARNER HOF, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, B. 11½, D. 3½ fr.; *RABEN, opposite the post-office, moderate; *DREI EIDGENOSSEN; LÖWE; SONNE; ADLER; beer at the *Café Tobias*, opposite the station, at the *Raben*, etc.; *Restaurant on the *Bergli* (1883'), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view. — Guides, see p. 58.

Glarus (1489'; pop. 5330), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärmisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503'), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on its slopes. The *Hausstock* (10,355') forms the back-ground to the S.; to the left the *Käpfstock* (9180'), to the right the *Ruchi* (10,190'). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque church is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, on the site of which the law-courts now stand. On the opposite bank of the Linth lies the busy manufacturing village of *Ennenda* (Hôt. Neues Bad).

EXCURSIONS. The *Schild* (7500') is a fine point (5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden-Alp* (4770') and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Admirable view of the *Mütschenstock*, *Tödi*, and *Glärmisch*. — The *Fronalpstock* (6982'; similar view) is easily ascended by the *Ennetberge* and the *Fronalp* in 5 hrs. — To the *MURGTHAL* from the *Heuboden-Alp*, by the *Mütschen-Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063), see p. 43 (to the *Merlen-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgseefurkel* to the *Murgseen*, 2½ hrs.). — To *FILZBACH* (8 hrs.; guide unnecessary for good walkers), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193', *Obere* 6039'), pass between the *Fronalpstock* and *Fährristock* to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108') skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757'; with the *Mütschenstock* on our right, p. 43), and descend the *Platten-Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3609') and (3 hrs.) *Filzbach* (p. 42). — The *Vorder-Glärmisch* (7648'), from Glarus 5½-6 hrs. (guide 13 fr.), see p. 62.

The *Klöenthal* (p. 62) deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klöenthaler See* 4½ M., to Vorauen 4½ M. more (one-horse carr. in 1½ hr., there and back 15, two-horse carr. 20-25 fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 21; through the *Sernthal* to *Coire*, see R. 22.

The railway to Linththal crosses the Linth six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (p. 57). Near (45½ M.) *Mittlödi* (1666'), and again beyond

it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. The scenery is picturesque, the fertile valley with its factories contrasting pleasantly with the rocky and wooded slopes and the snow-mountains at its head.

47 M. **Schwanden** (1712'; *Rail. Restaur.*). The village (**Adler*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with its large factories, lies at the junction of the *Sernf-Thal* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth-Thal or Gross-Thal.

Diligence to *Elm*. see p. 63. — To the *Oberblegi-See* (4679'), a pleasant excursion, by *Nidfurn*, in 3 hrs.; fine view of the Linthal and Tödi. We may also ascend by *Thon* and *Schweidi* to the (3½ hrs.) *Guppen-Alp* (5510'), go past the small *Guppen-Seeli* and the *Leuggelstock* (5673') to the (1 hr.) *Oberblegisee*, and return by *Nidfurn*.

The train crosses the Linth below the influx of the Sernf and passes through the village of Schwanden. Beyond (48 M.) *Nidfurn-Haslen* is *Leuggelbach*, with a fine waterfall on the right. 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hüningen*, two well-to-do villages, one on each bank of the Linth. We cross the stream to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach*; on the left, a beautiful fall of the *Diesbach*.

The *Saasberg* (6467'), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, easily ascended from Betschwanden or from Rüti in 4½ hrs., commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the *Kärpstock* (9177'), the highest of the Freiberge, laborious, and suitable for experts only (with guide; 3½-4 hrs. from the Saasberg), see p. 64.

Beyond stat. *Rüti* we cross the Linth for the last time. 53 M. *Linththal*, the terminus, lies on the left bank. About ¼ M. to the N. are the favourite ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178'; **Glärner's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant; so slowly that one bottle only is filled per minute. The *View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the *Selbsanft* (9921'), to the right the *Kammerstock* (6915'), and adjoining it part of the Tödi to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240') lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hill-side.

A road leads from the station to (¾ M.) **Linththal** (2238'; pop. 2301; **Bär* or *Post*; *Rabe*; *Klausen*, all moderate), a considerable village on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. On the opposite bank of the Linth lies *Ennelliinth* (p. 60).

EXCURSIONS. Stachelberg is a good starting-point for exploring the Tödi region. (Guides: *Heinrich* and *Peter Elmer* of *Elm*, *Joach.*, *Salomon*, and *Adam Zweifel*, *Nic. Aeblis*, *Rob. Häming*, and *Thom. Wichter* of Linthal; *Andreas Vordermann*, *Abraham Stüssy*, and *Johann Oertli* of Glarus; *Peter Hefti* of Luchsingen; and *Math. Hauser* of Nasels. High charges.) To the **Fatschbach-Fall* (p. 60); **Pantenbrücke*, **Ueli-Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see p. 59; also to the (2 hrs.) *Braunwald-Alp* (4921'), with a magnificent view of the Tödi (Jan); to the *Oberblegi-See* (see above), etc. — The *Kammerstock* (6915'), by the *Kammer Alp*, 4 hrs., repaying, and not difficult.

The *Ortsstock*, or *Silberstock* (8908'), by the *Alp Bräch* and the *Purkel*, 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — The *Grußet*, or *Paulen* (8910'), by the *Braunwaldalp*, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide





18 fr.). The *Böse Faulen* (9200'), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6½-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440') and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Thurm*; 8760'), each 5-6 hrs., with guide. — The *Gemsfayrenstock* (9758'), from the Upper Sandalp (see below), by the *Becken* and the *Clariden Glacier* in 3½ hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the *Gemsfayeralp* to the *Urner-Boden* (p. 60).

A road leads from Linththal (one-horse carr. from Stachelberg 8 fr. for ½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the (3½ M.) **Curanstalt & Hôtel Tödi* (2680'; pens. 5-6 fr.), situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, through which the Linth has forced a passage. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. During the latter part of the route we have a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230' high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues.

A few paces beyond the *Hôtel Tödi* a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the stony path ascends for ½ hour. A slab on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (¼ hr.) the **Pantenbrücke* (3212'), 160' above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. On the right bank, a path ascends the grassy slope straight to the (¼ hr.) **Ueli-Alp* (3612'), where we enjoy a superb view of the Tödi.

Thence we may either return by the same road to the *Hôtel Tödi*; or we may ascend to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Lower Baumgarten-Alp* (5285'), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the *Thierfeld* and presents a magnificent view, and descend by a narrow and dizzy path skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the *Baumgarten-Alp*, to *Obort* and the *Auengüter* (guide necessary).

The **Upper Sandalp* (6358'), 3½ hrs. above the *Pantenbrücke*, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the *Pantenbrücke* to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the *Ueli-Alp*, see above), crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a narrow ravine, and the *Sand-Bach*, and ascends on the left bank to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4101'; refreshm.). The path now returns to the right bank. By the *Hinterere Sandalp* (4331') it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 2000' in height, where the *Sandbach* forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reach the (2½ hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). The best point of view is ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linththal is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the *Tödi*, or *Piz Russein* (11,887'; from Linththal 10-11 hrs.; only fit for experts; guide 40 fr.), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of N.E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route is from the *Hinterere Sandalp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Grünhorn Hut* (8082'; spend night), and thence up the *Biferten-Frn* to the summit, difficult at places, in 4-5 hrs. more. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Piz Mellen* (11,086') and *Stockgron* (11,214'), to the *Val Russein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 337; guide 50 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,926'), between the *Stockgron* and the *Piz Ur-Laua* to the *Gliems Glacier*; then through a gap to the E. of the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the *Val Puntaiglas* to *Truns* (comp. p. 336).

PASSES. From the *Upper Sandalp* a fatiguing route crosses the *Sand-*

firn and the SANDALP PASS (9209') to Disentis in 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); another, fatiguing but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the CLARIDEN PASS (9843') to the Maderaner Thal (p. 106; guide 36 fr.).

FROM LINTHITAL OVER THE KISTENPASS TO ILANZ, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), attractive, but very fatiguing. Ascent by the *Tritt* to the (3 hrs.) *Untere Baumgartentalp*, see above; then by the *Obere Baumgartentalp* (6690'), the *Rinkenthalalp* (6513'), and the *Nüschenalp* (7275') to the (3 hrs.) *Muttentalp* (7877'), grandly and wildly situated (with the small *Muttensee*, 8012', on the left). We next ascend the *Lattenfirn* and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limernthal* (and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock*, with the *Gries* and *Limmern* glaciers), to the (1 hr.) *Kistenpass* (8202'), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstückli* (9019'). Descent by the *Alp Rubi* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* and (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 338). — The *Bifertenstock* or *Piz Dурgin* (11,240'), the second-highest peak of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the Kistenpass in 5 hrs. (difficult; for adepts only; guide 40 fr.).

From Stachelberg by the *Bisithal* to *Muottatal* see p. 62.

20. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 56, 72.

10 hrs. Bridle-path to *Unterschächen*: from Stachelberg to Spitelrüti 3¼, Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch 1¼, *Unterschächen* 1, Altorf (diligence every forenoon in 1½ hr.) 7 M.; guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to *Unterschächen* 27, to Altorf 32 fr.

Leaving Stachelberg, we follow the left bank of the *Linth*, pass *Ennetlinth*, cross the (½ hr.) *Frutbach* (small waterfall), and ascend to the right through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, we follow the lower) we pass a fine *Waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the *Urner Boden*. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr., then for the next 40 min. more gradually. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the *Scheidbächli* (4290') descends from the right.

The *Urner Boden* (2¼ hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and 1½ M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the *Jügernstöcke* and *Mürenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,728'). About ½ hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the Alpine tavern *Zur Sonne*, and then (25 min.) the chalets of *Spitelrüti*, with a *Chapel* and the inn *Zum Tell* on a hill (4561').

The path traverses the pasture for ½ hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing (¾ hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the (¼ hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the (½ hr.) *Klausen Pass* (6437'). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated *Bödmcr Alp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, 10,814'). After ½ hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5741') and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the *Balmwand*, which here descends

precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony path descends in zig-zags to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aelpli* ('little Alp') **Aesch** (4173'; **Hôt. Stäubi*, rustic). To the left, the discharge of the *Gries Glacier*, on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms the magnificent **Stäuber Waterfall*.

We now descend the wooded **Schächenthal**, on the left bank of the turbulent *Schächenbach*. On the right bank (35 min.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*; 10 min., we cross the stream; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., **Unterschächen** (3346'; **Hôt. Clausen*; one-horse carr. to Altdorf 10 fr.), finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Thal*, through which peeps the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), with its glaciers. (Over the *Ruckkehlen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 107.) To the N. rises the **Schächenthaler Windgelle** (9052'), and farther W. the **Kinzig Pass** (see below), the scene of Suvoroff's celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, by *Spiringen*, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the *Schächenbach*, and thence to (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 95) and *Altdorf*, see p. 94.

21. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 56.

11 hrs. DILIGENCE from Schwyz to (8 M.) Muottatal twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from Muottatal over the Pragel to ($\frac{4}{4}$ hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; *Jos. Gwerder* or *Xav. Hediger* of Muottatal). No inn between Muottatal and Richisau. The pass being uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the *Muottatal*, as far as the Suvoroff bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the *Klöntal* from Glarus (see p. 57).

Schwyz, see p. 93. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Gibel* reaches the *Muotta*, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the *Muotta* ravine ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Schwyz, a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.). Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ried** (*Adler*), on the left, is the *Gstübtfall*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (1 M.) *Föllmis* (1903') the road crosses the *Muotta*, passes the *Mettelbachfall* in the *Kesseltobel*, and reaches (2 M.) —

8 M. **Muottatal** (1996'; pop. 1885; *Krone*; **Hirsch*), the capital of the valley, with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which Suvoroff had his headquarters in 1799. Fine rock scenery and waterfalls in the vicinity.

OVER THE KINZIG-PASS TO ALTORF, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary for adepts). After following the Pragel route for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., we diverge by the *Muotta* bridge to the right, and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lippisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (3½ hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (6791'), lying to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8149'). A height $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. commands

a striking *View of the Bernese Alps and of the Scheerhorn and Clariden to the S.E. Then a rapid descent to the *Schächenthal* (p. 61), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 95). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff (p. 61), who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army through the Schächenthal to the Muottathal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

THROUGH THE BISITHAL TO STACHELBERG, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the Bisithal, watered by the Muotta, to (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153'); steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293'); then across the dreary *Karrenalp* between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 59), and down the *Braunwaldalp* to (4-5 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Another route is from Schwarzenbach across the *Bärensool* and *Geitenberg* Alps to the *Rohbützli-Alp* and the Karrenalp. Or from Schwarzenbach we may go farther up the Muotta, and then ascend to the right over the *Waldi-Alp* and *Ruos-Alp* to the (4 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7126'), descend to the *Käsern-Alp*, turn to the left, and reach the (1¼ hr.) *Balmalp* on the Klausen route (see p. 60).

TO SISIKON THROUGH THE RIEMENSTALDENTHAL and across the *Katzenzalp* (4888'), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive).

From Muottathal the path leads to the (½ hr.) foot of the *Stalden*, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); ¼ hr. farther, it crosses the *Starzlenbach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; ¼ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy *Pragel* (5062'; no view).

The path, at first steep and stony, now descends to the (¾ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4367'), and then leads through wood; ¼ hr., the *Neuhüttli* (4193'); here we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klöntal and its lake become visible; ½ hr. *Richisau* (3592'; *Kurhaus*, moderate), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees. A new road descends hence, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (¾ hr.) *Vorauen* (2638'; *Zum Klöntal*, rustic), beautifully situated in the Klöntal.

The *Glärnisch, the huge rocks of which bound the Klöntal on the S. side, one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), the *Vrenelisgärtli* or *Mittler-Glärnisch* (9534'), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557'), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9683'). The ascent of the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* from Vorauen is not difficult for mountaineers (7½ hrs.; guide Nic. Aeble of Vorauen, 25 fr.; see p. 82). About ¼ hr. from Vorauen we enter the narrow *Rossmatter Thal* to the left, pass the chalets of *Käsern* and *Werben*, and reach the (4 hrs.) *Club Hut* in the *Steinthäli* (6613'; partly destroyed by a storm in 1889, but restored). We next ascend steep stony slopes and cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Very grand view. — Ascent of the *Vorder-Glärnisch* from Glarus laborious (5½-6 hrs.; guide 13 fr.; comp. p. 58).

Ascent of the *Scheye (Wiggis)* from Vorauen, see p. 57. Over the *Schweinalp Pass* to *Hinter-Wäggital*, see p. 39.

The *Klöntal is a picturesque dale, with meadows of freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn, and

thinly peopled. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klöntaler See* (2638'), 1½ M. from Vorauen, a lake 2M. long and ⅓ M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the *Glärnisch*. The rocks on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who often spent part of the summer in a neighbouring chalet. The road skirts the N. bank. (Boat down the lake in 50 min.; fare for 1-10 pers. 1½ fr.) At the ‘*Seerüti*’, at the lower end of the lake (3½ M. from Vorauen), is a rustic little **Inn*.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of cascades amid grand rocky scenery down to its confluence with the Linth, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 57).

The road gradually descends the wooded gorge to the (3 M.) *Staldengarten* inn, where it divides. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstall* (p. 57), the right to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1¼ M.) *Glarus* (p. 57). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

22. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

16-18 hrs. RAILWAY from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; DILIGENCE from Schwanden to Elm twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (descent, 1¾ hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 64); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coire DILIGENCE twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau a pleasant walk; thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence 4 times daily).

At Schwanden (p. 58), 3 M. to the S. of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linththal. The high-road gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1½ M.) *Wart* is a pretty waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the *Glärnisch*. 3 M. *Engi* (2539'; pop. 1148; **Sonne*), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Passage of the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 42.) The slate-quarries (*Plattenberge*) on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossil fish. From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710') a path to the N. E. leads in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Rieseten Pass* (6644') to *Weissstannen* (p. 43).

3 M. **Elm** (3215'; **J. Elmer*; *Zentner*), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly destroyed by a landslip on 11th Sept. 1881.

From the *Tschingelberg*, above the slate-quarries to the S.E. of the village, between the *Risikopf* and the *Geibe Kopf*, a rock about 1300' in breadth, 320' in thickness, and 800' in height, became detached and was precipitated over a steep slope, with a gradient of about 70:100, into the valley 1480' below, covering it for a distance of 1 M. with an enormous mass of debris, upwards of 225 acres in area. Nearly the whole *Unterthal*, the garden of the village, with 22 dwelling-houses and 57 other

buildings, was destroyed; 114 persons perished; and the damage was estimated at nearly 1½ million fr. The church bears a memorial tablet recording the names of the deceased. Below the village a road crosses the Sernf by a new iron bridge and intersects the scene of the landslip, where cultivation is beginning to reappear.

ASCENTS (for experts only; guides Heinrich and Peter Elmer, see p. 58). The *Käpfstock* (9180'), by the *Wichlen-Alp*, 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — The *Vorab* (9925'), by the *Sether Furka* (see below), 7-8 hrs. — The *Hausstock* (10,355'), the *Piz Segnes* (10,280'), and the *Saurenstock* (10,026') are more difficult.

PASSES. To FLIMS OVER THE SEGNES PASS, 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 18 fr.). We cross the Sernf and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms several picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp*. We then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) *Segnes Pass* (8616'), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9452'), perforated by the *Martinloch* (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. Descent over a gradual slope of snow, and then over débris (*Segnes Sut*); to the left is the *Segnes Glacier*, between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). The path, which now improves, descends through pastures, wood, and meadows, in view of the Vorder-Rheintal and its mountains, to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 333).

To ILANZ OVER THE PANIXER PASS, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing and unattractive, but historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 62). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (40 min.) *Erbserbrücke*; 25 min. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587'). We next cross the *Walenboden*, pass the *Rinkenkopf*, traverse a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) *Panixer Pass* (*Cuolm da Pignieu*; 7907'), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the *Hausstock* (see above), with the *Meer-Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334'; rustic Inn), and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 333). — Another route to Ilanz, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the *Sether Furka* (8666'). It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass. Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and through the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 333).

To WEISSTANNEN BY THE FOO PASS, 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the *Raminbach*, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp*, and past the chalets of *Matt* (6179'), to the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass*, or *Ramin Pass* (7333'); then descend by the *Foo-Alp* and the *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377') to the *Seez Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 43, 3 hrs. from *Mels*).

To VÄTTIS OVER THE SARDONA PASS, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the *Segnes Pass* (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the *Piz Segnes* to the *Sauren Glacier* and the *Sardona Pass* (about 9680'), between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Saurenstock* (10,026'). Very steep descent to the *Segnes Glacier*, which we cross to the *Sardona Glacier*; then a rugged descent to the *Sardona-Alp* (5735'), in the *Kalfeuser-That*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 320). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.) is the *Scheibe Pass*, between the *Saurenstock* and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9620'). — OVER THE MUTENTHALER GRAT, 10-11 hrs. to *Vättis*, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo-Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Muttenthal* to the basin of the *Haibützli* with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) pass, a gap in the *Muttenthaler Grat* (about 8200'). Rough descent over the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4433') in the *Kalfeuser That* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 320).

To LINTHTHAL, by the *Richetli Pass* (7428'), 8 hrs., not difficult; *View of the *Hausstock*, *Vorab*, and *Glärnisch*. Descent by the *Durnachthal*.

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23. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

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i. Railway Journey.

4½ M. RAILWAY to Zug in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 2½ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates).

On leaving the station the train crosses the *Sihl*, and at (2½ M.) *Altstetten* diverges from the Bâle line (p. 18). To the left rises the long *Uetliberg* (p. 36), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right the pretty valley of the *Limmat*. 5½ M. *Urdorf*; 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We now follow the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal*. To the left the hotel on the *Uetliberg*. The train ascends to a tunnel under the *Ettenberg*. To the right is revealed a view of the Bernese Alps and *Pilatus*; and to the left, farther on, the *Engelberg* Alps, with the *Uri-Rothstock* and the *Titlis*, become visible. 12 M. *Bonstetten-Wettschwyl* (1740'); 14 M. *Hedingen*; 15½ M. *Affoltern* (*Löwe*). To the left rises the *Aegster Berg* (2723'), at the foot of which lie *Aegst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. 18 M. *Mettmenstetten*.

Diligence daily in 55 min. to *Haag* (1980'; "Löwe"), at the W. base of the *Albis*; near it the hydropathic Curhaus of *Albisbrunn*. Near *Kappel*,

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., on the road to Baar (p. 68), Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct. 1531, while fighting against the Rom. Cath. cantons (comp. p. 34).

20 M. *Knonau*. Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Egeri-See* (p. 91).

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zug* (1384'; pop. 4924; **Hirsch*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; **Zürcherhof*; *Bellevue*; **Ochs*; *Falk*; *Krone*; **Löwe*, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2 fr. 70 c.; *Linde*; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, with garden restaurant; *Pens. Tivoli*, on the lake), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, with six churches and six chapels, lies on the lake of that name. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient captured weapons and flags, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the *Hospital*, built in 1854. Handsome new *Government Buildings* in the Renaissance style. Fine view from the 'Platzwehr', or quay. Good Lake Baths.

STEAMBOAT on the *Lake of Zug* to *Arth*, see p. 87.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), are the "Kurhaus Felsenegg (3025'), with a very fine view towards the W., and (5 min. farther) the "Kurhaus Schönfels" (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.), with pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; pleasant wood-walks. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) "Hochwacht" (3251'), the summit of the *Zuger Berg*, commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the *Lake of Egeri* (p. 91). — Pretty walks also to the (20 min.) *Hüngistock* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) "Horbachgüttsch" (3071'), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — At *Menzingen* in the pretty valley of the *Lorze*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Zug, is the "Schönbrunn Hydropathic", well fitted up.

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 87), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cham* (**Rabe*), a village with a zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. On the hill above Zug are the summer resorts just mentioned; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (31 M.) *Rothkreuz* (*Rail. Restaur.*), the junction of the St. Gotthard (p. 92) and the Muri and Aarau (p. 20) lines, we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 33 M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 37 M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the *Hundsrücke*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, passes through a cutting and tunnel, and crosses the *Reuss* by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 19) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 119).

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lucerne*, see p. 68.

ii. From Zürich to Zug by Horgen.

RAILWAY from *Zürich* to (11 M.) *Horgen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (steamer in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 87). POST OMNIBUS daily (8.50 a. m.) from *Horgen* to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zug* in 2 hrs. 35 min.; carr. with one horse in 2 hrs., 12 fr.

To *Horgen* (1394'), see pp. 37, 39. The road ascends in windings, passing the *Kurhaus Bocken*, to (3 M.) *Haurüthi*, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from *Wädenswyl*. Several fine views of the lake, the *Santis*, *Speer*, *Curfirsten*, and the *Glarus* Mts. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we reach the saddle of the hill (2245'), and, at the top of the hill, the (1 M.) *Inn Zum Morgenthal*, at *Hirzel*. We then descend gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which separates the cantons of *Zürich* and *Zug*. The (2 M.) covered *Sihl-Brücke* (1745'; **Krone*, good wine) replaces one destroyed during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Pedestrians should take the road from *Horgen* over the *HORGER EGG* to the *Sihlbrücke* ($\frac{4}{1}/2$ M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far finer views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach* rises the *ZIMMERBERG* (2536'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the right, with a beautiful view of the Lake of *Zürich*, the sombre valley of the *Sihl*, the Lake of *Zug*, the Alps, and particularly the *Mythen*, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond *Wydenbach* the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415'; *Inn*), its highest point, with another fine prospect. We join the high-road near the *Sihlbrücke*.

The *Zug* road leads through an undulating tract, past the W. side of a wooded hill bearing the ruins of the *Baarburg* (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) we obtain a view of *Baar*, the Lake of *Zug*, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. To the left, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, on the *Lorze*, which we cross, is a large cotton-factory. The *Rigi* and *Pilatus* now appear in all their grandeur. At (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Baar* (1453'; **Lindenhof*; *Sennhof*; *Krone*; *Rössli*) there is another large mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. On the occasional opening of the graves the skulls are conveyed by the relatives of the deceased to the charnelhouse, where they are kept in symmetrical piles. Then (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.)—

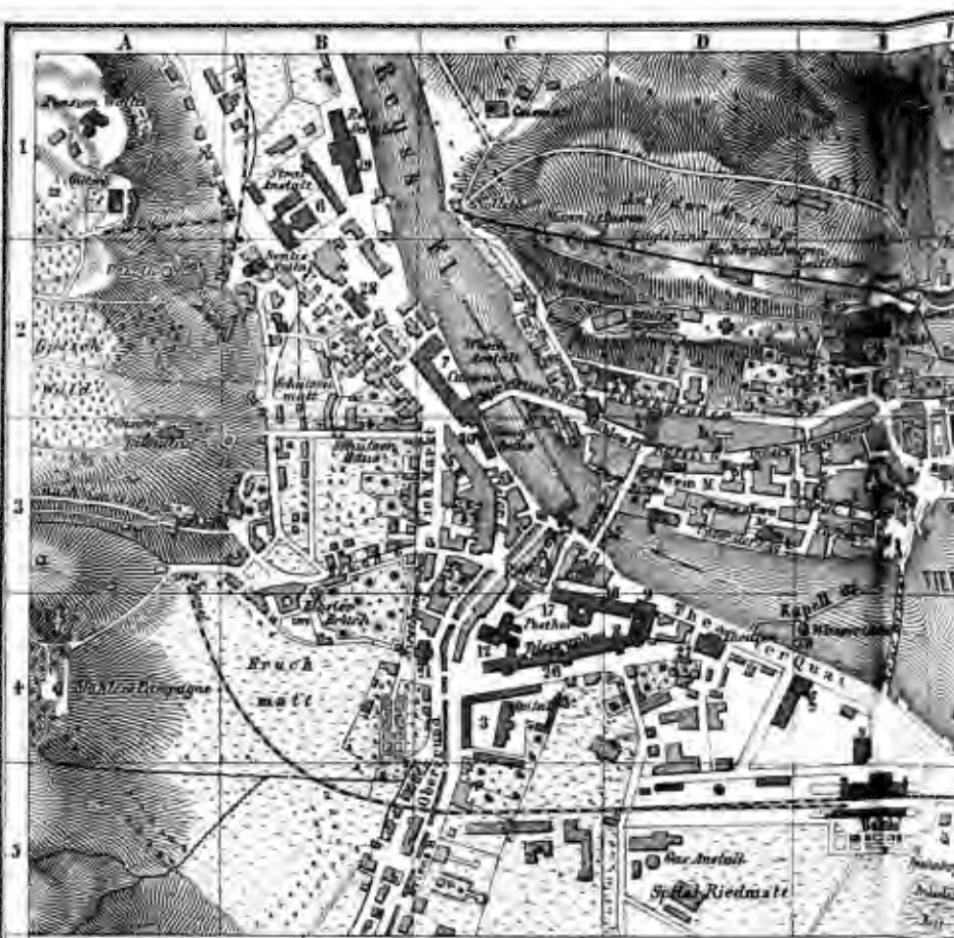
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zug*, see p. 67.

24. Lucerne.

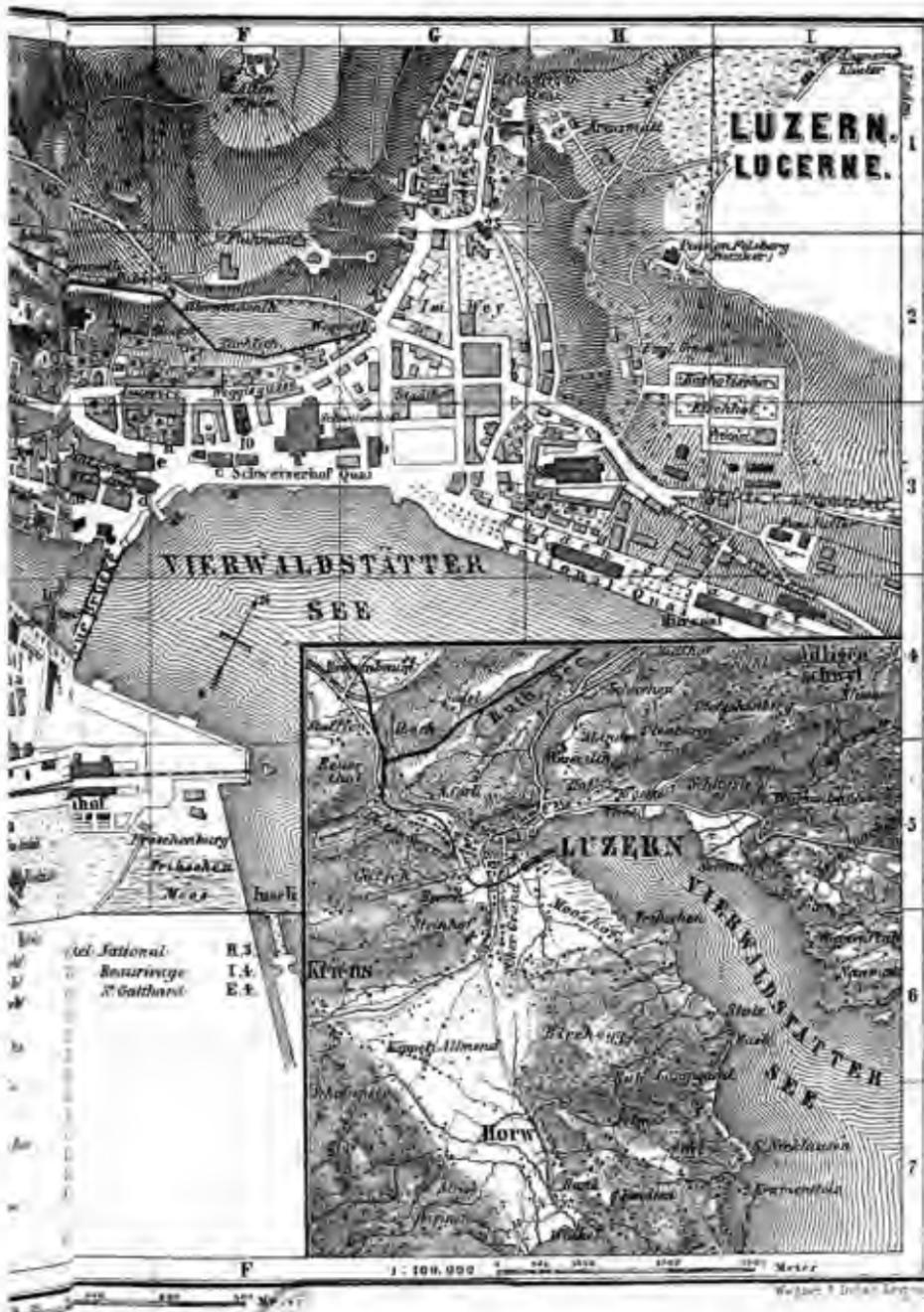
Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the left bank of the lake. The steam-boats to *Flüelen* generally touch here after leaving the *Schweizerhof Quay*, those from *Flüelen* touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Hotels. *SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. a), a spacious hotel admirably fitted up, with two 'dépendances', and **LUZERNER HOF* (Pl. b), both on the *Schweizerhof Quay*, R., L., & A. from 5 fr., B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; **HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. c) on the Quai National, R., L., & A. from 6, D. 5 fr.; **HÔTEL-PENSION BEAURIVAGE* (Pl. r) and **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE*, both on the lake, on the *Halden-Strasse*; **ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. c); **SCHWAN* (Pl. d), R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **HÔTEL DU RIGI* (Pl. e), adjoining the last (these three on the lake, on the right bank); **HÔTEL DU LAC* (Pl. g), on the left bank of the *Reuss*, not far from the station, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 fr.; **HÔTEL DU ST. GOTTHARD* (Pl. s), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **WAGE* (BALANCES, Pl. f), near the third bridge over the *Reuss*, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. S. 3 fr. — Inexpensive: *ENGEL*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *ADLER* (Pl. h), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *WEISSES RÖSSLI* (Pl. i); **HÔTEL DE LA POSTE* (Pl. k); **HÔTEL DES ALPES* (Pl. n), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; **HÔTEL KINTZ*, *Kappelgasse*; **MOHR*; *HIRSCH*; **KRONE*; *KREUZ*; *WILDER MANN*, R. & A. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **RÄBEN*; *PFISTERN*.

Pensions. *Kaufmann*; *Gesegnet-Matt* (*Gelpke*); *Tivoli* (lake-baths, p. 69); farther on, *Seeburg* (steamboat-stat.; p. 88). All these are on the *Kussnacht* road, close to the lake. *Belvedere*, above *Tivoli* (pens. 5-7 fr.);



				Hotels		
1. Rathaus	B/3	17. Post Bureau	C 4	a. Kaiserlicher Hof	F 2	q. Adlon
2. Landesbibliothek	C 2	18. Regierungssitz Gebäude	C D 4	b. Kaiserlicher Hof	G 3	r. Langen
3. Europaplatz	C 4	19. Restaurations	B 1. H 2	c. Engelscher Hof	F 3	s. Imperial
4. Carus	B 2	20. Schatzgasse	C 4	d. Schloss	E 3	t. Hotel de l'Europe
5. Gymnasium	F 3	21. Schubertstrasse	B 2	e. Hotel des Bips	E 3	u. Hotel de l'Europe
6. Kunsthistorisches	B 4	22. Schutzengelstrasse	C 3	f. Weyg	D 3	v. Hotel de l'Europe
7. Akademie	A 2	23. Stadt Bibliothek	C 2	g. Hotel de l'Europe	E 4	w. Hotel de l'Europe
Kirchner Klöster		24. Stadttheater	E 2	h. Adlon	D 3	x. Hotel de l'Europe
8. Bösendorfer	H 2	25. Stadthaus	G 1	i. Rossi	B 2	y. Hotel de l'Europe
9. Jesuiten Kirche	D 4	26. Telegraphen Bureau	C 4	j. Hotel de la Paix	C 3	z. Hotel de l'Europe
10. Paulskirche	F 3	27. Theater	B 4	k. Wihern	E 3	
11. St. Peterskirche	E 2	28. Naturhistorisches	B 2	l. Krone	D 3	
12. Prunksäume-Kloster	C 4	29. Wissenschaftshaus	E 4	m. Hotel des Alpens	F 3	
13. Prunksäume-Kloster	E 2	30. Zeughaus	C 3	n. Krone		
14. Löwen Monument	G H 1			o. Krone		
15. Neues Diptenia	G 2			p. Histor. Mus.	C 3	



Faller. above Beaurevage; *Neu-Schweizerhaus* (*Kost*), loftily situated; *Felsberg* (*Pietzker*); *Kost-Häfiger*, Villa Deschwanden, Bramberg 683 d; *Stockier*, near the Musegg-Str.; *Höt.-Pens*. *Gütsch* and **Pens*. *Wallis*, on the *Gütsch* (p. 71), with charming view; **Suter* (pens. 5-6 fr.), on the hill of *Gibraltar* (see below); *Schönau*, on the Meggen-Str., 2 M. from Lucerne. Still higher, 1 hr. to the S. of Lucerne (beginning of route, see Pl. A, 3; one-horse carr. 12 fr.) **Höt.-Pens*. *Sonnenberg*, with pleasant grounds and a fine view (7 fr. per day). *Pens. Schloss-Stutz*, see p. 113.

Restaurants. **St. Gotthard*, near the station, see above; *Café du Théâtre* and *Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; **Stadthof*: *Hungaria* (Hungarian wines); *Café du Lac*, by the Protestant church; *Café des Alpes* (with a few bedrooms), on the Schweizerhof-Quai; *Beausejour*, on the Musegg, with fine view and roller-skating rink. — **Beer.** **Muth*, at the Wäggis Gate; *Hof*, behind the Stadthof; *Kreuz* (see above); *Freienhof*, by the theatre, near the Kapellbrücke, on the left bank of the Reuss; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument. — **Confectioner.** *Berger*, near the Stadthof.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. H 3), with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Band several times daily. Admission 50 c.; for one day 1 fr.; per week 6 fr., fortnight 10, month 15, whole season 30 fr. — **Theatre** (French operettas): ‘parquet’ 2-4, other seats 1½-3 fr.

Baths in the lake by the Quai National; swimming 25, separate bath 50 c. — Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, with swimming-basin. Warm and Turkish baths at an establishment adjoining the Stadthof (see above), well fitted up.

Picture Gallery of the *Kunst-Gesellschaft* and **Historical Museum** in the Rathaus (p. 71), from 1st June to 15th Oct. (9-6 o'clock; adm. 1 fr.).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Wäggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. 1½ fr.).

Post and Telegraph Offices on the left bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. **Branch Office** (diligence tickets and Poste Restante letters obtained here only) on the Schweizerhof Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange-office.

Steamboats see pp. 72, 85, 88.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Meggen 3½ or 5 fr.; Küssnacht 6½ or 9 fr.; Hergiswyl 4½ or 6½ fr. — From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, usually 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to *Wäggis* or *Stanstad* with two men 4½ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 7½ fr.; *Brunnen* with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. *Presbyterian Service* in the Maria-Hilf Church, at 11 and 6.

Beyond the striking beauty of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated Lion (p. 70), and the Gletschergarten, Lucerne offers little inducement for a prolonged stay. The finest views are from the **Gütsch*, ¼ hr. from the Bâle Gate (cable-tram, p. 71), and from the (20 min.) **Drei Linden*. We ascend by the Lion Monument to the right to the Capuchin Monastery on the *Wesemlin*, pass round the monastery to the right, and ascend by a path to the ‘hill of the three limes’, which commands a beautiful view of Lucerne, its environs, and the Alps with the *Titlis* in the centre, and the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner in the distance to the right.

Lucerne (1437'; pop. 17,850), the capital of the canton of that name, lies on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which give it a picturesque appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is one of surpassing beauty.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the

swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The handsome **New Bridge**, the highest, an iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the **Kapellbrücke**, carried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river rises the picturesque old **Wasserturm**, containing the admirably arranged *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (*lucerna*), and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel* (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is of a more modern character. The fourth, the **Mühlen- or Spreuer-Brücke**, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'. — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (*Fulica atra*; black, with white foreheads).

The ***Schweizerhof Quay**, with its fine avenue of chestnuts, occupies the site of a bay of the lake which was filled up in 1852, and affords a delightful view. The stone indicator on a projecting platform points out the chief places in the environs.

VIEW. To the left the *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the *Kulm* and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; more to the right the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the *Rigi*, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rossberg*; to the right of the *Vitznauer Stock*, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock Chain*; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the right being the *Tillis*; farther to the right the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachselsn*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

The Gothic **Protestant Church** (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. 'dépendance' of the Schweizerhof, was completed in 1861.

On rising ground at the E. end of the quay is the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 8), restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. It contains a famous organ (performance on week-days from June to Sept., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.; adm. 1 fr.), a fine pulpit, carved stalls, stained-glass windows, and two side-altars with reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.). The *Churchyard* contains some good monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from the *Stiftskirche*, outside the (N.E.) *Wäggis Gate*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Schweizerhof, is the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 14), a most impressive work, executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuilleries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by

the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription : *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. The monument is illuminated with Bengal lights every Saturday evening (1 fr.). The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription, *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers.

On the N. side of the monument is the entrance to the ***Gletschergarten** (adm. 1 fr.), a most interesting relic of the ice-period, with 32 holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 26' wide and 30' deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. A kiosque here contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland, on a scale of 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ inches to the mile, 23' long, and 13' wide; in another there is a small collection of relics from lake-dwellings.

To the right of the Lion Monument is **Stauffer's Museum** (Pl. 25; adm. 1 fr.), containing about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 1) contains some good carving, of 1605, and portraits of magistrates. On the ground-floor is a gallery of ancient and modern Pictures (1st June to 15th Oct.; p. 69), and an **Historical and Art-Industrial Museum*.

The Museum contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the pre-historic, Celtic-Roman, Germanic and mediæval periods; the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; the Antiquarium of the Historical Society, consisting of various relics and representations of the places where they were found. Among the historical objects may be mentioned curiosities from tombs, relics from the lake-dwellings, and an admirable bronze statue of Mercury. In the armoury is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria. A banner presented by Pope Julius II., and a chased sword-handle ('Tellenschwert') of the 16th cent. should also be noticed. Here, too, is exhibited a *Collection of Stained Glass of the 14th-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th cent.

A fresco on the tower represents the death of the magistrate Gundoltingen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1481.

The **Jesuit Church** (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, contains an altar-piece in the second chapel to the right, representing St. Niklaus von der Flüe (p. 115), behind which is the robe of the saint.

The ***Gütsch** (1722'), a steep ascent of 1/4 hr. from the Bâle Gate (cable-train in 3 min.; every 1/4 hr.; fare 30, return-ticket 50 c.), affords a splendid survey of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg. **Hotel* and Restaurant, with spacious terraces and wooded grounds. The S.E. spur of the Gütsch is called *Gibraltar* (pens., see p. 69).

25. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 78.

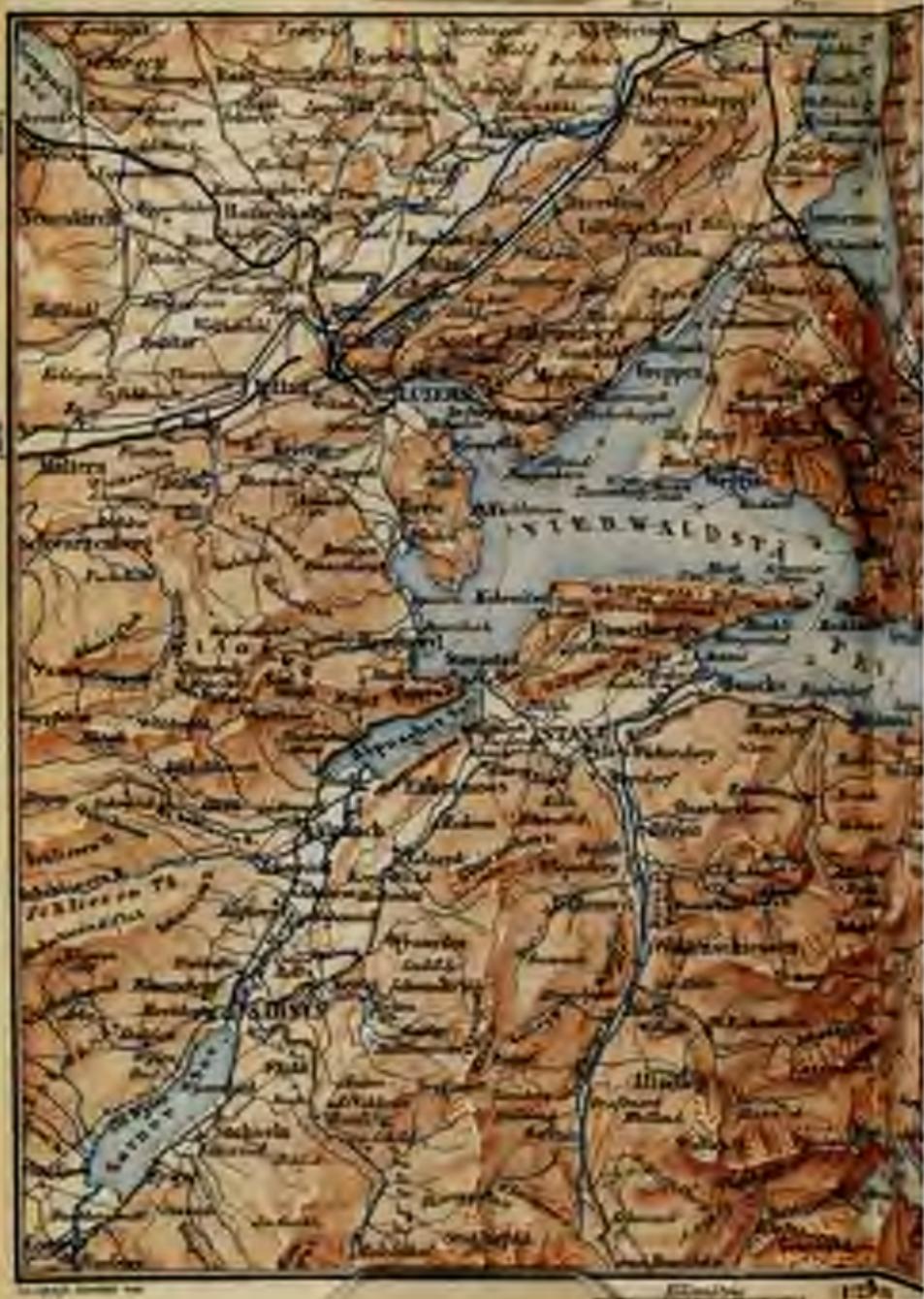
Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (to Wäggis 40 min., Vitznau 55 min., Buochs $1\frac{1}{4}$, Beckenried $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gersau $1\frac{3}{4}$, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Tell-Platte $2\frac{1}{2}$, Flüelen $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Buochs, Treib, and Tell-Platte). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 30c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half; season-tickets still cheaper. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. All the steamers, except the quick boat at 5.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 68). Good restaurants on board. Timetables and useful maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The **Lake of Lucerne** (1434'; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with those historical events and traditions which are so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and those of Buochs and Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küssnacht at the extremities of the arms $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; greatest depth 510'.

Rowing or **Sailing Boats** are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. Tariff at the inns on the lake. — The wind on the lake is apt to change with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes renders the S. bay of the lake impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus, above the hills of Sachseln, the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finsteraarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore'), an islet planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended to this point, while both banks of the Reuss lower down were mere marshes. Fragments of an old custom-house are still to be seen on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the lake of Küssnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the central part ('Kreuztrichter') of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left, *Küssnacht* (p. 88) is visible; in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 88). To the right the dark, forest-clad Bürgenstock (3721') rises abruptly from the water (see p. 113). From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 85) is very





striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist, frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the *Rigi* on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is the handsome *Pension *Schloss Hertenstein*; on a tongue of land beyond it is the ruined castle of *Hertenstein*, amidst wood. Facing us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* (p. 60). Stat. *Hertenstein*(*Pens. *Hertenstein*, with grounds, 6-8 fr.). Then —

Wäggis (**Hôtel-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Löwe*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Bellevue*, finely situated $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., 8-9 fr.; **Dr. Gerig's "Paradies" Pens.*; **Pens. Belvedere*), a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, the garden of Lucerne, and formerly the usual landing-place for the *Rigi* (comp. pp. 78, 81).

Rowing Boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs., 7-8 fr.; to Hergiswyl in 2 hrs., 8-10 fr.

A road to the N. leads to (2 M.) or a path to the right, passing the church, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Greppen* (p. 88). Between the road and the path rises the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rigiblick*, a grassy hill affording a fine survey of the lake. — Beautiful walk to the E., by the road skirting the lake, to *Lützelau* (*Pens. 5 fr.) and (3 M.) *Vitznau*.

Nearing Vitznau, we observe on the hill-side to the left the railway-bridge across the *Schnurnertobel* (p. 79), and high above it the *Hôtel Rigi-First* (p. 78). **Vitznau** (**Hôt. & Restaur. Rigibahn*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pfyffer*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôtel Rigi; Pens. Zimmermann zum Kreuz*), prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock*, is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 79). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothföh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. long, but difficult of access.

Beyond Vitznau two rocky promontories, aptly called the *Nasen* (noses), and perhaps once united, project far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one being a spur of the *Rigi*, the other of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 113). Beyond the E. Nase the snowy pyramid of the *Tödi* (p. 59), and more to the left, above the *Pragel*, the *Glärnisch* (p. 62) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** (**Krone; Hirsch; Restaur. Kreuzgarten*), a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798. Above Buochs rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanser Horn* (see p. 110). We next touch at —

Beckenried (**Sonne; Mond*, R. & A. 2, B. 1, pens. 7 fr.; **Nidwaldner Hof*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Adler*), on the S. bank, where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. (There are two piers here: one near the 'Sonne' for the steamers to *Flüelen*, the other by the 'Mond' for those to *Lucerne*.) In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree. In the neighbourhood are several cement-factories and the *Riseten Waterfall*.

Diligence to *Stans* every afternoon in 1 hr., see p. 109. — One-horse carriage to *Engelberg* (p. 110) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr. (from *Buochs* 15 or

25 fr.); to Stans 6 or 12, Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schönenegg 6 or 12, Brienz 35 or 55 fr., and fee.

From BECKENBERG to SONNENBERG ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 fr.). The road leads by ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Emmatten* (790 m.; *Pens. Schönenegg, charmingly situated, water and whey-cure, board 6 fr.; Post and Stern, poor); then through a dale between the *Stutzberg* on the left and the *Seelisberger Kulm* on the right, and past the *Seelisberger See*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sonnenberg* (see below). — Ascent of the *Seelisberger Kulm*, see below.

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of **Gersau** (*Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R. 2-4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 8-9 fr.; **Gersauer Hof*; *Hirsch*; *Sonne*; **Zur Ilge*, plain), in the midst of orchards, with its broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hill-side. It was an independent canton down to 1817, when it was annexed to Canton Schwyz. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and on the brow of the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheideck* Kurhaus (p. 84).

After the church-festival a kind of 'diet' used formerly to be held at Gersau by all the beggars of the surrounding country, accompanied by merry-makings which lasted for three days. — Path to the *Rigi-Scheideck*, see p. 84. — To ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunnen* (p. 76) a beautiful walk by the road skirting the lake.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlomord* ('infanticide') from the tradition that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, killed his starving child here by dashing it against the rock indicated by a black cross. To the E. rise the bare peaks of the two *Mythen*, at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 93); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the right the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (7057'), with its crown of rocks resembling a castle.

The steamer now crosses to **Treib**, in Canton Uri, a solitary *Inn, formerly an excise-station, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place for the village of **Seelisberg** (2628'; *Hôt.-Pens. *Hauser*, 6-7½ fr.; *Zum Löwen*) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1 hr. (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to Sonnenberg 6 or 12 fr.). The more direct footpath ascends to the left near the landing-place.

By the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg* (2772'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Seelisberg, is the unpretending *Pension Grütli* (6 fr.), and a few paces beyond it the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (2772'; three houses, with 300 beds; pens. 10-11, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a sheltered spot with pure mountain air, and a favourite health-resort. Beautiful view from the *Känzli* (in the wood to the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little *Seelisberger See*, or 'Seeli' ('little lake', 2471'; with bath-house), on the precipitous N. side of the *Niederbauen*, or **Seelisberger Kulm** (6316'; guide 5 fr. and fee), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., from Beroldingen in 3, or from Emmatten in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see below). Starting from the Kurhaus, we follow the Emmatten road towards the N., passing the Seeli; after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we ascend to the left towards the base of the Bauen, by a steep and narrow path, which is particularly uncomfortable after rain. Part of the ascent, which is suitable for mountaineers only, is through wood. The ascent from Beroldingen (see below; good guide, Peter Bissig) at the

'Schlösschen') to the right, rounding the summit of the Kulm, and leading high above the Seelisberg Lake, is steep, toilsome, and giddy (3 hrs. in all; for adepts only). The preferable route leads from Beroldingen to the left, round the Kulm, and over the *Urwängi-Alp* (also 3 hrs.). — The ascent is easier from *Emmatten* (p. 74; experts may dispense with a guide). By the church (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Kurhaus) we turn to the left and ascend the *Kohlthal* by a good path to a gate near some chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). We ascend the slopes beyond the chalet to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a gate; for 12 min. more we walk towards the *Bauen*, visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (rustic tavern); lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the *Bauen*, to the cross on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Uri-Rothstock, but the distant view is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning nearly the whole ascent from *Emmatten* is in shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*, on a bay of Lake Uri, and thence to cross the lake to Tell's Plate or Flüelen, go straight on from Sonnenberg (finger-post). After 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we diverge to the left to the *Schwindifuh* (an admirable point), the perpendicular rocks of which are the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller's *Tell* (Act iv, Sc. 1). Returning to the main path, we descend, without turning either to the right or to the left, to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.) the little château of *Beroldingen*, and thence by a safe, though steep and rather uncomfortable path to (1 hr.) *Bauen* (*Tell*, poor). Boat from *Bauen* to Tellplatte 2, Rütti 3, Flüelen 4 fr. (higher charges at the '*Tell*'). — Path to the *Rütti*, see p. 76.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the large village of —

Brunnen. — ^{*}WALDSTÄTTER HOF, on the lake, R., L., & A. 3-6, D. 4, pens. 10-11, music 1 fr.; ^{*}HÖT.-PENS. ADLER, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ^{*}HÖT.-PENS. AUFERMAUR, 2 min. from the lake, with fine view; ^{*}RÖSSLI, pens. 6 fr.; ^{*}HIRSCH, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; BRUNNERHOF; ^{*}PENS. GÜTSCH; PENS. MYTHENSTEIN, ^{*}BELLEVUE (plain, 5-6 fr.), both on the Axenstrasse; ^{*}PENS. DU LAC, in an open situation, to the W. of the village, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.; ^{*}HÖT. BAHNHOF, SONNE, RÜTTI, and others, homely. — Restaurants *Zur Drossel*, near the quay, and *Von Eva*, Bahnhofs-Str. — *Lake Baths* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Good and cheap wood-carving at *Leuthold's*, by the steam-boat-pier, and at *Aufdermauer's*, on the Axenstrasse. — Eng. Ch. Serv. at the Waldstätter Hof.

ROWING BOATS: to Treib with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; Rütti (and back) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4, Tellplatte 3 or 5, Rütti and Tellplatte 4 or 6 fr.

Brunnen, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway, and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is well sited for a prolonged stay. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is decorated with quaint frescoes.

The *Gütsch*, a height behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. — Beautiful walk to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the hamlet of *Morschach* (2156'); ^{*}Höt.-Pens. *Frohnalp*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.; ^{*}Pens. *Degenbalm*, 10 min. farther up, moderate; ^{*}Pens. *Betschardt*), charmingly situated, to which a good road ascends from the Axenstrasse. On a height called the '*Brändli*' (2330'), near the village, is the spacious ^{*}Kurhaus Axenstein, a hotel and pension (R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 10-22 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), 1 hr. from Brunnen, with a magnificent ^{*}Survey of both arms of the lake. Beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Besides the shadeless road, there is a path to the hotel, shorter, and for the most part in shade (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; passing Pens. *Gütsch*). — About 10 min. lower down is the ^{*}Hotel Axenfels (R. 2 6, D. 4, board from 7 fr.), also well situated, with pleasure-grounds and a fine

view. Omnibuses run regularly between these hotels and the railway-station and steamboat-pier at Brunnen (50 min., 2½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The **Stoos** (4242'), the N. spur of the Frohnalp (*Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. 3½, pens 7-10 fr.), another good point of view, with varied walks, is reached by a new road from Morschach in 2 hrs. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 2¼ hrs., 20 fr.; there and back 25-30 fr.). — The **Frohnalpstock** (6270'); small *Inn*, five beds), 1½ hr. S. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path, affords a magnificent view; the foreground is finer than that of the Rigi view, and the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Flüelen to Lucerne.

Other excursions from Brunnen: to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 93) by Wylen, and back by Schwyz (p. 93); to the Muottatal (p. 61); by Ibach, on the left bank of the Muotta, and back by the right bank; by the Axenstrasse (see below) to Tell's Platte and Flüelen (7½ M.; best by carr., the road being shadeless as far as Tell's Platte; to Flüelen with one horse 8 fr.); to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 74) and Gersau (p. 74); to the Rütli (see below); to Seelisberg (p. 74); to the Mythen (p. 93), etc.

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Uerner See* or ***Lake of Uri**. The mountains now rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty snow-clad peaks, often veiled with clouds, peep through the gorges which open at intervals. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Wytenstein*, or *Mytenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80' high, bearing an inscription in huge gilded letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. On the N. side is an inscription to a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life here. A little farther, below Seelisberg (p. 74), and 5 min. from its N. landing-place, are the three springs of the **Rütli**, or *Grütli*, trickling from a rock overgrown with vegetation. This spot, with the adjacent timber-built ***Inn** in the old German style and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation.

On this plateau, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and entered into a solemn league for the purpose of driving their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that these three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny (Arnold) an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A good path ascends in 1 hr. from the Rütli to the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 74).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse**, leading from Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction, being to a great extent hewn in the rock. Below, parallel with, or above the road, runs the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 94), skirting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

About ¼ hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at *Siskon* (Pens. Fri-Rothstock, plain, 4½ fr.) on the E. bank. Through the *Riemensteinthal*, on the opposite bank, we observe the bare *Achslenstein* (7057'). We next reach stat. **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the ***Hôt.-Pens. zur Tellsplatte** (pens. 5-6 fr.), with pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the landing-place is a ledge of rock at the base of the *Arenberg* (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands the romantic **Tell's Chapel**, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with paint-

ings by Stückelberg of Bâle (protected by a railing on the side next the lake; boat to it from the pier 20 c.). It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension-day at 7 a.m. mass is performed here, and a sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 500' deep. The grandest part of the Axenstrasse is between Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, high above the lake, by means of a *Tunnel. Beyond the chapel Flüelen (which the steamer reaches in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) becomes visible. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (p. 75), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Islethen*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal*. On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock, which rise above the Isenthal, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; to the left of it the *Gitschen* (8334') rises abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond Flüelen the Reussthal appears to be closed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, with the *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgelle* to the left of it (p. 105).

The *Isenthal* (see Map, p. 110) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. via *Seedorf* (p. 78), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the *Fruttkapelle* (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the goods-steamer from Flüelen, which touches at Islethen daily (hours vary); or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (2-4 fr.). From *Bauen* (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the *Furkelen* direct to Isenthal in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The path ascending from Isenthal unites at the *Fruttkapelle* with the path from Seedorf. About 1 hr. from Isenthal we reach the prettily situated village of *Isenthal* (2452'; "Adler; Jos. Bissig and Ant. Huber, good guides). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. — Through the *Grossthal*, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of *St. Jakob*, we may either proceed to the W., passing between the *Hohenbriesen* (7894') and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877'), over the *Schönegg Pass* (6316'), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wolfsenschesen* (p. 135); or to the S.W., over the *Rothgrälli* (8419') between the Engelberg-Rothstock and the *Hasenstein* to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 110). The *Engelberg-Rothstock* (9252') may be ascended without difficulty from the *Rothgrälli* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 111).

Through the *Kleinthal* leads the usual route to the summit of the *Uri-Rothstock* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; not easy; guide 12, or with descent to Engelberg 25 fr. and fee). A fatiguing path leads to the *Neienalp* and *Musenalp* (4885'); then a toilsome ascent of precipices of slate-rock to the top of the *Kessel* (8458'); lastly, up the *Mittelgrälli*, or round it towards the E., across the *Kleinthal Glacier* and up the arête separating it from the *Blümisalp* Glacier, to the summit of the **Uri-Rothstock* (9620'). An easier, but longer route through the *Grossthal*, passing *St. Jakob* and the *Schlossfelsen*, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5659'), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence over pastures, loose stones, and the *Blümisalpfirn* to the ridge between the *Grossthal* and *Kleinthal*; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit (3-4 hrs. from *Hangbaum*). The mountain-group which culminates in the *Uri-Rothstock* and the *Brunnistock* (9633'), like the *Titlis*, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the *Gitschenthal*

and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000' below, the Lake of Lucerne; to the N.E. and N. the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent may be made across the Blumlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (4 hrs.) *Plankenalp*, above the Horbisthal (p. 111), and to (2 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 110).

Flüelen, Ital. *Fiora* (**Urnerhof*, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4 fr.; *Flüelerhof*; **Kreuz*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Tell*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Adler*; all near the quay; *St. Gotthard*; *Stern*; *Rütti*; *Rail. Restaurant*; lake-baths on the Axenstrasse, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. off), is the port of Uri, and a station (close to the pier) on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 94). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz* which once belonged to the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been ‘canalized’ here to prevent inundations (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.’s walk, or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by boat to its influx).

26. The Rigi.

The **Mountain Railways** which ascend the Rigi from Vitznau and from Arth are now used by the vast majority of travellers who visit this justly famous and most admirable point of view. The journey is further facilitated by the numerous trains and steamboats which connect Arth and Vitznau with places both near and distant, so that a visit to the Rigi and back may now be accomplished easily from Lucerne or Zurich in one day. The ascent from *Vitznau*, which is more convenient for many travellers, affords beautiful views all the way, while that from *Arth* offers the advantage that the view bursts upon the spectator far more strikingly as he approaches the top.

Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is of the usual width. Between the rails runs the toothed rail, which consists of two rails placed side by side and connected with cross-bars at regular intervals. Into the spaces thus formed works a cog-wheel under the locomotive, which is always placed below the passenger-car. The maximum gradient of the Vitznau line is 1:4, and of the Arth line 1:5. Each train on the Vitznau line consists of one carriage only, with 54 seats, not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour. — The *Scheideck Railway* (p. 84) is a line of the ordinary kind, but the locomotives are specially adapted for mounting gradients.

The **Footpaths** to the top of the Rigi are now very little used, but the Descent to Wäggis on foot (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; see p. 81) is recommended.

Hotels. On the *Kulm*, **SCHREIBER'S RIGI-KULM HOTELS* (three houses; the two higher and older being now dependances of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the latter); R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5-6 fr. — On the *Rigi-Staffel*, where all the routes converge, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the *Kulm*, *Hôt.-PENS. *RIGI-STAFFEL*, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pens. 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL STAFFEL-KULM and HÔTEL RIGIBAHN, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The *KURHAUS RIGI-KALTBAD* (p. 79), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment, pens. from 9 fr.; (hot and cold baths; Eng. Ch. Serv.); *BELLEVUE*, below stat. Kaltbad, pens. from 7, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of. — *HÔTEL RIGI-FIRST, on the Scheideck railway (p. 84), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — *SCHWERT* and *SONNE*, by the *Klosterli* (p. 80), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr. — PENS. *KIEBDODEN*, between the *Klosterli* and the Staffel, 4 fr. — Hôt.-PENS. *RIGI-FELSENTHOR* (p. 81), 10 min. from stat.





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Romiti-Felsenstor (see below), pens. 6-7 fr. — HÔTEL RIGI-UNTERSTETTEN, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 81), plain. — "KURHAUS RIGI-SCHEIDECK (p. 84; proprietor, Dr. Stierlin), R. 3-5, D. 4, pens. in July and August 9-14, in June and Sept. 8-11 fr. (Eng. Ch. Serv.).

The **Rigi (5906', or 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne; originally 'die Rigi', i.e. the strata), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 93), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolated situation, the Rigi commands a most extensive view, 300 M. in circumference, and unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers during the latter part of the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the Kulm by voluntary subscription, and in 1848 it was removed to make way for the oldest of the three houses on the summit. Since then the number of inns has been steadily increasing, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM. — 4½ M. MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also 1 hr. 20 min., fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, overweight being charged for.

Vitznau, see p. 73. The station is close to the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), skirting the precipitous slopes of the Dossen. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. Opposite us first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanserhorn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern come in sight above the lower mountains. The train (20 min. after starting) penetrates a projecting conglomerate rock by means of a tunnel 82 yds. long, crosses the Schnurtobel, a ravine 75' deep, by a bridge borne by two iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of Freibergen (3333'). Stat. *Romiti-Felsenstor* (3891'; comp. p. 81) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

2¾ M. Kaltbad (4701'); to the left is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 78), with its covered promenade, a health-resort on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to St. Michael's Chapel, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) *Kanzli (4773'),

a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (40 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, about halfway up. Visitors to the Känzli therefore need not return to the Kaltbad.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheideck, see p. 84.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe*; then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), in 9 min. to (4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5262'), the junction of the Arth line (see below).

The *Rigi-Rothstock* (5456'), 12 min. to the S.W., affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

From the Staffel the railway (now running parallel with the Arth line) ascends somewhat steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Stat. *Rigi-Kulm* (5741'), see p. 82.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM. 7 M. MOUNTAIN RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 8 fr. 30 (to the Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Staffel 7 fr. 40 c.; from *Arth-Goldau*, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway, to the Kulm in 1 hr. 16 min., fare 8 fr.); descent in the same time, fare 4 fr. 30 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Arth (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 87. As far as Goldau the line is of the ordinary kind. The train ascends gradually to *Ober-Arth*, passes through the *Mühlefluh Tunnel* and under the St. Gotthard Railway, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arth-Goldau* (1683'; *Restaur.*), a station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 93), where the toothed-wheel system begins, and where we change our direction. (Seats should if possible be secured at Arth on the left side, that farthest from the waiting-room.) The Rigi line traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 93), crosses the Schwyz road, and describes a wide curve to the W.; then, ascending more rapidly, it skirts the slope at the foot of the Scheideck and reaches ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) stat. *Kräbel* (2507'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, where the construction of the line presented much difficulty, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg and scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a picturesque wooded valley, and across the *Rothfluhbach*, to the passing-station *Fruttl* (3780'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and, beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*, the *Schildbach*, and reaches (5 M.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Arth) —

Stat. **Klösterli** (4262'), lying in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Rothstock, and the First. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, founded in 1689 and rebuilt in 1712, and the inns al-

ready mentioned (p. 78). The chapel is much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen of the mountain. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheideck are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Kulm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the Staffel $\frac{3}{4}$, to the Rothstock or the Schild $\frac{3}{4}$, Dossen 1, Scheideck $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

At ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 80) a strikingly beautiful view is suddenly disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 78). From this point to the (7 M.) **Rigi-Kulm**, see p. 80.

Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 78). **FROM ARTH** (1367'; p. 87), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top; a good path, which cannot be mistaken. By the chapel of St. George, near the last house, it turns to the left, and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a waterfall, precipitated over blocks of conglomerate, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., an expanse of fern; 12 min., the Kasgatterli, a store-house for cheese (avoid path to the right); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., *Unteres Dächli* (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

FROM GOLDAU (p. 93) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. To the W. of the railway-station we cross the *Aa*, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris, ascending by steps at places. To the left the precipitous slopes of the *Rothföh* (5233'). 1 hr. *Unteres Dächli* (3084'; *Inn*), where the path comes up on the right from Arth; good view of the valley of Goldau, the Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the *Obere Dächli* (refreshm.), with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about half-way to the top; the second half, however ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), is easier. 10 min. *Mälchus-Capelle*, the 8th station; then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klösterli* (see above); thence to the **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 80) 40 min., to the *First* 20 min. (p. 84).

FROM KÜSSNACHT (p. 88) a bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine at the N. end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., *Rossweid*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lake of Sempach to the left, and of the Lake of Baldegg to the right). ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (3372'; Kurhaus, rustic and dear), on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., *Obere Seeboden Alp*. Then a steep zigzag ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 80).

FROM IMMENSEE (p. 87) a bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immensee we reach the Küssnacht and Arth road at the inn *Zur Eiche* (p. 88); fifty paces to the left, by the inn *Zur Ilge*, the Rigi path ascends to the right to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (see above). Or we may follow the Küssnacht road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more to *Tell's Chapel* (p. 88), and ascend thence to the left by a path which joins the other on the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Langenegg-Alp*.

FROM GREPPEN (p. 88), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, another good bridle-path leads to the Kulm in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

FROM WÄGGIS (p. 73) a bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winding at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Capelle*; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Hochstein* or *Felsenthor*, sometimes called the *Käsbissen* (=Höt. Felsen-

Thor. p. 78), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. *Romiti*, a little higher up, see p. 79.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kaltbad*, see p. 79. This route commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 78).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5906'), a grassy peak, the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheideck. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 78) stand about 120 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, but is most thronged in the morning and evening. The sunset is always the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted for the supper-table.

Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and there are probably few in the eager throng whose thoughts do not turn in adoration towards the Creator of 'the great light which rules the day'. Unfortunately, however, a perfectly cloudless sunrise is a rare event.

A faint streak in the E., which gradually pales the brightness of the stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all its majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

View. The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Santis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch*; then the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn*; next, the broad *Windgelle*, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, at the foot of which lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road; then the *Blackenstein* and the *Uri-Rothstock*, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; next, the serrated *Spannérler*, and more to the right the *Tillis*, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, the loftiest of all (14,026'); adjacent to it the *Schreckhörner*, the three white peaks of the *Wetterhorn*, the *Mönch*, the *Eiger* with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the *Jungfrau*. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the sombre *Pilatus*, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the NORTH the entire *Lake of Zug* is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of *Zug* and *Cham*. To the left of the *Lake of Zug*, at the foot of the Rigi, stands *Tell's Chapel*, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the *Lake of Zug* by a narrow strip of land, the *Küssnacht arm* of the *Lake*



PANORAMA VON SIGISMULD.

of Lucerne; more to the W. *Lucerne* with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond *Lucerne* is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the *Emme* meandering through it like a silver thread; the *Reuss* is also visible at places. More distant are the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwil*. Towards the WEST and NORTH-WEST the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the NORTH, but to the left of the *Lake of Zug*, the handsome buildings of the former *Abbey of Muri* are visible, beyond which rises the castle of *Habsburg*; in the distance the *Black Forest* with its highest peaks, the *Feldberg* (to the right) and the *Belchen* (to the left). Beyond the *Lake of Zug* is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the *Lake of Zürich*; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of *Zürich* are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of *Hohenhöwen* and *Hohenstoffeln* (close together) and the *Hohentwiel* in Swabia. Towards the EAST, behind the N. slope of the *Rossberg*, a glimpse is obtained of the *Lake of Egeri*, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of *Morgarten* (p. 91). Beyond Arth, opposite the *Kulm*, is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous *Goldau* landslip (p. 93). Between the *Rossberg* and the E. ramifications of the *Rigi* lies the *Lake of Lowerz* with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the bald heights of the *Mythen*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch*. To the right opens the *Muttatal*, celebrated in military annals. To the SOUTH-EAST and SOUTH the different heights of the *Rigi* form the foreground, viz. the *Hochfluh* (below it the *Rothenfluh*), *Scheideck*, *Dossen*, and *Schild*, at the foot of which lies the *Klösterli*. To the left of the *Schild* part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near *Beckenried*, and to the right the bay called the *Lake of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; a little more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these heights, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, embosomed in forest; to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, connected with the *Lake of Lucerne* by a narrow strait formed by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of *Pilatus*. — Good panorama by *Keller*, upon which that annexed is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's *Tell* aptly observes:

‘Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down ‘neath the vapour
The meadows of green.’

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the *Kulm*, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are also a source of constant interest. In the early morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the *Bristenstock*. One whole day at least should be devoted to the *Rigi*. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the *Staffel* (p. 80), the *Kaltbad* (p. 79), the *Klösterli* (p. 80), or the *Scheideck* (p. 84), and the *Rothstock* (p. 80) may be ascended.

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the *Föhn*, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a

W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance; but these phenomena generally portend rain.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHEIDECK. — $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. RAILWAY in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.; only 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4701'), see p. 79. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4747'; **Hotel*, see p. 78), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train now describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (see below), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Mythen, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. *Unterstetten* (Hotel, see p. 79) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge 55 yds. long and 33' high, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weisseneck Tunnel*, 55 yds. long, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct 84' high, and reach the ridge which connects the Dossen with the Scheideck, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed.

Stat. **Rigi-Scheideck** (5250'; **Kurhaus*, p. 79). The view hence (summit, 5407') is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but it also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheideck, about 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant promenade. The Dossen (see below) is $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant.

Paths to the Scheideck. FROM GERSAU (p. 74) a bridle-path (3½ hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., *Brand*; 1½ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwänd* (tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwänd*, where we join the path from Lowerz (see below). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the *Hochföh* (5554'); below lies the little chapel of *St. Joseph*. On the sharp crest of the hill, 20 min. below the Scheideck, a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg and the lakes of Lowerz and Zug.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 93) a bridle-path (3 hrs., guide needless), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the *Hochföh* and the *Todäriberg*, the E. spur of the Scheideck, and uniting with the Gersau route at *Ober-Gschwänd* (see above).

FROM THE KŁÖSTERLI (p. 80) a bridle-path (1¾ hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn and passing the *Dossen* (5515'), the ascent of which adds ¼ hr. to the walk. (We ascend the saddle to the right between the *Schild* and *Dossen*, 1½ hr. from the Kłösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau, with a fine view, and go straight thence to the top of the *Dossen*, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden.)

FROM THE STAFFEL (p. 80) a good path (2 hrs.), hardly to be mistaken (railway, see above). At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the left from the Rothstock path and skirts the brow of the mountain. (To the right, views of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps; in the valley to the left lies the Kłösterli.) After 1½ hr., on the *First* (see above), it crosses the path from the Kłösterli to the Kaltbad, rounds the slopes of the *Schild* (5095') to the saddle between the *Schild* and *Dossen*, skirts the latter, and descends to the (1¼ hr.) chalets in the *Elen*, between the *Dossen* and *Scheideck*, where it joins the path from the Kłösterli. To the *Kurhaus* ¼ hr. more. The ascent of the *Dossen* is easily combined with this route also.

27. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

Routes. Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl*, from *Alpnach-Gestad*, or from *Alpnach*. Steamboat 3 times daily from Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (1 fr. 40, 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 40, 1fr. 20c.). Description of the route, see p. 113. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

FROM HERGISWYL (p. 113) bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the Hôtel Klimeshorn, whence the Klimeshorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min., the Tomlishorn in 1 hr., and the Esel in 50 min.

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 114) to the Hôtel Bellevue bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.); thence to the top of the Esel, 8 min.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 114) to the Hôtel Bellevue bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.).

Porter from Hergiswyl to the Esel 3, *Horse* (without luggage) 12 fr.; *Chaise-à-porteurs* 20 fr.; horse from Alpnach-Gestad to the Bellevue 15 fr. (*Guides* unnecessary.).

Hotels. KLIMSENHORN, 10 min. from the top of the peak of that name, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; BELLEVUE, on the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, with an uninterrupted view towards the E.; R., L., & A. $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. 2 fr.

***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6299'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893'), the *Widderfeld* (6824', the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6998', the highest), the *Gemsättli* (6732'); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693'); to the N. the *Klimeshorn* (6266', which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965', the most frequently ascended), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6486'). Pilatus, formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years supplanted by the Rigi, but has of late regained its ancient reputation and become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. FROM HERGISWYL (*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus (p. 113), an easy bridle-path ascends in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the Hôtel Klimeshorn. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Brunni*, a small sulphur-bath, there is a terrace affording a fine view; 6 min., a bench shaded by pines; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a second bench. After 12 min. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwändalp*, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and debris, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Hôtel Klimeshorn*, situated on the saddle (5935', 29' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) connecting the Oberhaupt with the Klimeshorn.

From the hotel we may ascend the (10 min.) ***Klimsenhorn** (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

We may also ascend the **Tomlishorn** (6998') from the hotel in 1 hr., but the path is bad. It at first descends to the rock-strewn **Kastelenalp** on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the rock at places. Lastly it ascends on the brink of a gully by means of dilapidated steps to the ridge connecting the Tomlishorn with the **Gems-mättli** (6732'), and thence towards the W. to the summit. View similar to that from the Esel.

From the Hôtel Klimsenhorn a well-constructed zigzag path ascends the steep slope of the **Oberhaupt**, to the (40 min.) **Krisiloch**, an aperture in the rock resembling a chimney, 20' high, through which 41 wooden steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. A *View of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the **Hôtel Bellevue** (6790'), and thence in 8 min. to the summit of the ***Esel** (6965').

The **View from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous (from E. to W. the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau; then the Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Balmhorn). To the N. and E. the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Lucerne to Brunnen, with the Rigi, Bürgenstock, and the Buochser and Stanser Horn; and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced. In the foreground are the wild and riven pinnacles of Pilatus itself, below which are green pastures. The higher Tomlishorn intercepts the view to the W. (Good panorama by Schwegler of Lucerne.)

FROM ALPNACH - GESTAD (p. 114), a bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), the pleasantest of the routes. By the chapel near the Rössli, 3 min. from the landing-place, it diverges to the right, crossing pastures, at first ascending gradually, and affording beautiful prospects of the lake and the Unterwalden Mts. Passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bench, we enter a wood, cross a bridge, and ascend a ravine (with small waterfalls) in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) **Aemsigenegg** (4431'); then ascend the **Aemsigenalp** (refreshm.) and **Mattalp** to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ridge (6132') between the Esel and Matthorn, where our path joins that from Alpnach. To the Hôtel Bellevue (see above), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 114). The bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; quite distinct), crosses the **Kleine Schlierenbuch**, beyond the village, to **Im Grund**, and ascends through pastures (fine waterfall in the ravine to the right) and wood to the (2 hrs.) **UtpLiitholdsstatt** (3769'; refreshm.). It now leads to the E., past the chalets of **Schwoändli** and **Hinter-Fräkmünd**, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the left and those of the Matthorn on the right, and lastly ascends a stony slope in zigzags across detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue.

The Rigi has a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is shrouded in clouds or fog. Being an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, Pilatus attracts every storm that approaches from the N. or W., and is the popular barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus: —

'If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!'

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with Pilatus, particularly with its caverns (the *Mondloch* below the Tomlisalp, and the *Dominikhöhle* above the Bründlisalp) and its *Lake* (to the S.W. of the Klimsenhorn). One of the oldest is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, drowned himself in this lake.

28. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 78.

i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

STEAMBOAT (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min. (Quick train from Zug by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau in 48 min., ordinary in 1 hr. 40 min.)

The **Lake of Zug** (1368'), $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and 1320' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Zug, see p. 67. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome new château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterswyl* and *Eyelenegg*. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 67), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. To the left of the Rigi-Scheideek are the Frohnalpstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at *Walchwydl-Hörnli* and the village of *Walchwydl* (**Stern*) on the E. bank, and then crosses to *Immensee* (**Hôt. Rigi*), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 92; omnibus to Küsnacht in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

On the E. bank lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 93), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen of Schwyz (p. 93) peeps from behind the *Rossberg*.

Arth (**Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôt. Rigi*; *Schlüssel*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the *Rossberg*, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

Arth-Rigi Railway, see p. 80. *Footpath* up the Rigi, see p. 81. — From Arth to *Küsnacht* and *Lucerne*, see p.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht, 1 hr.; POST-Omnibus from Küssnacht to (2 M.) stat. Immensee 3 times daily in 25 min., RAILWAY from Immensee to (5 M.) Arth-Goldau in 19 min. (From Lucerne by Rothkreuz to Arth-Goldau quick train in 55 min., ordinary in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see p. 92.)

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 72. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg* (p. 68), rounds the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 72), and enters the bay of Küssnacht. To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen*, rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. *Hinter-Meggen* (**Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben*, suitable for some stay, prettily situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake, 5-9 fr.). The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht** (1433'; pop. 3203; **Hôt. du Lac*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*; **Pens. Sigwart*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake. Omnibus to Immensee from the landing-place; one-horse carr. 3 fr. — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 81.

The road to (2 M.) Immensee ascends a little. To the right, on a wooded hill, are the scanty remains of *Gessler's Castle*, which is said to have been destroyed in 1308. We then pass through the '**Hohle Gasse**' or 'hollow lane' (see Schiller's *Tell*), now half filled up, but still deserving the name at one point where it is shaded by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1584'), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription.

By the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) inn **Zur Eiche*, the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee-Küssnacht* (p. 92). The road to the left descends to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 81).

29. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brunnen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 36, 72.

30 M. RAILWAY to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Einsiedeln in 1 hr. (fare 2 fr. or 1 fr. 50 c.). DILIGENCE from Einsiedeln to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunnen* twice daily in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (to Schwyz in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); fare 4 fr. 75 c. (One-horse carr. from Einsiedeln to Brunnen in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 17 fr.; two horse carr. from Biberbrugg to Brunnen 25 fr.)

Wädenswyl, see p. 38. The line (gradient 1:50) gradually ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake and the islands of Lützelau and

Ufnau (p. 38). On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Alt-Wädenswyl*. 2 M. *Burghalden*; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Samstagern* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of which is the whey-cure estab. of *Hütten*, p. 38). Near ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schindellegi* (2483'; **Freihof*; *Hirsch*), we cross the brawling *Sihl*. Now that we have quitted the fertile bank of the lake, the scenery suddenly assumes a more Alpine character. The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* (4042'), and approaches the *Alpbach*, which falls into the *Sihl* here. Towards the S. appear the *Mythen* (p. 93). Beyond ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Biberbrück* (2729'; *Post*), where the *Biber* falls into the *Alpbach*, the *Glarus* Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240'), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from *Biberbrück* (by road) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) top of the *Gottschallenberg* (3743'; **Inn*), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see below), commanding a fine view of the Alps. The descent may be made to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Egeri*, or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 67).

The train follows the narrow *Alpthal* (several cuttings and embankments, and a short tunnel), and soon reaches the basin of ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Einsiedeln* (see below).

FROM RAPPERSWYL TO EINSIEDELN. By the lake-viaduct to *Hurden* and *Pfäffikon* (rail. in 10 min.), see p. 39. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Luge*, to the (5 M.) pass of the *Etzel* (3254'; **Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*. The *Hoch-Etzel* (3615'); steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the **Schönboden* (3523'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the *Limmattal* as far as *Baden*, the Alps of *Appenzell* and *Glarus*, the *Sihlthal* and *Alpthal*, with *Einsiedeln*, the *Mythen* of *Schwyz*, the *Rosshorn*, and the *Rigi*; to the W. rises the *Hohe Rhonen* (4042'), locally called *Dreiländerstein* from the stone at the top marking the boundaries of cantons *Zürich*, *Zug*, and *Schwyz*. Travellers bound for *Einsiedeln* may from the *Schönboden* descend towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the *Sihl*, and join the road from the *Etzel*. — From the *Etzel Inn* the road descends to the (1 M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2202') over the *Sihl*. The famous *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at *Salzburg*) is said to have been born or to have once lived here. Then $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to *Einsiedeln*.

Einsiedeln (2890'; pop. 8401; **Pfau*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; **Sonne*; *Drei Könige*; **Adler*; *Schwan*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites* (*Monasterium Eremitarum*), in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with *Rome* and *Loreto* in Italy, *St. Jago de Compostella* in Spain, and *Mariazell* in *Styria* as one of the most famous pilgrim resorts in the world. Its foundation is attributed to Count *Meinrad* of *Sulgen*, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess *Hildegard* of *Zürich*. After the death of *Meinrad*, who was assassinated in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('*Einsiedler*') sprang up here. In 1294 it was created an independent principality by Emp. *Rudolph of Hapsburg*, and owing to the constantly increasing throng of pilgrims which it attracted soon vied with *St. Gallen* as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland. By the inhabitants of the Roman Catholic cantons the abbot is still styled the 'Prince of *Einsiedeln*'.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of

which are inns for the entertainment of the pilgrims) and the conspicuous buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger's Library* no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromo-lithographing, book-binding, etc. The pilgrims, who come chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The greatest festival takes place on 14th Sept.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The *INTERIOR* of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the *CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN*, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the inscription: '*Deiparae Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaembis Gallara et Vadutz Perfecit Anno Salutis MDCXXXII.*' In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The *TREASURY*, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged *LIBRARY* of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The *FÜRSTENSAAL* is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX., the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The *PRIVATE CHAPEL* of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a *SEMINARY* and a *LYCEUM*.

Zwingli was pastor of Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and the effect of his preaching was such, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was for a time quite deserted.

The *Herrenberg* (3648'), a hill near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

FROM EINSIEDLN TO SCHWYZ AND BRUNNEN. The high-road leads towards the N.W. to —

3 M. **Biberbrück** (p. 89), and then turns to the S. to (1½ M.) *Altmatt* (2989'), a poor hamlet of weavers on a large moor, to which a cart-track leads direct from Einsiedeln in 1 hr. across the lofty plain of *Katzenstrick* (3455'; Inn at the top).

7½ M. **Rothenthurm** (3041'; **Ochs*), where the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. Down to 1848 the

Landsgemeinde or popular assembly of the canton of Schwyz used to assemble here biennially on the first Sunday in May. In the vicinity, on the E. slope of the *Morgarten* (see below), on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The road traverses monotonous pastures, passing *Biberegg* (3110') on the left, and then descends in numerous windings. In the gorge far below flows the *Steinen-Aa*.

10 M. SATTEL (2729'; *Neue Krone*, on the road, *Alte Krone*, in the village) lies above the new road.

FROM SATTEL TO UNTER-EGERI, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 1 hr., passing the pretty *Egeri-See* (2332'). On the *Morgarten*, the hill on the S.E. side of the lake, on 16th Nov. 1315, the Confederates won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a representation of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of Sattel and 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake. A commemoration service is held here annually on the day of the battle. At the W. end of the lake are the villages of (4 M.) *Ober-* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unter-Egeri* ("Post; *Höt. Henggeler*), with a new Gothic church, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Lozre* (lake baths). Ascent of the *Zuger Berg* (p. 67) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; of the *Gottschallenberg* (p. 89) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The *Rossberg* (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190'), an admirable point of view, may be ascended through the *Hurithal* and over the *Rossergalp* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see below). — From Ober-Egeri to Zug diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM SATTEL TO GOLDAU, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. The road leads at first high above the deep ravine of the *Steinen-Aa*, passing the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ecce-Homo Chapel* (2408'), where the old road to Schwyz by *Steinen* (p. 93) diverges to the left. It then skirts the *Rossberg* (p. 93), passes *Steinenberg* ("Rössli"), whence the *Wildspitz* (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs., and leads across the scene of the Goldau landslip to (4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) stat. *Arth-Goldau* (p. 93).

The *SCHLAGSTRASSE, as the new road from Sattel to Schwyz is called, crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and descends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (see below), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of *Steinen*, the Lake of Lowerz with the *Schwanau*, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the *Rigi*. At (4 M.) *Auf der Burg* (*Inn) Schwyz and the *Mythen* become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., to Schwyz 2 M.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. SCHWYZ, 1 M. from the *Schwyz-Seewen* station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 93).

FROM EINSIEDLEN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE HACKEN ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), destitute of shade, and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alptal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village of *Alptal* (3258'; "Stern"), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the *Hacken* begins. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a point where the space between the two *Mythen* (p. 93), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Inn* on the *Hacken-Pass* (4588'), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the "Hochstuckli", 5105', $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

FROM EINSIEDLEN TO SCHWYZ OVER THE IBERGER EGG, 13 M. Good road through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* by *Steinbach* and *Euthal* to (8 M.) *Iberg* (3483'); thence to the *Iberger Egg* (4829') or *Heilighäuschen*, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (5 M.) Schwyz.

The road from Schwyz to (3 M.) Brunnen (St. Gotthard Railway,

see p. 94) crosses the *Muotta* (p. 94) at *Ibach*, and passes *Ingenbohl*, with its pilgrimage-church and the nunnery of *Marienhilf*, founded in 1855.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brunnen*, see p. 75.

30. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 92, 110, 100.

109 M. RAILWAY. Express in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., ordinary trains in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 24 fr. 60, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 30 c. (To Lugano $127\frac{1}{2}$ M., express in $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 29 fr. 30, 20 fr. 50, 14 fr. 66 c.; to Milan 176 M., in $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; 36 fr. 65, 18 fr. 5 c.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 67), a station between Zug and Lucerne, the starting-point of the St. Gotthard line, is reached by express from *Zürich* in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from *Bale* by *Lucerne* in 3 hrs., or by *Aarau* or by *Brugg* and *Muri* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — For the day express there is a table d'hôte at *Göschenen*, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. In the great tunnel it is unnecessary to close the windows (comp. p. 98), but this should be done in the curved or loop-tunnels, especially in ascending. Finest views from the 1st class end-coupés (*Aussichtswagen*): from *Lucerne* to *Flüelen* to the right, from *Flüelen* to *Göschenen* to the left, and from *Airolo* to *Bellinzona* to the right.

The **St. Gotthard Railway**, opened on 22nd May, 1882, its construction having occupied ten years, is one of the grandest achievements of modern times. It includes the Immensee, Goldau, Flüelen, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Chiasso (128 M.), the Bellinzona and Locarno ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) and the Bellinzona, Magadino, and Pino (17 M.) lines. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787' above the sea level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 4'. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 96). Altogether the line has 56 tunnels (of an aggregate length of $25\frac{1}{2}$ M.), 32 bridges, 10 viaducts, and 21 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller should drive in an open carriage or walk from *Amsteg* to *Göschenen* and from *Airolo* to *Giornico*. Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from *Lucerne* to *Flüelen*, in preference to the train; or, if they have not yet visited the *Rigi*, they may take the railway to *Rothkreuz*, *Arth-Goldau*, the *Rigi-Kulm*, and *Vitznau*, and the steamer thence to *Flüelen*.

From *Lucerne* to (11 M.) **Rothkreuz** (1444'), see p. 67. Our line diverges to the right, traversing a hilly and wooded tract. To the right a glimpse of *Pilatus* with the Bernese Alps beyond it. Before reaching *Immensee* (p. 87), which lies below us, on the left, we obtain a survey of the E. part of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 112). On the N. bank lies *Walchwil*; then *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see below).

16 M. **Immensee-Küssnacht** (1585'). Omnibus to *Küssnacht* in 25 min. (p. 88; *Tell's Chapel*, at the end of the '*Hohle Gasse*', is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station). To the right the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the *Kulm Hotel* far above us (p. 82).

The train runs high above the *Lake of Zug*, passing through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 87), at the foot of the wooded *Rosse-*

berg; in front of us rise the *Mythen* (see below). Threading the *Rindelstuh Tunnel* (220 yds.) and several rock-cuttings, we cross the high-road and the Rigi line (p. 80) to —

21 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1844'; *Rail. Restaur.*; **Hof Goldau*, 3 min. from the station; **Rössli*, in the village of Goldau), situated on the scene of the great *Goldau Landslip*, and also a station on the *Arth-Rigi-Railway* (p. 80).

Goldau Landslip. The *Rossberg*, or *Rufi* (5190'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagelflu', a conglomerate of limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is interstratified with sandstone and other soft formations, which are apt to be disintegrated by exposure to the air, or saturated by subterranean waters, in which case they descend suddenly into the valleys in the form of huge streams of mud. The superincumbent strata of conglomerate, being thus deprived of their support, are also from time to time precipitated into the valleys. On 2nd Sept., 1806, one of these strata, upwards of 1 M. in length, 1000' in breadth, and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, burying four villages with 457 of their inhabitants, filling up one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, and converting the smiling landscape into a rocky chaos. The village of *Lowerz*, 3 M. to the E. of Goldau, lost its church and some of its houses by the same catastrophe. — Ascent of the *Rossberg*, see p. 91.

The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinenberg* (p. 91); on the right, high above, is the *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 84). The train rounds the pretty *Lowerzer See* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz*, and in the middle of the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle. — $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Steinen** (1525'; *Rössli*), a considerable village in a fertile situation, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 76). On the supposed site of his house stands a chapel with old frescoes, which is said to have been erected in 1400. The train crosses the *Steinen-Aa* to —

26 M. **Schwyz-Seewen**. The village of *Seewen* (1515'; **Rössli*; *Stern*), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies **Schwyz** (1686'; pop. 6543; **Rössli*, R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.; **Hôtel Hediger* and **Hirsch*, same charges; **Pens. Jütz*, with pleasant view), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythen* (5954') with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythen* (6244'). The *Parish Church* (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The **Great Mythen* (6244'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), ascended without difficulty by

a good but somewhat dizzy path, is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rickenbach* (Bellevue); bridle-path thence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Holzegg* (5010'), which may also be reached by a more direct path from Schwyz via *St. Joseph* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen by *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alptal* to the Holzegg in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — From the Holzegg the new *Mythen* path ascends in 48 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows a narrow arête to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit (Inn, one room with 3 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

We now turn to the S. (passing the *Frohnalpstock* on the left, with the *Kurhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 76), cross the *Muotta* near *Ingenbohl*, and reach —

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brunnen** (1434'; p. 75), the most frequented spot on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station on the N.W. side, away from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 76), the train now reaches the **Urner See*, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 76), and is carried along its bank by a series of tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above it, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mythenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 76); and further distant towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 77). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel* (640 yds.), the *St. Franciscus Tunnel* (212 yds.), and the *Oelberg Tunnel* (2169 yds.), the second-longest on the line. $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstaldenthal* (p. 76). Crossing the Axenstrasse, and enjoying fine glimpses of the lake and the Uri-Rothstock to the right, we are next carried through the *Stutzeck Tunnel* (1082 yds.) and others, passing *Tell's Platte* (the chapel on which is not visible from the line; p. 76), the *Axenberg* (3670'), and the *Sulzeck*, to —

36 M. **Flüelen** (1434'; p. 78), the port of Uri, and the starting-point of the high-road over the St. Gotthard, formerly a busy dépôt of vehicles of every kind.

We now ascend the broad lower Reussthal (see Map, p. 110), with the *Bristenstock* (p. 96) in the background, and the two *Windgellen* to the left of it.

38 M. **Altdorf**, or *Altorf* (1466'; pop. 2901; **Hôt. de la Gare*, at the station, unpretending, R. 1-2 fr.; **Adler* or *Post*, R., L., A. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Schlüssel*; **Löwe*; *Krone*; **Tell*, unpretending beer at *Reiser's*; omnibuses between the station and the town, and between the town and Flüelen), the capital of Canton Uri, 1 M from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains.

This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of William Tell, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal *Statue* of Tell, in plaster, erected in 1861, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on his son's head in order of the tyrant Gessler. About 150 paces distant stands a fountain with a statue of *Besler*, a magistrate of the town, erected on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood while awaiting his father's arrow, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. Some say the





1000000

English miles

the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; but the latter is known to have existed before the 14th cent.

The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then, about 1 M. to the left, the village of *Bürglen* (1804'; *Tell*), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenthal* (p. 61), the traditional birth-place and home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

Through the *Schächenthal* and over the *Klausen* to *Stachelberg*, see R. 20. A glimpse at the *Schächenthal* is best obtained by ascending from *Weiterschwanden* or *Spiringen* (p. 61) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farm-houses in the *Kessel* (4505'), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The *Ross-Stock* (8081'; 5 hrs.; with guide), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Bürglen. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstaldental* to *Sisikon* (p. 94).

The train now crosses the wild *Schächenthal* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the pretty church of *Schaddorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen mentioned in Schiller's Tell is said to have died in 1307. The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristensstock* (see below); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8334') and the *Bockli* (6810'); to the left the *Mittagstock* (6663'), *Belmostock* (7933'), *Hohe Faulen* (8212'), and lastly the two *Windgellen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,463'; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9846').

41½ M. **Erstfeld** (1503'; *Hof Erstfeld*, at the station), a large railway-depôt, where the ascent begins and a heavier locomotive is attached to the train. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter*, the *Engelberg-Rothstock*, and the strangely contorted *Schlossberg Glacier*.

The interesting *Erstfelder Thal* (comp. Map, p. 110), flanked by steep and lofty mountains, extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier* (4 hrs.). At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee*, ½ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463'), ¾ hr. farther to the S., at the base of the *Krönle* or *Krönle* (10,197'). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes (10-11 hrs.; for adepts only, with good guides) lead hence over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635') and over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610') to *Engelberg* (comp. p. 112).

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen* to *Engelberg*, see p. 112.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 45 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795'), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing Uri*, traditionally a castle of Gessler.

About 1 M. to the S. lies the village of **Amsteg** (1759'; **Stern*, or *Post*; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*; in all, R. 2 fr.; *Löwe*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, through which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

***MADERANER THAL** (bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 32. — Over the *Kreuzli Pass* or *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Clariden Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see p. 107.

The *Bristenstock* (10,089'; 7-8 hrs.; very fatiguing; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Amsteg by the *Bristenalp*, affords a grand but hardly repaying panorama. Descent to the *Ezolithal* or *Fellithal* difficult.

The **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Map, p. 94) is recommended to walkers, both for the sake of the scenery and for the opportunity it affords of examining the interesting railway. It crosses the *Kärstelenbach* and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us dashes the Reuss through its deep ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Inschi* (2168'; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we cross the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal* or *Fellenen-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 339.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (5153'). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2661'), called the *Pfaffensprung* ('priest's leap'), from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved funnels of the railway begins here (see below). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meien-Reuss* (p. 119) shortly before reaching ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wasen* (p. 97). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wattingen* (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 97). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is *Göschenen* (3481'; p. 97). Thence to Andermatt, see p. 102.

The most interesting part of the line begins here. Above the village of Amsteg it pierces a projecting rock by means of the *Windgelle Tunnel* (1828'; 189 yds. long), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 177' high; fine view of the deeply-cut *Maderaner Thal*, with the *Grosse Windgelle*, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right), and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlaufl Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds. long), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron *Bridge 256' high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel* (96 yds.), cross the *Inschialpbach* and the *Zraggenthal* (viaduct about 100 yds. long), go through the short *Zgraggen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlinger* tunnels and a long cutting, and are carried by a viaduct along the hill-side to (50 M.) *Gurtnellen* (2297').

Above Gurtnellen we come to one of the most remarkable parts of the line, which in order to facilitate the ascent to Göschenen

Scale 1:25,000.

LOOP TUNNELS



LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRAVE.



FOX NEAR WASEN.

Geoffrey Jones, Director of
Information at 20 minutes 397



TABLE.



LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.



(see below) passes through three curved tunnels and round a wide bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke* (see above), the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115', goes through the short *Mühle Tunnel*, re-crosses the *Hägrigenbach* (overlooking the *Pfaffensprung* bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822'; 93 yds. long). Then follow a handsome bridge over the deep ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 119), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of *Wasen* (330 yds.), a bridge across the *Reuss* to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76'), another bridge over the *Reuss*, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.). 55 M. **Wasen** (3055'), a considerable village (**Hôt. des Alpes*; *Ochs*; *Krone*; *Restaur. Post*), with a loftily situated church commanding an admirable survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see p. 119.

The imposing **Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds. long, 260' high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82') carry us to the third or *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148' high), beautifully situated. We then pass through the *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3251'; 84 yds. long), skirt the hill-side, and obtain a view of *Wasen* and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (9785'). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach* (arched iron bridge, 67 yds. long, 92' high), the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118'), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 161' high; view of the *Göschenenthal* to the right, with the beautiful *Dammfirn*, p. 101), and reaches —

59½ M. **Göschenen**, or *Geschenen* (3640'; **Rail. Restaur.*, D. 3½ fr.; **Hôt. Göschenen*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3 fr. 75 c.; **Rössli*, in the village, ¼ M. distant, R. & A. 2 fr.).

From *Göschenen* to *Airolo* by the *St. Gotthard Road*, 22 M., see pp. 127-130. DILIGENCE from *Göschenen* to *Andermatt*, 4 M., in 1 hr., 4 times daily. Omnibuses and carriages always in readiness at the *Göschenen* station to convey travellers to the hotels at *Andermatt*, *Hospenthal*, the *Furka*, etc. The diligences over the *Oberalp* (R. 92) and the *Furka* (R. 33) also start from the *Göschenen* station.

Immediately beyond the station the train crosses the *Gotthard-Reuss* (p. 103) by a bridge 105' high, and enters the great **St. Gotthard Tunnel**, which is 16,309 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 2930 yds. (1⅔ M.) longer than the *Mont Cenis Tunnel*. The central point is 3786' above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6' in 1000' towards *Göschenen* and 2' in 1000' towards *Airolo*. The work was begun in June 1872, at *Göschenen*, and a month later at *Airolo*, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb. 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was estimated at

50 million fr. (2 million pounds sterling), but that sum was exceeded by $63\frac{1}{4}$ millions (270,000*l.*). The boring machines used were on the improved Ferroux system, worked by compressed air. The tunnel, 28' broad and 21' high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line of rails. As a current of fresh air (temperature 70° Fahr.) constantly passes through the tunnel, it is unnecessary to close the windows. The tunnel runs at a depth of 1083' below Andermatt, 6076' below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350' below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 20 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 27-30 min.; at intervals of 1000 mètres are placed lanterns on each side of the tunnel, numbered I to XV, the even numbers being on the right side and the uneven on the left.

69½ M. Airolo (3756'; **Posta*, R. 2½, D. 3½, B. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. Airolo*, R. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes* and *Hôt. Lombardi*, both at the station), in the upper valley of the Ticino (*Valle Leventina*, p. 99), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877.

A drive from Airolo to Giornico in an open carriage is very interesting (comp. p. 92; one-horse to Faido 10, to Giornico 19 fr.). — Bridle-path through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufenen Pass* to *Ulrichen*, see p. 277; over the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7572') to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 281. Through the *Val Maggia* to Locarno, see p. 398. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8303') to Andermatt (8 hrs.), fatiguing; the ascent very steep.

FROM AIROLO TO DISENTIS THROUGH THE VAL PIORA (10 hrs., guide unnecessary; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 12 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (4109'). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path ascends the slope to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548'). It then runs on nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque *Val Ticino*, and afterwards through wood. From ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Altanca* (4567') we ascend to the left in zigzags past a small chapel to (40 min.) *Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right are several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the Alps of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) sequestered *Lake Ritom* (6001'), on a hill to the left of which is the "*Hôtel Piora*" (sheltered, and suitable for some stay). Pine-woods close to the hotel. Several good points of view in the neighbourhood (*Fongio*, *Pian' Alto*, *Camoghe*, *Punta Nera*, etc.). In secluded basins lie six small lakes (and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the *Val Cadlimo*). Great variety of geological formations and of plants. — The path to *S. Maria* (3½ hrs.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend the slope to the left by a narrow path to the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its summer hamlet to the left), we reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Piora*, a poor hamlet, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792'), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the *Casaccia* hospice; p. 341.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9022') on the left, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit of the *Uomo Pass* (7257'; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the *Scopi*, to the left in the distance the *Tödi* chain. The (1 hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 340. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to Olivone, see R. 98.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 277), passes through the *Stalvedro-Tunnel* (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the *Ticino* the high-road runs through four rock-cuttings. The valley expands. 73 M. **Ambri-Piotta**. To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (76 M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3110') we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. the map, p. 96). The *Platifer* (*Monte Piottino*) here projects into the valley from the N.; the *Ticino* has forced its passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild rocky gorge to a lower region of the valley, while the railway accomplishes the descent by means of two circular tunnels. At **Dazio Grande** it crosses the *Ticino* (striking view down the valley), is carried through the *Dazio Tunnel* (388 yds.) and the short *Artoito Tunnel*, and enters the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), from which it emerges into the *Piottino Ravine*, 118' lower down. It then recrosses the *Ticino*, at a point where the scenery is very fine, passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118' more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which we enjoy a view of the beautiful valley of Faido. Crossing the *Ticino* by the *Polmengo Bridge*, and going through another tunnel, we reach —

81 M. **Faido** (2350'); **Angelo*, R. & A. 2½, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Hôt. Faido*, at the station; *Prince of Wales*, *italian*; *Hôt. Vetta*, the capital of the Leventina, very picturesquely situated. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the *Ticino* in a fine waterfall.

The *Valle Leventina*, or Valley of the *Ticino*, formerly belonged to Canton Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment from the *Landsgemeinde*, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1815 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the new canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 341.

The train now carries us through beautiful scenery on the left bank of the *Ticino*; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the right lies *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (85½ M.) **Lavorgo**, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Vines and mulberries begin to appear. Below Lavorgo the *Ticino* forces its way through the picturesque *Biaschina Ravine* to a lower region of the valley, and forms a fine waterfall, while the railway descends about 302' on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in cork-screw fashion. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel* (508 yds.), cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and then enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115'). Next follow the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct*

(67 yds.), and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118'), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we next reach —

90 M. **Giornico** (1480'). The large village (1296'; *Cervo; Corona*), picturesquely situated on the left bank, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*. The well-preserved church of *S. Niccolò da Mira*, in the earliest Romanesque style, is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Below Giornico the train crosses the Ticino by a bridge 132 yds. long. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*. 94 M. **Bodio** (1086'; *Posta*). Beyond *Polleggio* (*Corona*) the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blegno* (p. 341) on the left, and is twice crossed by the line. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of *Riviera* down to the mouth of the *Moësa*. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

98 M. **Biasca** (*Rail. Restaur. ; Hôt. de la Gare*; in the village, 1 M. from the station, *Grand Hôt. Biasca; Union et Poste*, well spoken of), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112'). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, loftily situated, near which is the beautiful **Froda* or *St. Petronilla Waterfall*. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 93.

The train skirts the base of the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. 101½ M. **Osogna** (965'; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt rock with a rounded summit. Near *Cresciano*, to the left, are the pretty *Boggera Falls*. 105 M. **Claro** (1027') lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8921'), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, to the left, stands the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074'). Beyond (107½ M.) **Castione** the train passes the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 351) and crosses the *Moësa*. To the left lies *Arbedo* (p. 351). We now approach Bellinzona, a most picturesque-looking place, with its lofty pinnacled walls and its three castles.

109 M. **Bellinzona**, Ger. *Bellenz* (761'; pop. 2436; **Poste et Pens. Suisse; Hôt. de la Ville; Angelo; Hôt. Bellinzona; Rail. Restaur.*), a town of quite Italian character, with a handsome abbey-church of the 16th cent., is the capital of Canton Ticino. It is commanded by three picturesque old castles: on the W. the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated hill; on the E. the *Castello di Mezzo*, or *di Svitto*, and the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbè*, the highest of the three (1502'). In the middle ages Bellinzona was strongly fortified by the Visconti and others, and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late.





The three castles were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 99), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle had a small garrison and a few cannons. The *Castello Grande*, which affords a striking view, belonged to Uri, and is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted; fee). The *Castello di Mezzo* belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario*, now in ruins, to Unterwalden. — Beautiful walk ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in all) towards the S. of the town; up the road to the highest castle, with charming views, but not quite up to the gate, where the hill becomes more level and is planted with lofty chestnuts; then back, and through the vineyards to the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of *S. Maria della Salute*, another admirable point of view; lastly, to the left of the chapel, back to the station.

Ascent of the *Monte Camoghè* (with guide), from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., see p. 394. Over the *Passo di S. Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 412.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 391; to *Locarno*, p. 396; to *Lavuno*, p. 399.

31. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. DILIGENCE from Göschenen to *Andermatt* 4 times daily in 1 hr. (fare $1\frac{1}{2}$, coupé 1 fr. 80 c.); to *Hospenthal* 4 times in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (2 fr. 25 or 2 fr. 70 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. OMNIBUSES from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt and Hospenthal hotels ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.). CARRIAGE and pair from Göschenen to the Hospice 40, to Airolo 60-70 fr.

The St. Gotthard was probably the most frequented of the Alpine passes down to the beginning of this century, but being crossed by a bridle-path only it was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Sim plon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which for half-a-century was the scene of busy traffic; but since the completion of the railway it has again become deserted. Travellers will, however, be repaid by a drive in an open carriage or a walk over the pass. Those whose chief object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen.

Göschenen (3640'), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 97.

The Göschenen-Thal (3 hrs. to the Göschenen-Alp, guide unnecessary) deserves a visit. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wicki* (4350'), where the *Voralper Reuss* dashes from the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle*, a ravine on the right; then by *St. Niklaus* and the *Brindlistafel* (5043') to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Göschenen-Alp** (6040'); good bed at the Caplan's, grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammafirn* from the *Winterberg* range (which culminates in the *Dammastock* and *Rhonestock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the *Winterberg* and *Steinberg*. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the *Alpligen-Gletscher* and the *Alpligen-Lücke* (9111'), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 107), to *Realp* (p. 108). The S.E. peak of the *Lochberg* (9400'), which affords a splendid view of the Galenstock group and the Alps of the Valais as far as Mont Blanc, is easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the pass. — Several difficult passes, fit for experts only, cross from the Göschenen-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (*Winterjoch*, *Dammabass*, *Mausplankjoch*; comp. p. 118). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180') or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500') to the *Steinalp*, 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 118). — Ascent of the *Fleckistock* (*Spitzliberg*, 11,214') for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (see above) through the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hornfeli-Alp* (5880'; spend night). At the head of the valley, in view of the *Wallenbühlfirn*, we mount to the right to the *Flühen* (7874'); then over loose stones and steep rock to the summit (6 hrs. from the Hornfeli-Alp).

Above the Göschenen station the ***St. GOTTHARD ROAD** crosses

the Reuss by the *Vordere*, or *Hüderli-Brücke* (3720'). On the left are the railway bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the ***Schöllenen** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path passing the disused *Lange Brücke* (no saving effected by crossing it), and crossing the *Sprengibrück* (4048'). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Göschenen) the ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufelsbrücke*, 4593'), amidst wild and grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of the unwary. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and over-grown with moss.

A battle between the French and the Austrians took place here on 14th Aug., 1799, with the result that the latter were compelled to retreat over the Oberalp to Disentis. A month later the tide of fortune turned. Suvaroff, after several sharp skirmishes in the Val Tremola (p. 105), with the aid of Rosenberg, who had crossed the Lukmanier and the Oberalp, drove the French before him. On the morning of 25th Sept. the Russians forced the passage of the Urner Loch with severe loss, but were again checked at the Devil's Bridge, which was stoutly defended by the French. The latter attempted to blow up the bridge, but only succeeded in destroying a stone embankment by which it was approached. Nothing daunted, the Russians gallantly descended under galling fire to the bed of the Reuss, succeeded in crossing it and clambering up the opposite bank, and after a fierce conflict compelled their enemy to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; good collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards to the ($\frac{1}{8}$ M.) **Urner Loch** (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for a bridle-path only. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

The **Valley of Urseren**, upon which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 108), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary.

4 M. Andermatt. — **KURHAUS BELLEVUE**, a large hotel, in an open situation, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village, R., L., & A. 5-8, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; opposite, **HÖLT-PENS. NAGER**, small; **ST. GOTTHARD**, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; **DREI KÖNIGE** and **HÖLT. OBERALP**, moderate; **KRONE**, unpretending. — **Café-Restaur. du Touriste**, by the Bellevue, with a few rooms.

Andermatt (4738'; pop. 722), or *Urseren*, Ital. *Orséra*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Devil's Bridge, the principal village in the valley, is a winter resort of invalids. Adjoining the church, which is said to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 68). The *Mariahilf* chapel affords a good survey: to the W. rises the barren grey Bázberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (p. 345). St. Gotthard minerals sold by Frau *Meyer-Müller*.

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, see R. 92; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, see R. 33.

The *Badus*, or *Six-Madun* (9616'), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (guide necessary; from Tschamut easier and shorter, p. 339). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423'; 4 hrs.) and *Gamsstock* (9728'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) are also fine points of view (guide necessary). — Over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), see p. 98.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hospenthal** (4800'; **Meyerhof*, R., L., & A. 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; omnibus to Göschenen 2 fr.) derives its name from a hospice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is a relic of a castle said to have been built by the Lombards. The *Furka Road* (R. 33) diverges to the right beyond the village.

The St. Gotthard road ascends in numerous windings through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from the Lake of Lucendro (see below). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant prospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberge (p. 107), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a bend in the road ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the first *Cantoniera* (5876'), at the foot of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the second *Cantoniera*, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its source in the *Lake of Lucendro* (to the right; not visible), by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6621').

To the **Lake of Lucendro* (6834') a digression of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), to the W. the *Iwerberhörner* (9265'), the *Piz dell' Uomo* (8819'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road on the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. GOTTHARD is a mountain-group, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren valley, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di S. Gottardo* (8235'), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8996') and

the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8331'). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (8983') and *Pizzo Centrale* (9849'; see below); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), *Yerberhorn* (9265'), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8819'), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747'); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,069'), *Muttenthorn* (10,184'), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250'), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), *Kühbodenhorn* (10,081'), etc.

13³/₄ M. Albergo del S. Gottardo (6867'). $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the culminating point, formerly an inn. Opposite is the *Hôtel du Mont Prosa* (R., L., & A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 9 fr.), with the telegraph-office, adjoined by the *Hospice*, where poor travellers are lodged gratuitously. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

EXCURSIONS (guides for the shorter ascents at the hotel). — **Pizzo Centrale**, or *Tritthorn* (9849'), not difficult ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the *Sasso San Gottardo* over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left *Mte. Prosa* (see below). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320') and ascend a snow-field to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The view is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland ("Panorama by A. Heim"). — **Monte Prosa** (8983'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), free from difficulty. By the hut above the *Sella Lake* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) we diverge to the left from the *Pizzo Centrale* path, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) saddle (8520') between the *Prosa* and *Blauberg*. Then to the left again, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41' higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20' deep. View inferior to that from the *Pizzo Centrale*.

The **Fibbia** (8996'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the *Val Tremola*, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the *Ticino*, and the *Ticino Alps*. — **Piz Lucendro** (9708'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 103) a good path ascends by the *Lucendro Alp* to the *Yerber Pass*, before reaching which we turn to the left and gradually mount the *Lucendro Glacier* to the S.E. angle of the Piz; then over rock to the summit. Descent to the *Lucendro Pass* (see below). — *Leckihorn* (10,069'), see below. — *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is very difficult (comp. p. 277).

Ascent of the **Sorescia** (7349'), a pleasant excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S. to the *Ticino* bridge, and beyond it ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the *Ticino Alps*, the *Cristallina*, *Campo Tencia*, *Basodino*, etc. Descent to the *Sella valley* unadvisable, there being no bridge over the *Ticino*.

PASSES. OVER THE ORSINO PASS TO REALP, not difficult (4 hrs.; adepts need no guide). The route ascends N.W. from the *Lucendro* lake over grass slopes, past the *Orsivora Lake* (8058'; to the left) to the *Orsino Pass* (about 8530'), on the S.W. side of the *Pizzo Orsino* (see above); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the *Furka* to the *Fibbia*, (N.W.) of the *Finsteraarhorn* and *Agassizhorn*, and (N.) of the *Galenstock* and *Dammastock* range as far as the *Sustenhörner* and *Titlis*. Descent to Realp across pastures and brushwood.

OVER THE LECKI PASS TO THE FURKA (10 hrs., with guide), fatiguing, but repaying. From the Hotel we ascend the *Valletta di S. Gottardo*, between the *Fibbia* and the *Pizzo la Valletta*, to the (2 hrs.) *Passo di Lucendro* (8330'), whence the *Piz Lucendro* (see above) may be ascended ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). We then cross to the N. of the Piz (or descend from the Piz) to the *Wettewasser-Thal* and the *Curauwa Pass* (p. 108), traverse the *Wettewasser Glacier*, pass the *Hähnertöck*, and reach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Lecki Pass* (9556'), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,069'; see above; easily ascended from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Descent across the *Muttent Glacier*, past

the *Muttenthörner*; then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwarze Glacier*, and down to the (3½ hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 108).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk (by short-cuts) or drive of 1½-2 hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the road-side are often 30-40' high, and sometimes remain unmelted throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About ½ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (see above). By the first house of refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Antonio* (6375'), the road enters the **Val Tremöla**, a dismal valley into which avalanches often fall, and descends past the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010') in numerous windings, which are avoided by the old bridle-path following the telegraph-wires. At the third refuge, the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564'), the Val Tremola ends and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 99) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 277), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

22 M. **Airolo** (3868'), 8½ M. from the Prosa Hotel, see p. 98.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the *Val Bedretto*. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 277) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

32. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 58.

The **Maderaner Thal**, a picturesque valley about 8 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great and Little Windgelle*, the *Great and Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S., the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and watered by the turbulent *Kärlstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (3032' above Amsteg; horse 12 fr.; porter 6, there and back within two days 12 fr.). Beautiful return-route by the *Staffeln* (see below), 6-7 hrs., well worthy of notice, and even practicable for ladies.

Amsteg (1758'), see p. 96. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärlstelenbach* and ascend, passing under the huge railway-bridge, by a good zigzag path to the *St. Anton's-Kapelle*; then over gently sloping pastures, shaded with fruit-trees, to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615'; the 'Caplan' sells refreshments). The path descends a little, crosses (5 min.) to the right bank of the foaming *Kärlstelenbach*, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzlithal* (see p. 107), in which a fine waterfall is visible. After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schatigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) a small cabaret on the *Lungenstutz* (3599'), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904'). Crossing the *Kärlstelenbach* at a (5 min.) *Saw-mill*, and passing the

houses of *Balmwald* on the left, in 25 min. more we reach the **Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub* (4790'; R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.). Fine view from the terrace on the W. side of the house. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity.

To the *Hüfi Glacier*, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a good path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Schleierbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbach*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (6230'), overlooking the glacier, from which the *Kästelenbach* issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide necessary, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the *Kästelenbach*, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the *Alp Gufern* (3-4 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the ***Staffeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. The path first leads to the above-mentioned rock overlooking the *Hüfi Glacier* (1 hr.), and then ascends to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6234') and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Staffel-Alp* (6289'): magnificent *View of the *Hüfi Glacier*, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. We then descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzern-See* (4636') and the (1 hr.) *Golzern-Alp* (4583'; good drinking water), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bristen* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Amsteg* (to the station $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more).

A still finer route, but fatiguing, and 1 hr. longer, is from the Staffelalp (see above), past the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555'), to the beautiful pastures of *Oberkäsern* and the *Alp Rück*, in full view of the Bernese Alps, the Titlis, Maderaner Thal, and Tödi, and descending thence to Amsteg by *Waldiberg* and *Frenschenberg*.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE HÔTEL ALPENCLUB. (Guides: *Ambr. Zyrgragen*, father and son; *Jos. Maria, Melch., and Jos. Thresch*; *Jos. Furgger, A. Baumann*, and *Albin Walker*; ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the *Düssistock* (*Piz Git*, 10,703'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunnithal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6332'), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280') and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The *Oberalpstock* (*Piz Tyetschen*, 10,925'; guide 20 fr.), presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the upper part of the (4-5 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier* (see below), and ascend the snowy slopes, to the right, to the summit in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Krüzli Pass* (see p. 107), and ascend across the *Strim Glacier*, reaching the summit from the S.E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — *Weitenalpstock* (9872'), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — *Bristenstock* (10,089'), see p. 96. — *Piz Cambriales* (10,588'), 4-5 hrs. from the *Hüfi Club-hut* (see below), and *Claridenstock* (10,728'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. *Kanmlstock* (10,787'; 20 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, laborious. — The *Grosse Windgelle* or *Kalkstock* (10,463'), from the *Alp Bernetsmatt* (see above) 5 hrs., and the *Grosse Scheerhorn* (10,814'), from the *Hüfi Club-hut* 6 hrs., both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness (guide 25 fr.). — *Grosser Ruchen* (10,295'), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (from the *Alp Gnof* 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

PASSES. To **STACHELBERG** over the **Clariden Pass** (9843'), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to experts with able guides (30-35 fr.). The route ascends the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the finely situated *Hüfi Alp* (5900'; spend

night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over the moraine to the (40 min.) *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüffirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Pass* at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,728'), commanding a fine view of the Tödi, the *Rheinwaldgebirge*, etc. We then descend the *Claridenfirn*, passing the *Bocktschigel*, a rock with a hole through its middle, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 59), and through the difficult *Wallenbach-Schlucht* to the *Altenorenalp*, the *Auengüter* (p. 59), and (5 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Or from the *Claridenfirn* (keeping to the right before reaching the *Clariden Pass*) we may cross the *Hüfi Pass* (9646'), between the *Hintere Spitzalpelistock* (9852') and the *Catscharauls* (10,046'), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 59) or to the right by the *Sandgrat* to *Disentis* (p. 337). — Another pass to *Stachelberg* (12-13 hrs. from the *Alpencluh Hotel*) is the *Kammlilücke* (9268'), lying between the *Scheerhorn* (10,814') and the *Kammlistock* (10,787'), for experts not very difficult. Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed *Griesgletscher*, the *Kamml Alp* and the *Klausen Pass* (p. 60).

To *UNTERSCHÄCHEN* over the *Ruchkehlen Pass*, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the *Alp Gnof* (see above) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Ruchen*, and descend steeply through the glacier-clad *Ruchkele* into the *Brunnithal* and *Schächenthal* (p. 62). — The *Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass* (9180') is also toilsome. From the *Hüfi Club-hut* we mount the *Hüfi Glacier* and the *Bocktschigelfirn* to the pass, between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kleine Ruchen*, and descend to the *Obere Lammerbach-Alp* and *Unterschächen*.

To *DISENTIS* over the *Brunni Pass* (8875'), 8 hrs., interesting, but fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). We ascend the *Brunnithal* by *Rinderbiel* and *Waltersfirren* (p. 106) to the (2½ hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (6988'), cross the *Brunni Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) pass between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9506') on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570') on the right, and descend through the *Acletta-Thal* to *Acletta* and (3½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 337).

FROM *AMSTEG* OVER THE *KEÜZLI PASS* (7645') TO *SEDRUN*, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the *Etzlithal* to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the *Strim-Thal* to *Sedrun* (p. 337), 2½ hrs.

33. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier.

The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

25 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 95 c.); from Göschenen to Brieg daily in 12 (Brieg to Göschenen 14) hrs., dining at the Rhone Glacier (2½, coupé 27 fr.). — Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Brieg 100 fr. One-horse carriage from Andermatt to the *Furka Hotel* 15 (from *Realp* 10), two-horse carr. 25 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier 25 or 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the *Furka* 10 or 15 fr.

The *FURKA ROAD*, constructed chiefly for military purposes, and forming a convenient route to or from the *Grimsel* and the *Bernese Oberland*, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the neighbouring mountains, and from *Realp* onwards should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot.

To (5½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4800'), see p. 103. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the level bank of the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urserenthal* (p. 102). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,053'). 2¼ M. *Zumdorf* (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the *Reuss* and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the *Tiefengletscher* (see below), and soon reach (1¾ M.) —

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Realp** (5059'; **Hôt. des Alpes*; '*Beim Hospiz*', with the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to the *Göschenen-Alp*, see p. 101; *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 104. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 277) by the *Cavanna Pass* (8866'), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) We soon obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad Urserenthal, with the zigzags of the Oberalpstrasse in the back-ground (p. 339); on the left are the Wyttewasserthal with the glacier of that name, the Yerberhörner, and the *Piz Lucendro*. On the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebneten-Alp* (6831') the windings terminate. About 1 M. farther is the —

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tiefenbach-Schirmhaus** (6790'; **Hôt. Tiefengletscher*, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), or 'refuge', where the diligence halts some time.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; guide) the beautiful *Tiefengletscher*, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), where beautiful crystals (more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons) were found in 1868 (p. 130). — Over the *Tiefensattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel, Trifthütte*), see p. 118. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9449') to the *Göschenen-Alp* (p. 101), 6 hrs.; descent to the *Winter Glacier* steep.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path (not recommended) follows the *Garsenthal* on the left, far below. On the right lies the *Siedeln-Gletscher*, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9669'). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (p. 109). The (3 M.) —

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Furka** (7992'; **Hôt. de la Furca*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, omnibus from *Göschenen* $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is a saddle between the *Muttenhörner* on the left and the *Furkahörner* on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing *Finsteraarhorn* and to the left of it the *Oberaarhorn*, *Walliser Fiescherhörner*, *Siedelhorn*, and *Wannehorn*, and to the right the *Agassizhorn* and *Schreckhörner*. From the road, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, we obtain a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (*Mischabelhörner*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*, etc.).

EXCURSIONS. — *Furkahorn* (9935'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), to the N. of the pass; ascent over grass, detritus, and patches of snow; fatiguing, but very interesting. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the *Galenstock*, *St. Gotthard* group, etc. Not advisable to descend direct to the *Rhone Glacier*.

Galenstock (11,805'; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), for adepts only, with an able guide, axe, and rope. From the Furka to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, follow a difficult arête of rock, and lastly mount very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

**Muttenhorn* (10,181'; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* to the *St. Gotthard Hospice* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 104; over the *Triftlinnai* to the *Trifthütte*, see p. 118.

To the GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 164), 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; Alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers may descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the inn, to the upper part of the *Rhone Glacier* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., cross it above the ice-fall in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and go over the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Nägeli's Grätli (8471'; "View) to the (2 hrs.) Hospice. This route is less to be recommended in the reverse direction.

The road follows the slope to the right to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Galen-hütten* (7900') and descends to the left in long zigzags, high above the huge **Rhone Glacier* (p. 276), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. (At the second bend of the road is the small **Hotel Bellevue*. Path thence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., over loose stones, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier.) In the valley we cross the *Muttbach* (the discharge of the *Gratschlucht-Gletscher*). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant *Rhone*, we now reach the ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

25 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the 'Gletsch' (5751'; p. 276).

From the *Rhone Glacier* to *Brieg*, see p. 276; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

34. From Lucerne to Altdorf by Stans and Engelberg. The Surénen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 27.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 4 times daily in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 112). — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg twice daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c. (to Stans 6 times daily in 20 min.; fare 60 c.); one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr. — Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. from Stansstad, a drive of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 16 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually alight and walk. (One-horse carr. from Beckenried to Engelberg, the route for travellers from the St. Gotthard, 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 73.) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surénen Pass, rather fatiguing (bridle-path, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 14 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To Stansstad, see p. 113. The road leads round the S. base of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 113), through orchards and pastures.

2 M. Stans, or *Stanz* (1509'; pop. 2210; *Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Engel*; *Rössli*; *Pens. Mettenweg*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohe-Brisen* (7891') and the *Stanserhorn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church* is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 19), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them

is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 114). In the *Arsenal* is shown Arnold von Winkelried's coat of mail. Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The *Stanser Horn* (6231'; "View") is ascended from Stans by the *Blumatt-alp*, or from Kerns (p. 114) by *Wysserlen* (3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — The *Buochser Horn* (5934'; 3½ hrs.) is less interesting.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg traverses the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background rises the snow-clad *Title* (p. 111). Near (2¼ M.) *Thalwyl*, or *Dallenwyl*, we cross the Aa. High above us, on the left, is the finely situated health-resort of *Nieder-Rickenbach* (3830'); **Kurhaus zum Engel*, pens. 5-6 fr.), to which a good bridle-path ascends. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach*, to the right, stands the church of Dallenwyl. The next places are (2 M.) *Wolfenschiessen* (1709'; Eintracht; Kreuz) and (2¾ M.) *Grafenort* (1886'), consisting of a chapel, an **Auberge*, and a farm of the Abbey of Engelberg. About ½ M. beyond Grafenort the road ascends through beautiful wood. To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. Leaving the wood, we pass (2½ M.) the small auberge 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the *Trübsee* (p. 117) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the **Engelberger Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Title* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort*; in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8566'). Then (2 M.) —

14 M. Engelberg. — **HÔTEL SONNENBERG*, finely situated, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4½, S. 3, pens. 8½-11 fr.; "ZUM TITLE", R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; **ENGEL*, pens. 5½-7 fr.; apartments at *Dr. Cattani's*, adjacent, but without board; **PENS. MÜLLER*, 6-9 fr.; **FRAU DR. MÜLLER'S PENSION*, adjacent; **HÔT. ENGELBERG*; *HÔT. DES ALPES*. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable. Beer at *Wasser's*. — English Church in the grounds of the *Hôtel Title*. — Guides: the brothers *Feierabend*; *Jos. and Mich. Amrhein*; *Jos. Imfanger*; *Eugen Hess*; the saddler *Cattani*; *Jos. Kuster*, father and son.

Engelberg (3314'), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, particularly for nervous patients. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The **CHURCH* contains modern pictures by *Deschowden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 110). High altar-piece, an *Assumption* by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by *Kaiser*, the *Conception* and the *Nativity*. The *LIBRARY* (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the *Engelberg Valley*. Permission to visit the monastery must be obtained from the abbot, to whom a visiting-card is sent with a request that he will fix the hour. — The *SCHOOL* connected with the abbey is well attended. The *FARM BUILDINGS*,





with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the Abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

EXCURSIONS. *Oberschwand* (4300'; Inn), affording a delightful survey of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a path ascending gradually by *Unterschwand* in 1½ hr., or by a steep path ascending direct in 1 hr. — Pleasant walk (way to the Surenen Pass, see p. 112), passing the church on the left, to the (¾ hr.) *Tätschbachfall*, which descends from the Hahnenberg. (To the left of this path is the *End der Welt*, a rocky basin at the head of the *Horbishal*. It may be reached in ½ hr.: 10 min. from the church, and beyond the bridge over the Horbisbach, the path ascends to the left by the café 'Zur neuen Heimat'.) Beyond the Tätschbach we may cross the *Fürrenbach*, which also forms several falls, and visit the (½ hr.) dairy-farm of *Herrenrüti* (3897'; horse there and back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a survey of the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers. — *Wangalp* (4113'; 1 hr.); good view of the Engelberger Rothstock and Uri-Rothstock. — *Fürrenalp* (6073'; 2½ hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tätschbachfall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

ASCENTS. The *Rigithalstock* (8514'; 4½ hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part difficult, fine panorama; the *Geissberg* (8904'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rather fatiguing; the *Widderfeld* (7723'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less fatiguing. — *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8566'; 6 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), by the *Furugi Alp*, laborious, fit for adepts only. — *Hutstock* (8789'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Juchli* (p. 115), not difficult for mountaineers. — *Engelberg-Rothstock* (9232'; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), interesting and not difficult. We ascend the *Alp Obbaag* and the *Plankenalp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Ruchhubel* (7562'), not far from the *Griessengletscher*; thence by the *Rothgrälli* (p. 77) to the top in 1½ hr. more.

**Uri-Rothstock* (9620'); 8½ hrs.; guide 17, with descent to Isenthal 22 fr.), very interesting. From the club-hut above the *Plankenalp* (see above) to the (1¼ hr.) gap (8878') on the S. of the Engelberg-Rothstock; thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstocklücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055'); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümisalp* (p. 77); again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 77).

The *Gross-Spannort* (10,515') is ascended from the *Spannort Club-hut* (6500'), 4 hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* and the *Glattenfirn*, in 4½ hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (guide 25 fr.). — *Klein-Spannort* (10,382'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 35 fr.); from the *Spannort Hut* by the *Spannortjoch* (see below); difficult climbing.

The *Titlis* (10,627'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is most interesting, though trying. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Obere Triebseetal* (p. 117; 2½ hrs.; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 117) to ascend at starting. From this point it is usual to start at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. From the top of the Pfaffenwand the path ascends over turf and débris to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033'), where a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rotheegg* (9030'), where the glacier is reached. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and if the snow is in good condition we reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the *Jochpass* (*Engstlenalp*), see p. 117.

PASSES. From Engelberg over the *Jochpass* to *Meiringen* (guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen 8, to Im-Hof 14 fr.), see R. 36; over the *Storegg* or

the *Juchli* to the *Melchthal* (guide to Sarnen 12 fr.), see p. 114; over the *Rothgrätli* to the *Isenthal* (guide 17 fr.) see p. 77.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERSTFELD (p. 95) over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635'; 10 hrs.; guide 23 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (see above; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Gross-Spannort* (see above) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the *Spannortjoch* (9610'; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the *Gross* and the *Klein-Spannort*, toilsome.

To WASEN over the *Grassen Pass* (*Bärengrube*, 8917'), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To THE STEINALP over the *Wendenjoch* (8694'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbachfall to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Herrenrüti* (see above), follows the right bank of the Aa to (25 min.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4134'), and ascends to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stüffeli* (4652'). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) *Stierenfall* (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the *Blackenalp* (5833'), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) pass of the *Surenen-Eck* (7562'), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587').

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we observe a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surenen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgelle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never entirely melts, is crossed in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1 hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754'), which is visible from the height in the long valley below. At a stone bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 94); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 95). By the latter we reach the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach* (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village of *Erstfeld*, and cross the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 95).

35. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 136.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (11 M.) *Alpnach-Gestad* 4 times daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; DILIGENCE from Alpnach-Gestad to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brienz* 3 times daily in 6 hrs.; to (24 M.) *Meiringen* once daily in 6 hrs. (changing carriages at Lungern). From Brienz by steamboat, corresponding with the diligence, to *Bonigen* (*Interlaken*), so that Interlaken may be reached from Zurich in one day. Tickets to Interlaken are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) at Lucerne (where the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamers: from Lucerne to Brienz 10 fr. 90 c., coupé 12 fr. 90 c.; to Interlaken 13 fr. 85, coupé 16 fr. 10 c.; from Alpnach Gestad to Brienz 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., coupé 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to Meiringen 8 fr., coupé 9 fr. 90 c. — From Alpnach Gestad to *Vitznau* (for the Rigi) a through-ticket, via Lucerne, costs 1 fr. less than booking

to Lucerne and thence to Vitznau. — Those who have not secured the coupé, should try to obtain seats in an open supplementary carriage ('Beiwagen'), as the '*intérieur*' of the diligence affords little view.

CARRIAGES. With two horses, from *Lucerne* to Brienz or Meiringen 45-50, to Interlaken 60fr. — From *Alpnach-Gestad* to Lungern one-horse 15, two-horse 25fr.; to Brienz or Meiringen 25 or 40fr.; the latter, for 4-5 persons, pleasanter and not dearer than the diligence.

The **ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO ALPNACH** (12 M.) runs inland. At first it follows the rapid *Kriensbach*, and then leads by *Hörre* (1673'), with its prettily situated church, to *Winkel* (**Stern*, plain), on a bay of the Lake of Lucerne (see below), and along the bank of the lake to *Hergiswyl* (see below). It next skirts the *Lopper*, close by the lake, and at the *Acherbrücke* (see below) reaches the *Lake of Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (see below).

Beyond the central point of the cruciform lake (p. 72), the steamer passes the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the prettily situated *Pension Stutz*, and the *St. Niklauscapelle*, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the *Bürgenstock*, with its precipitous N. slopes (see below). To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay which extends to the N. to *Winkel* (see above). The steamer steers to the S.W. to *Hergiswyl* (**Rössli*), at the foot of Pilatus (p. 85), and then to the E. to **Stansstad** (1444'; *Hôtel Winkelried*; *Freienhof*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their recently acquired independence.

From Stansstad a good road, diverging to the left from the Stans road (p. 109), leads, chiefly through pleasant wood, to (4 M.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 14 fr.) the **Hôtel Bürgenstock* (2855'; R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8½-13½ fr.; resident physician), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views. Thus to (½ hr.) *Honegg*, a good path. A steep path (unpleasant in wet weather) ascends through wood in 1 hr. to the *Hammettschwand* (3721'), the summit of the Burgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Mythen, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps.

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus (see above), extends far into the lake. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Acherbrücke*), which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rosberg* (2214'; *Rox*, *Ross*, akin to *Roche*, rock), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the *Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several falls and turns the water-wheels of a paper-mill. On the lake is situated **Pens. Blättler* (5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring and pleasant grounds. On the slope of the *Rozberg*, ¼ hr. to the E., is the **Pens. Rozberg*, prettily situated, and 10 min. beyond it the *Pens. Burg Rozberg*.

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SACHSELN. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the *Rozloch*, and at *Allweg* (Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of *Winkelried* (pp. 19, 110), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 110), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village

with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach*, and through the *Kernwald* to (2½ M.) *Kerns* (*Krone*; *Hirsch*; *Rössli*), a pleasant village with a pretty church, and (2 M.) *Sarnen*. — Or we may go direct from Kerns to (2 M.) *Sachseln*; this road, 1½ M. shorter, does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the *Melchthal* (see below).

Alpnach-Gestad (1443'; **Hôtel Pilatus* or *Post*, on the lake, with a restaurant at the landing-place, R. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; **Rössli*; *Stern*) is the harbour for (1½ M.) **Alpnach** (1529'; *Krone*; *Sonne*). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 86.

The road to (3 M.) Sarnen follows the left bank of the *Aa*, which descends from the Lake of Sarnen. Near Alpnach and *Kügiswyl* (*Post*), with its large parquet-factory, the *Kleine* and the *Grosse Schlierenbach*, and near Sarnen the *Aa*, are crossed by covered wooden bridges. To the left rise the *Stanserhorn* (p. 110) and the chain of the *Arvigrat*, and on the right the slopes of Pilatus.

4½ M. (from Alpnach-Gestad) **Sarnen** (1630'; pop. 4039; **Obwaldner Hof*; *Sarner Hof*; **Adler*; *Schlüssel*; *Post*; *Metzger*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Pens. Niederberger* on the 'Boll', ¼ hr. to the E.), the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with its nunnery and Capuchin monastery, lies on the *Sarner Aa*. The *Rathaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below). The church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital and poor-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667'; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous buildings.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered **Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737'), with a chalybeate spring, and whey-cure. The road ascends the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to *Stalden* and (1¼ hr.) *Gassen*, high above the Lake of Sarnen; thence a good path, partly through wood. (To the *Schinberger Bad*, see p. 120.)

To the S.E. of Sarnen opens the *Melchthal*, a romantic valley, 12 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets. At the upper end is the *Melchsee* (see below), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the *Melchaa*. At the entrance of the valley is *St. Niklausen* (2752'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as *Heidenturm* (heathens' tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the *Ranft* ('brow of the mountain'), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of *St. NIKOLAUS VON DER FLÜE*, who is said to have lived here for twenty years without other food than the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

A road (diligence to Melchthal daily in 2 hrs.) leads by *St. Niklausen* to the (7 M.) village of *Melchthal* (2933'; good quarters at the cur's) and the (2 M.) *Balmatt* (3150'), at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh*; bridle-path thence to the *Melchsee*, 2½ hrs. (see below). From Melchthal a roughish path crosses the *Storegg* (5109') to *Engelberg* (p. 110) in 1½ hrs.; another,

more interesting, leads thither in 5-6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7119'). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7831'); fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the *Juchli*. View still finer from the *Hutstock* (8789'), reached by good climbers from the *Juchli* in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 111). — From the *Melchsee* (6427'; Hôt. Frutt, pens. 6 fr.) an easy pass crosses the *Tannenalp* (6508') in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (S. 1116); another, rather rough, leads over the *Laubergrat* (7874') to (4½ hrs.) *Meiringen* (p. 158). — The *Hohenstollen*, etc., see p. 159.

The road crosses the *Melchaa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarnen See** (1552'), a lake 4 M. long, and 1-1½ M. broad, well stocked with fish. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur.

At (1¾ M.) **Sachsen** (1598'; **Kreuz*; *Engel*; *Rössli*; *Löwe*), a thriving village on the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

The village of (3½ M.) **Giswil** (1801'; *Krone*; *Post*) was partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lauibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the left are the relics of a château of the *von Rudenz* family.

The *Brienz Rothorn* (p. 159) may be ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

We now ascend the *Kaiserstuhl* (2306'), and at (2¼ M.) **Bürglen** (2306') reach the **Lake of Lungern** (2162'). To the S. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn become visible. We next reach (3 M.) —

15 M. **Lungern** (2293'; *Löwe*, D. 3½-4 fr.; *Hôt. Brünig*; *Bär*: all belonging to the same landlord), a large village situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig, ½ M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Sarnen See in 1836. — The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the hill-side to the W.

The road ascends in long windings through wood, affording occasional views, enters Canton Bern, and reaches (3½ M.) the **Brünig Pass** (3396'), beyond which are the *Hôt. Brünigkum* and the **Hôt. du Brünig* (cheap wood-carving sold by Casp. Brog).

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4856'), ½ hr. N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the *Wyterhorn* (6581'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

The road to (5½ M.) **Meiringen** (p. 158) diverges to the left, ¾ M. beyond the pass, and leads through the hamlet of *Brünigen*. (A short-cut descends to the left near the Brünig Inn.) The pleasant road to Brienz (7 M.) winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite us tower the *Engelhörner* (p. 157). To the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the *Kirchet* (p. 162); at the foot of the mountains to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 158); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 159); below us flows the *Aare*, and to the right is part of the Lake of Brienz. The road (short-cuts) descends by *Brienzwyler* (*Bär*), a village among pastures and orchards, to the *Bridge of Brienzwyler* over the *Aare* (1890'; *Hôt. Balmhof*), where it joins the Meiringen and Brienz road. From this point to (3½ M.) —

25½ M. *Brienz*, see p. 159.

36. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 94, 110.

9½ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Engstlen-Alp 5 (descent 1), Joch 1½ (descent 1) Trübsee 1½ (ascent 1), Engelberg 1½ (ascent 2½) hrs. -- Road to Im-Hof beyond it a bridle-path. Horse from Im-Hof 30, guide 11 fr. (unnecessary) from the Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg horse 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey, he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to (1½ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2054'), see p. 162. Two routes lead thence to the Genthal. We follow the Susten route (p. 144) to the (¾ hr.) foundry in the *Mühletal*; then, beyond the (¾ hr.) bridge over the *Genthalwasser*, ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) *Genthalalp* (see below). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at *Wyler*, 20 min. from Im-Hof, cross the *Gadmenbach*, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3802') begins the *Genthalalp*. The path soon approaches the *Genthalbach*, and follows its right bank. On the (¼ hr.) *Leimboden* (3920') our path is joined on the right by that from Mühletal above mentioned (small auberge on the left bank).

A path called the "*Hundschüpfi*", shorter by 1 hr., but very narrow at places, and somewhat dizzy (guide advisable), ascends from Meiringen to the left, and skirts the brow of the *Hasliberg*, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below.

We now gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the end of the Urbachthal (p. 162). In 20 min. we pass the *Genthalhütte* (3993'), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzwaldhütten* (4596'; auberge).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipice of the *Gadmer Flüe* (9750') on the right, which become grande as we proceed, falls a series of cascades, varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow, and we at last come to eight of these close together (*Achtelsussbäche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through beautiful wood, to the (1½ hr.) **Engstlen-Alp* (6033'; *Inn, R. & A. 31 ¼, D. 4, pens. 6½ fr.), a beautiful pasture with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars'. (Excellent water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right the Blümisalp; to the E. the Wendenstücke and the Titlis. — The *Wunderbrunnen* ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

EXCURSIONS. WALK TO MELCHSEE-FRUTT (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) From the inn we cross the pastures to the N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alp (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6699'), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Taugenalp* (6503'), a large Alp with

numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures, pass two other small lakes, and reach the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Melchsee-Frutt* (6472'); see p. 115. — Ascent of the *Erzegg* (7140') from the Tannenalp, or from Frutt 1 hr., easy and repaying. The *Hohenstöten* (8150'), a magnificent point, but somewhat fatiguing, takes 2 hrs. from Frutt (comp. p. 159).

ASCENTS. *Schafberg* (*Göärler*; 7950'; 2 hrs.) not difficult; *Graustock* (8737'; 2½ hrs.; with guide), fatiguing; *Wildgeissberg* (8904'; 3 hrs.; with guide), an admirable point, but rather laborious (comp. p. 111). — *Wendenstock* (9990'; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the *Titleis* (p. 111) is shorter from the *Engstlen-Alp* than from Engelberg. From the (1½ hr.) Jochpass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the (3½-4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. This route joins that from Engelberg (p. 111) on the snow near the summit. Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m., with lanterns.

OVER THE SÄTTELI TO GADMEN, 3½-4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), a fine route. At the W. end of the *Engstlensee* (see below) we cross the *Engstlenbach* to the *Alp Scharnndläger*, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the *Gadmer Fluh* to the (2 hrs.) *Sätteli* (splendid view of the *Gadmenthal*, *Trit Glacier*, and *Bernese Alps*). Then a long and steep descent to (1½-2 hrs.) *Gadmen* (p. 118). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrat* ('*Grälli*'), ½ hr. beyond the *Sätteli* and a few hundred feet lower.

For ½ hr. the bridle-path to (3½ hrs.) Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6076'), a lake 1¼ M. long, abounding in trout, and then ascends, in view of the *Wendenstücke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*, to the (1 hr.) *Joch Pass* (7244'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the (1½ hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (*Zum Alpenclub, R. 2 fr.), on the S.E. side of the turbid *Trübsee* (5794'). On the right is the snowy *Titleis*, which is usually ascended from this point (p. 111). — The *Bitzstock* (6230') easily ascended from the inn in ½ hr., affords a fine view of the *Titleis*, *Spannörter*, *Schlossberg*, and *Engelberger Thal*.

The path leads to the N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the *Trübsee* on the left), and crosses the brook which descends from the glaciers of the *Titleis*. It descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, leads over the *Gerschni Alp* (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill, and reaches (1½ hr.) *Engelberg* (p. 110).

37. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 110, 100.

11 hrs.: *Im-Hof* 1¼, *Gadmen* 3 (descent 2), *Am Stein* 2¾ (descent 1½), *Susten-Scheideck* 1¼ (descent ¾), *Meien* 2½ (ascent 3½), *Wasen* 1 (ascent 1½). Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 21 fr. (unnecessary).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2054'), 1¼ hr., see p. 162. The *SUSTEN ROAD*, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the *Bernese* side (practicable for driving as far as the *Stein Inn*), diverges here to the E. from the *Grimsel route*. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the *Wetterhorn*, *Wellhorn*, and *Engelhörner*, at another the *Schwarzhorn* group form the background towards the W.

The lower valley is called the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nesenthal*. Beyond (20 min.) *Wyler* the path to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 116) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*, and at an ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) old iron-foundry the *Genthalbach*, on the left bank of which a second path to the *Engstlen-Alp* diverges. A ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3117') the narrow *Triftthal* opens toward the S.E., with the extensive *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 100; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; *Andr. v. Weissenfuh* of *Mühlestalden*; *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* o *Gadmen*). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftbach* and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) *Windegg* (6237'; chalet). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältlistock* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Club Hut* (*Trifthütte*, 8250'). affording a good survey of the upper basin of the *Trift Glacier*. From the club-hut over the *Trift Limmi* (10,171') and the *Rhone Glacier* to the *Furka* (p. 108) or to the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 118), 9 hrs., fatiguing. — The *Dammastocl* (11,909'; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (descent by the *Rhone Glacier* and *Nägelisgrat* to the *Grimsel*, 7 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,667'), *Thieralplistock* (11,139') and *Diechterhorn* (11,119') may also be ascended from the club-hut without difficulty. — Passes to the *Göschenen-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range* (*Maaspiankjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Winterjoch*) difficult (comp. p. 101). — Over the *Tiefensattel* (about 10,820') and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 108) to the *Furka* interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the *Furtwang Sattel* (8392') to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg*; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to *Guttanne* in 2 hrs.), and the *Steinlimmi* (8970') to the *Stein-Alp*. The latter route leads from the chalet of *Graggi-Hütte*, opposite the *Windegg* on the right side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vordere Thierberg*, and descends over the *Steinlimmi Glacier* and round the slope of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the *Stein Inn* from *Guttannen* in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the *Gadmenbach* and ascends by *Schaftelen* (1 hr.) *Unterfüren* (3848'), where the beautiful *Gadmenthal* begins and (20 min.) the village of *Gadmen* (3944'; *Inn*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sitteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 117.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and perpendicular *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 116). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratsöcke* (9544'), lies the *Wenden-Gletscher*.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4934'), and then traverse a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stein Inn* (6122') at the foot of the huge **Stein Glacier*.

OVER THE SUSTENLIMMI TO THE GÖSCHENEN-ALP, 9 hrs., laborious. We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli* (on the W. side of the *Stein Glacier*) cross the *Steinlimmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Steingletscher* to the *Sustenlimmi* (10,180'), lying to the S.W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (11,457'). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562') and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hinterer Röthe* and *Göschenen Alp* (p. 101). — A similar pass is the *Thierberglimmi* (about 10,500'); we cross the *Steingletscher* to the Joch between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descend the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Göschenen-Alp*. Ascent of the *Brunnenstock* (11,519'), the highest of the *Sustenhörne*, toilsome, but interesting (guide 30 fr.).

Over the *Steintlimmi* to the *Trift-Gletscher* (5 hrs. as far as the Graggi Hub), see above. Another route crosses the snowy pass of *Zwischen-Thierbergen* (about 9780'), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (6-6 hrs.) *Trifthütte* (p. 118). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wendenjoch*, see p. 112.

The bridle-path now ascends above the moraine, making a long circuit to the right (which a footpath cuts off), and overlooking the grand Stein Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Sustenlinumi, Gwächtenhorn, Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, and Giglisch stock, to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Susten-Scheideck* (7421'), which affords an admirable survey of the imposing mountains bounding the Meienthal on the N. and culminating in the *Spannörter* (p. 111).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches frequently fall from the *Stücklistock* (10,856') and the *Sustenhörner* (see above). Below us lie the *Susten-Alp* (5767'), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Gufserplatten-Alp* (5725') on the left. The path, now level, traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (3/4 hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137'), and passes the *Gorezmettlen-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787'; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) *Meien* (4331'; *Inn* above the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dörfli*, *Hüsens*, &c.). Above Wasen we pass the *Meienschanz* (3599'), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 55), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) *Wasen* (p. 97).

38. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmental.

59 M. RAILWAY (*Jura-Bern-Lucerne*), 3 4 hrs. (11 fr., 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 30 c.).

Lucerne, see p. 68. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 67), and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the *Kleine Emme*. 3 M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 69); 7½ M. *Malters* (1693'; *Kreuz*), with a handsome church.

Road hence to (2½ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2759'; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Pens. Fuchs*; *Kurhaus Matt*), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer resort. About 2 M. above it is the rustic *Kurhaus Eigenthal* (3494'), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the *Würzenegg*.)

From *Schachen* (see below), the old *BRAMEGG ROAD* leads past the (2 M.) *Farnbühler Bad* (2310'), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the *Bramegg* (3366') to (5 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen* (1½ M. from *Malters*) the valley contracts. The train approaches the *Emme*, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) *Wohlhausen* (1873'; pop. 1601; *Rössli*; *Kreuz*), a large village, divided

by the Emme into *Wohlhausen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wohlhausen-Markt* opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (see below), lies the *Kurhaus Menzberg* (3314'), a health resort.

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme, passes through a tunnel, and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and four tunnels).

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Entlebuch** (2224'; **Hôtel du Port*; *Drei Könige*; **Dr. Kägg's Pension*), a well-built village, picturesquely situated.

The **Napf* (4620'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., guide unnecessary; **Inn* at the top, pens. 5-6 fr.), to the W. of Entlebuch, is an admirable point of view. The route to it crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopfeschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592'; Inn), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. — From Trubschachen (see below) a road leads to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Trub* (*Inn) and the (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mettlenalp*, and a bridle-path (practicable for light carts) thence to the top of the *Napf* in 40 min. — Paths also ascend from Schüpfheim, Escholzmatt, etc.

In the *Ententhal*, on the W. side of the *Schinberg* (see below), 8 M. to the S., is the **Schinberger Bad** (4677'), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Road from Entlebuch to (6 M.) the *Entlenbrücke*; thence by a bridle-path. (Carriage to the bridge 8, for two persons 10 fr.; horse to the bridge 7, to the Baths 10 fr.). The Kurhaus, the property of *Dr. Schiffmann*, was destroyed by fire in June, 1885, but will be rebuilt. Close to the house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schinberg* (5988'), which affords an admirable Alpine panorama. Interesting longer excursion, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below); to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700') with fine view; to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 111), etc.

The train crosses the rapid **Entlenbach**, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388'; pop. 2872; *Adler*; *Rössli*), the capital of the valley. To the E. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3701') a rustic inn), a summer resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily) leads hence to the S. through the valley of the Kleine Emme, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the pretty village of *Fülli* (Inn), to (10 M.) *Sörenberg* (3812'; Inn) in the upper Emmental, or *Marienthal*. Guide thence to the (4 hrs.) summit of the *Brienz Rothorn* (p. 159), from which a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) *Brienz*. Comp. p. 159.

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienz Rothorn, and ascend the wooded valley of the **Weisse Emme** to —

26 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815'; **Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmental; then descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2601'; Rössli), follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396'), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and *Ilfis*, the first village in Canton Bern (Ascent of the *Napf*, see above.) To the right, farther on, is the large timber-built hospital of *Bärau*.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Langnau** (2244'; pop. 7191; **Hôt. Bahnhof*; **Hôt. Emmental*; **Hirsch*; *Löwe*), a large and wealthy village, the capital of the **Emmental**, a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the mos

fertile in Switzerland. The cheese of the Emmenthal is much esteemed; the carefully kept pastures, the fine breed of cattle, and the neat dwellings with their pretty gardens bear witness to the prosperity of the natives. — Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 16.

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the *Emme*. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, 40 M. *Signau* (Bär), 44 M. *Zäziwyl*, thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hörnberg* in a wide curve. 46 M. *Konolfingen*; 48½ M. *Tägertschi*; 51 M. *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), a large village with an old *Schloss*. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left.

54 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 131). Thence to (59 M.) *Bern*, see p. 131.

39. From Lucerne to Lenzburg (*Aarau*) by Hochdorf. Aargau-Lucerne Seetal.

29½ M. STEAM-TRAMWAY in 2¾-4 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This 'Seetal Railway' from *Emmenbrücke* to *Lenzburg*, planned by Th. Lutz, and constructed by an English company, was opened in 1883. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2½ M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 19; here we change carriages for the 'Seetalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. *Emmen* (1110'; Stern), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldbrücke*. Higher up, the line quits the road, which is here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1561'; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cisterian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits in the vicinity. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to stat. *Gisikon*, on the 'Nordostbahn', p. 67.)

Above Eschenbach the line rejoins the road, crosses at (9½ M.) *Ballwyl* (1693') the watershed between the *Reuss* and the *Aa*, and descends into the *Seetal*, belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in Central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953') and on the W. by the *Ehrlöse* (2670') and the *Homberg* (2595'), and in the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg Lake* (or *Obere See*) and the larger *Hallwyl Lake* (or *Untere See*), amidst pastures sprinkled with fruit-trees.

11 M. **Hochdorf** (1653'; **Hirsch*), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods in the vicinity.

EXCURSIONS. On a hill to the E. (½ hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of *Hohenrain* (2014), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence in 1½ hr. to *Schloss Horben* (2625'; p. 20), a health-resort, affording a superb view to the N. and E.; then to the (½ hr.) ruined castle of *Lieli*, another fine point of view, to (½ hr.) *Augstholz* (hydropathic), and back to (½ hr.) Hochdorf. The whole excursion may be made by carriage.

To the W. of Hochdorf roads lead by *Römerswyl* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*,

a ruined castle, with an admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) chapel commemorative of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 19); and by *Ursywl* to (3½ M.) *Rain*, near which is *oberbuchen* (2133'), where we obtain a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12½ M. *Baldegg* (*Löwe*) a pretty village with an old castle of the ancient knights of Baldegg, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S. E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1532'), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (*Stern*), where the culture of the vine begins. On the right is the well-preserved castle of *Heidegg*, and ¾ M. to the N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (*Kranz*; *Engel*), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by *Altis* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (*Bär*) and *Meisterschwanden* (*Löwe*; *Pens*, *Serose*), two large and nearly adjacent villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence by *Sarmendorf*, past *Schloss Hilfikon*, to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 20).

Still running towards the N. W., the tramway now intersects the fertile plain between the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. 16½ M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermense*, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwyler See** (1383'), a lake 5½ M. long and 1½ M. broad, and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. **Beinwyl** (1703'; 1430 inhab.; *Löwe*), a busy, thriving village with considerable cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

Diligence several times daily in 20 min. to *Reinach* (*Bär*) and in ½ hr. to *Menzikon* (*Stern*), two industrial villages in the upper *Wimenthal*. A pleasant excursion from Beinwyl is the ascent of the *Homburg* (2515'), ¾ hr. to the N.W.; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts.

The ears now run high above the lake to (21½ M.) *Birrwyl*, with its large factories, and descend thence to (23½ M.) *Boniswyl*, a busy wine-trading place.

To *FAHRWANGEN* diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwyl*, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1½ M.) *Seengen* (*Bär*), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About ½ M. to the S. E. is the *Brestenberg* *Hydropathic*, formerly a château of Hans Rudolf v. Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. From Brestenberg we follow the E. bank to *Tennwyl*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (see above).

24½ M. *Niederhüttigyl-Dürrenäsch*; 25½ M. **Seon** (*Stern*), a large manufacturing village (1479 inhab.).

29½ M. **Lenzburg** (1302'; 2731 inhab.; **Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town on the Aa, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663'); auberge at the top; fine view). Opposite to the W., rises *Schloss Staufberg* (1709').

From Lenzburg to Aarau and Baden, see p. 20.

III. BERNSE OBERLAND.

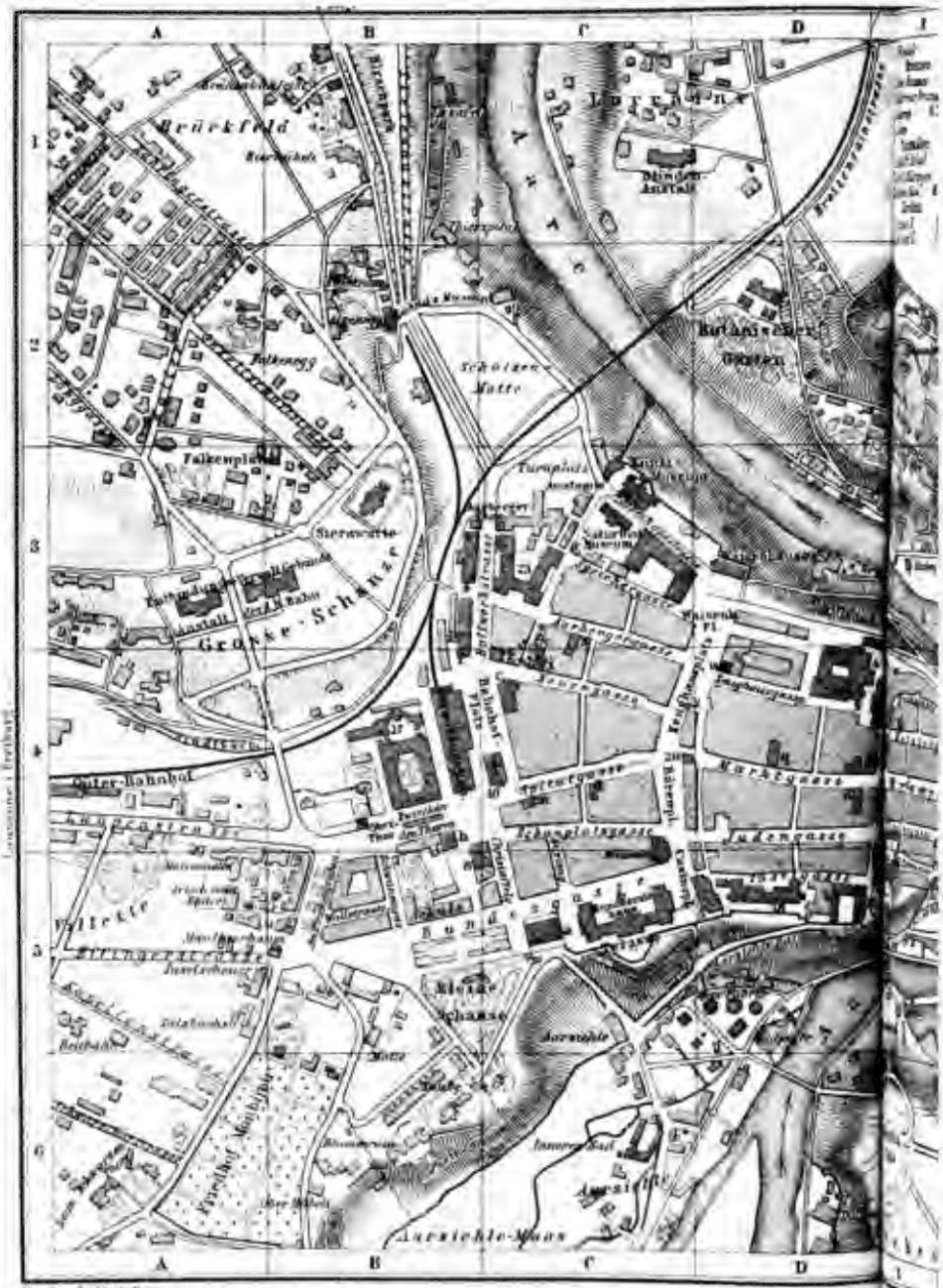
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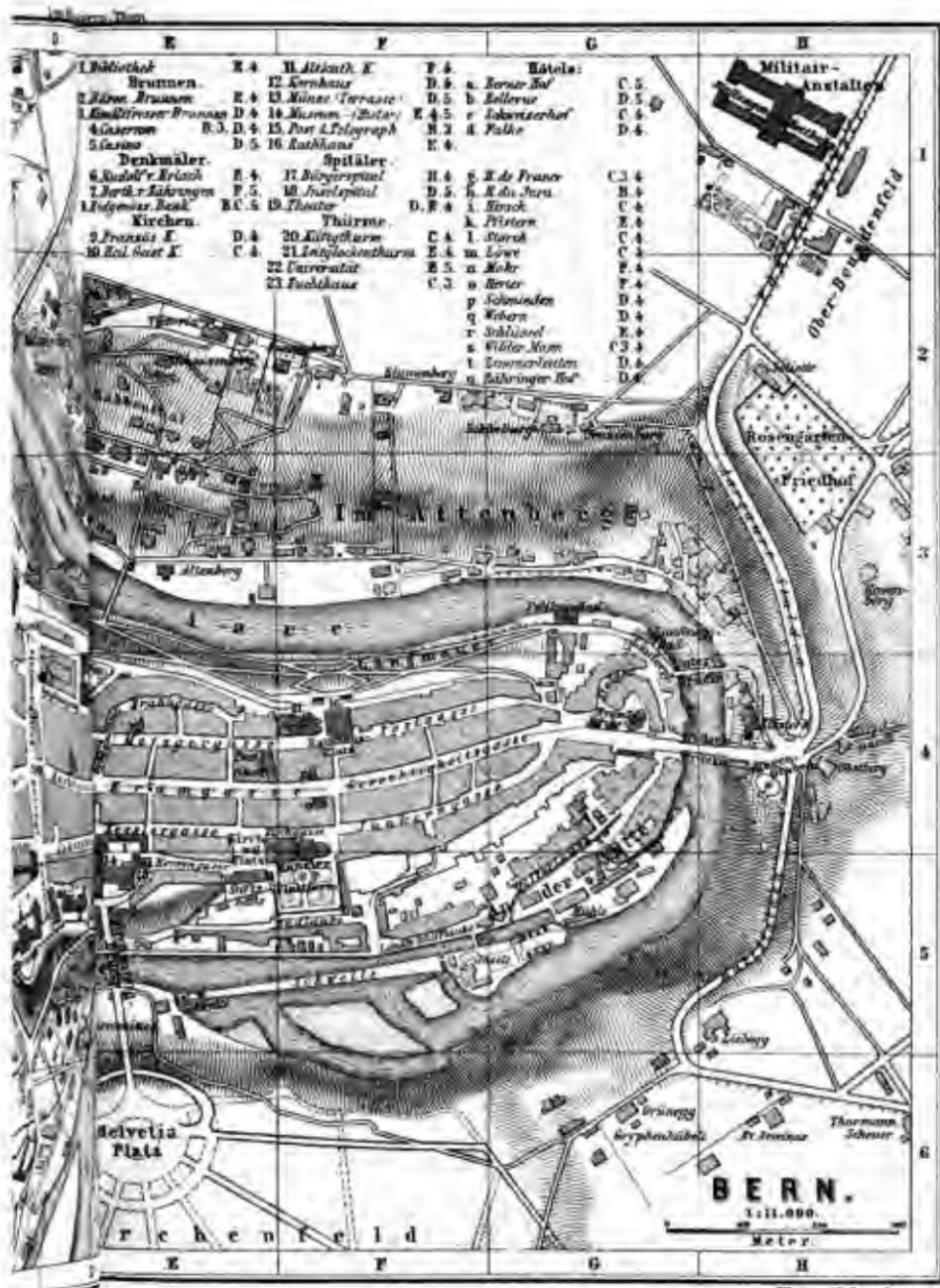
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Time. A glimpse at the beauties of the Bernese Oberland may be obtained in four days. (Quarters for the night are indicated by *Italics*). 1st Day. From Bern by railway to Thun in 1 hr., steamboat to Därligen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., railway to Interlaken in 10 min. — 2nd Day. Drive in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Lauterbrunnen, walk over the Wengernalp and Little Scheideck to Grindelwald (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the Great Scheideck to Meiringen (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to Brienz ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), take steamboat to the Giessbach, and return to Interlaken and Bern. — Most travellers, however, will proceed from Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, or over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, etc. (Those who come from Lucerne generally cross the Brünig to Meiringen, and then visit Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and Interlaken.) In any case the Giessbach merits a visit (afternoon excursion from Interlaken). Another day or two may be pleasantly devoted to Mürren, the Faulhorn, and the Scheinige Platte. — Those who prefer it may omit the Wengernalp, and drive from Interlaken to Grindelwald (p. 169). Thence to Meiringen, and from Im-Boden to the Grimsel, there are bridle-paths only.

Guides, Horses, Carriages. The charges are given in the respective routes. Where there is no fixed tariff, the charge per day for a carriage with one horse is usually 15fr., with two horses 30fr.; guide 6-8fr.; horse or mule with attendant 15 fr., donkey 9 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, the Wengernalp, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, the Grimsel, the Furka, and Andermatt, no guide is necessary; on fine days the route is much frequented and can hardly be mistaken. On the other hand a guide sometimes affords useful information, and will relieve the pedestrian of his knapsack. The principal headquarters of the guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Meiringen.

The pleasure of a visit to the beautiful Bernese Oberland is somewhat marred by the usual drawbacks of favourite public resorts. Contributions are levied upon the traveller under every possible pretence. At every gate





he passes through a group of children who expect to be paid for their superfluous services. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, by exhibitors of chamois and marmots, by urchins standing on their heads or turning somersaults, and by awakeners of echoes. Swiss songstress, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the nerves of the traveller are often sorely tried by the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, though musical at a distance, are objectionable when performed close to the ear. These annoyances had at length become so serious that the attention of government was directed to them, and commissioners were appointed to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

40. Bern.

Hotels. ^aBERNER HOF (Pl. a; C, 5), adjoining the Federal Hall, R. & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; ^bBELLEVUE (Pl. b; D, 5), adjoining the Mint, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. ^cSCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. c; C, 4), near the station, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ^dFAUCON (Pl. d; D, 4), in the town, R. & L. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr. — ^eHÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. g; G, 3, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; ^fHÔTEL DU JURA (Pl. h; B, 4), adjoining the Bank, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; ^gHIRSCH (Pl. i; C, 4), these three near the station. — In the town: ^hZÄHRINGER HOF (Pl. u; D, 4), Waisenhausplatz, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; ⁱPFISTERN (*Abbaye des Boulanger*, Pl. k; E, 4), near the clock-tower; ^jSTORCH (Pl. l; C, 4), LÖWE (Pl. m; C, 4); both moderate; MOHR (Pl. n; F, 4); SCHMIEDEN (*Marechaux*, Pl. p; D, 4); ^kGASTHOF ZU WEBERN (*Hôt. des Tisserards*, Pl. q; D, 4) and ^lGASTHOF ZU ZIMMERLEUTEN (Pl. t; D, 4), both in the Marktgassee; these last all moderate. — Unpretending: SCHLÜSSEL (Pl. r; E, 4); ^mBÄR, near the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ⁿWILDER MANN (Pl. s; C, 3, 4), Aarbergen Str., R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; EMMENTHALER HOF, Neue Gasse; ^oKREUZ, Zeughausgasse, opposite the Zähringer Hof, moderate, pension 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr. — ^pPENS. HERTER (Pl. o; F, 4), well situated, near the Cathedral; ^qPENS. JOLIMONT, Äussere Enge (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 130), with fine view and shady places (5-6 fr.); ^rPENS. VICTORIA (6-6 fr.), on the Schänzli (p. 130), for invalids; also ^sPENS. HUG, in the Mattenhof, 5 min. from the town (for surgical cases).

Cafés and Restaurants. ^tRail. Restaurant. Café Casino near the Federal Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; Café Sternwarte, on the 'Grosse Schanze' (Pl. B, 3); Café du Théâtre; Café Berna; Zähringer Hof (see above); Schwellenmätteli, on the Aare; Mützenberg, Kesslergasse, moderate. At the W. pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 127) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); music occasionally in the evening. — Outside the town: ^uCafé Schänzli (p. 130), beyond the railway-bridge (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare, a little to the E. of the new Botanic Garden (concert or summer-theatre daily); ^vCafé in der Enge (p. 130), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — Beer. König, Hähnen, and ^wCassani, Bärenplatz; Krone, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; Café Berna, National, and Frick, Schauplatz-gasse, etc.

Alpine Boots. Riesen, Spitalgasse; Scheidegger, Waisenhausplatz.

Zahnd's Museum of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg, Engestr. 10 (Pl. B, 2; to the left of the railway-bridge, on the way to the Enge).

Baths. Swimming Bath at the Holzplatz, below the Berner Hof (cable-tram. see p. 129). River Baths below the Unter-Thor Bridge, by the Pekikan (Pl. G, 3), and in the Altenberg. Water of the Aare very cold. — Warm Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Büchler's; Frickbad, below the Münster-Terrasse.

Cabs. One-horse, for 1/4 hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional 1/4 hr. 10 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, i.e. over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 15), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, at the old post-office.

English Church Service in the Cathedral (10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). —

Rom. Cath. Service at the French Church, Zeughausgasse: Sun. at 6, S. and 12; week-days at the Haus-kapelle, Gerechtigkeitsgasse 2, at 6 and 8.

ATTRACTI0NS. First visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and the Federal Council Hall; then the Kirchenfeldbrücke and the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse and Erlach Monument); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathaus; then past the Zeitglockthurm to the Corn Market, and cross the Waisenhausplatz to the museums; lastly (time permitting) cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

Bern (1765'), the capital of Canton Bern, with 44,087 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 188). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100' below. Most of the broad principal streets run from E. to W. Those in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades (*Lauben*), which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, most of them dating from the 16th cent., adorned with statues of every variety (Samson, Themis, an Archer, a Bagpiper, an Ogre, etc.). In other respects also Bern still retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, called the Spitalgasse, the Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. B, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (Pl. G. H, 4), a distance of nearly a mile. In this street are situated the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 20), now a prison, and the *Zeitungsturh* (Pl. 21; E, 4), once the E. gate of the town, but now its central point, rebuilt in 1770. On the E. side is a curious clock, which announces the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while 2 min. before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen* (Pl. 2), Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears also support a shield in the pediment of the **Corn Hall** (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (wine-cellars below, much frequented). The Kornhaus-Platz is embellished with the grotesque **Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Ogre Fountain*; Pl. 3; D, 4); the ogre is about to devour a child, while other innocents, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle.

At the E. end of the opposite Metzgergasse are the modern

Old Catholic Church (Pl. 11), designed by Deperthes of Rheim, and the *Rathhaus* or *Town Hall* (Pl. 16; F, 4), erected in 1406, and restored in 1868, approached by a handsome flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts.

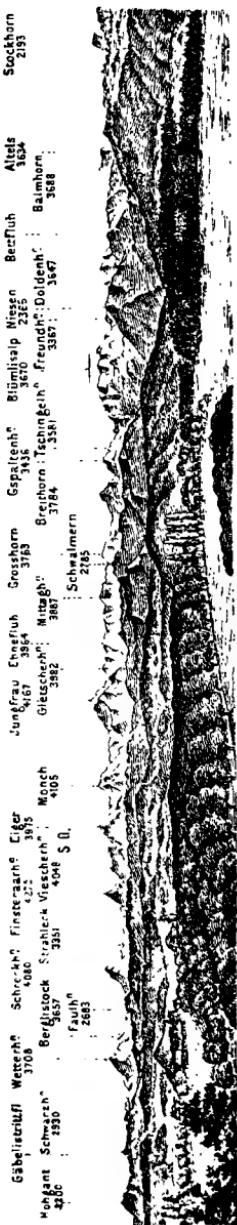
The **Cathedral*, or *Münster* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine late-Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, and 76' high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850. Round the whole of the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The W. *Portal* is remarkably fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof; the entrance to it is by a side-door in the W. portal. We ascend 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper (50c.), who shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world, and to a gallery commanding a superb view.

INTERIOR (adm. 30c.). The Choir contains *Stained Glass* of 1496, one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir Stalls* (1522) are adorned on one side with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 126), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a Pieta in marble, by *Tscharner* (1870). The organ rivals that of Freiburg (performance almost every evening in summer at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr.).

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue* of *Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 188), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The **Cathedral Terrace* (*Münster-Terrasse*; Pl. F, 5), rising abruptly 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 7; p. 126), designed by *Tscharner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view from this terrace, as indeed from every open space in Bern, is justly celebrated. In clear weather the panorama of the Bernese Alps witnessed here is more extensive than from any other spot in the Oberland.

***Views.** The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Münz-Terrasse, Casino-Garden, Bundes-Rathhaus, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,180') with the *Altels* (11,930'; 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195'; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515'; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,279'; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5810'; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6710'; 30 M.).



View of the Bernese Alps from Bern. (Heights in mètres.)

These mountains present a sublime spectacle at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the ALPENGLÜHEN ('Glow of the Alps') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the setting sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illuminated by a bright internal fire.

The **Historical Museum** (Pl. 14; E, 5; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, Sund. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12; at other times 1 pers. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more 50 c. each) contains archæological, ethnographical, and historical collections, including antiquities from lake-dwellings and tombs, Swiss implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, a selection of ancient weapons from the arsenal of Bern, Burgundian tapestry, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, enriched with gilding and precious stones (captured at Grandson), etc.

Adjoining the museum, on the S., is the **University** (Pl. 22; 360-80 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side is the **Town Library** (Pl. 1; open daily, 3-5 p.m.), containing numerous histories of Switzerland.

To the S. of the University the ***Kirchenfeldbrücke** (Pl. E, 5; splendid view), a huge iron bridge built in 1882-83, 751' long, 115' above the Aare, crosses the Aare to the Helvetia-Platz in the *Kirchenfeld*, where a new quarter of the town is being erected by an English company.

The best view of the imposing bridge itself is obtained from the **Münzterrasse** (Pl. 13), immediately above it, on the left bank. We may now follow the *Inselstrasse*, past the old *Inselspital* (Pl. 18), now occupied by the federal authorities, to the *Casino-Platz* (Pl. C, 6). To the right, at the corner of the *Bärenplatz* and the *Schauplatzgasse*, is the *Museum*, a

private club (to which visitors may be introduced by members), with a façade adorned with statues of eight celebrated Bernese by Dorer.

In the Bundesgasse, on the left, rises the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400' long and 165' broad, designed by Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance; fee 1 fr. for 1-3 pers.). The sittings of the two legislative assemblies, usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are announced in both languages. The platform on the roof commands the most extensive ***View in Bern.** — In front of the Bundes-Rathhaus is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons.

Between the Council Hall and the Bernerhof is a *Cable-Tramway*, 360' long (gradient 3:10), opened in July, 1885, which descends to the bathing establishments in the *Aarziehl* (p. 125). Trains every 5 min.; fare 10 c.

To the W. of this point, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the pleasant promenades on the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. B, C, 5), which affords a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 128; Panorama by Imfeld), with the Aarethal and the Kirchenfeldbrücke in the foreground and the town to the left.

The ***Kunst-Museum** in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. C, 3), a fine Renaissance building, contains the municipal *Picture Gallery* (50 c., daily 9-12 and 2-5; Sun. 10½-12, gratis), a good collection, chiefly of modern works.

On the GROUND FLOOR are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts (1st: *Imhof*, Atalanta, Eve, Hagar and Ishmael; *Tschärner*, *Pietas*; *Dorer*, Fountain-monument. 2nd: Casts from the antique). — The vestibule of the UPPER FLOOR contains statues of Miriam, Ruth, Rebecca, and David, by *Imhof*. 1st Cabinet: 23. *Reinhardt*, thirty plates of Swiss costumes; several water-colours (3. *Mind*, Cats; 11. *Lory*, Devil's Bridge; 19. *Corrodi*, Rome). 2nd Cabinet: Early German and Netherlandish works. 3rd Cabinet: Portraits of Bernese artists, etc. — LARGE SALOON. To the right: 96. *Rembrandt's School*, Portrait of a man; 111. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 140. *Dumont*, Domestic scene; 141. *Girardet*: 133. Going to school, 131. *Wooing*, 132. *Almsgiving*; 128. *Bonstetten*, Falls of Terni; *153. *Ritz*, Engineers on the mountains; 137. *Ulrich*, Harbour of Rotterdam; *Alb. de Meuron*: 141. Chamois-hunter, 143. Negress, 142. The dying husband; 135. *Moritz*, The husband in the tavern; 146. *K. Girardet*, Scene from the battle of Morat; *147. *Veitton*, Spring morning on the Lake of Brienz; 148. *A. de Regny*, Arch of Titus; *153. *Anker*, The examination; 152. *Prix*, Huss parting from his friends; 154. *Anker*, The dead friend; *Al. Calame*: 157. Waterfall near Meiringen, *156. Scene near the Handeck; 158. *Steffan*, Scene near Meiringen; *160. *Diday*, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; *165. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 164. *Prévost*, Wood on the Great Scheideck; 163. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 166. *Guglon*, Grand Canal; *Diday*: 161. Valley of Lauterbrunnen, 162. Evening landscape; 173. *Pretter*, Sea-piece; 168. *Simon*, On the high-road; 167. *Humbert*, Cattle crossing a river; *172. *Koller*, Cow and calf in a storm; 145. *Zelzer*, View from Unspunnen; 175. *D'Orschwiller*, Ape concert; 174. *Potter*, Italian evening landscape; 177. *Boutibonne*, The two favourites; 159. *Steffan*, Approaching storm among the mountains; 180. *Blandin*, Entrance to the forest; 197. *Harrer*, Olevano;

185. *Walthard*, Skirmish in the Grauhölz in 1798; 199. *Tobler*, Checkmate; 198. *Meyer*, Woman of the Simmenthal; 193. *Snell*, The Schmadrabach; 194. *Kurz*, Pointers; 189. *Dietler*, Children at Iseltwald; 151. *Kappis*, Scene in front of a Tyrolese tavern; *Dubufe*: 204. Girl returning home, 203. Girl praying; *Fröhlicher*; *201. Upper Bavarian landscape, *202. Scene near the Handeck; 205. *Schinon*, The anxious mother. — 5th Cabinet: 223. *Frisching*, On the Lake of Brienz; 226. *Buchser*, Among the waves. Landscapes by A. v. *Bonstetten*; copies from Van Dyck, etc.

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. C, 3; in summer, Tues. and Sat. 2-5, and Sund. 10¹/₂-12¹/₂, free; on other days, 8-6, and in winter 9-4, adm. 1 fr.; for 2 pers. or more, 50 c. each).

To the right on the ground-floor is the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes some magnificent crystals (rock-crystal, smoky topaz from the Tiefengletscher on the Furka). To the left, *Fossils*. — On the first floor is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon, with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, amphibia, fish, and marine animals; to the right, conchylia, crabs, and insects.

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (p. 28), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D 2) on the right bank, and reach (1/2 M.) the **Schänzli* (Pl. D, E, 2; *Café*, adm. for non-customers 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left are the Bernese Alps, and to the right the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; and to the extreme W. is the Moléson.

The large **Military Dépôt** of Canton Bern, in the *Beundenfeld* beyond the Schänzli, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of 4¹/₂ million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a large barrack. The *Arsenal* contains large stores of weapons, and in the 'Antiquitätensaal' are various curiosities (fee). Adjacent is the extensive *Exercierplatz* (drilling-ground).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome **Nydeckbrücke** (Pl. G, H, 5), in three arches, built in 1844. The central arch has a span of 158', and is 100' high. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, on the right, is the **Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*), where Bruin is maintained, according to im-memorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted.

To the N., 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare, is the **Enge**, a large peninsula nearly surrounded by the Aare, rising high above it, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the *café* (p. 125), surrounded by beautiful shady grounds.

The view from the **Gurten* (2825'; **Inn*), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 128), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. The road from Bern to the (1 M.) Gurten, leads from the Aarzihl-Thor to the *Café Schönegg* and (1 1/2 M.) *Wahern*, from both of which points paths also ascend through wood to the top. On the hill-side are the *Bächtele* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children.

Above *Belp* (p. 132), 5 M. to the S. of Bern, lies *Zimmerwald* (2815'; Hôtel-Pens. Beau-Séjour), charmingly situated, and (4 M. farther) *Butschlegg* (3471'), with an extensive view.

41. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

19½ M. RAILWAY (*Centralbahn*) in 1 hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the right as far as Münsingen; thence to Utigen on the left. Through-travellers to Interlaken go on to the *Scherzigen* terminus (see below), ½ M. beyond Thun, where the steamer awaits them.

Bern, see p. 125. On the *Wylersfeld* (p. 16) the train turns to the right, affording on admirable survey of the Alps to the right. 3 M. Ostermundingen; 5 M. Gümlingen (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 121); 8 M. Rubigen; 10 M. Münsingen. On the right rise the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 133), the last spurs of the High Alps, and to the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp. 12½ M. Wichterach; 14½ M. Kiesen. Near (15½ M.) Utigen we cross the Aare. On the right of the entrance to the station of Thun rises a large barrack.

19½ M. Thun. — HOTELS. ^{*}THUNER HOF, a large hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; ^{*}BELLEVUE, with extensive grounds, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, pens. 11 fr.; ^{*}FREIENHOF, by the steamboat-quay, moderate; ^{*}FALKE, with terrace on the Aare, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; ^{*}KREUZ, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-PENS. BAUMGARTEN, R. from 2, pens. 11 fr.; ^{*}KRONE, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending. PENS. ITTEN, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (6½ fr.); PENS. EICHBUHL, on the lake, near Hilterfingen, 2 M. to the S.E.

CAFÉS. Freienhof (see above); Café du Casino, on the way to the Bellevue. Beer at the Steinbock, opposite the Kreuz (see above), the Café du Pont, on the way to the railway-station, and the Schlüssel, by the Lauithor.

BATHS in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. — TELEGRAPH OFFICE opposite the Post-office. — MONEY CHANGER, A. Knechtlenhofer. — BOAT on the lake, according to tariff, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, ½ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — CARVED WOOD at J. Kofer's, in the garden of the Bellevue. — ENGLISH CHAPEL in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844'; pop. 5124), charmingly situated on the Aare, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting portal to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of warehouses and cellars, 10-12' high, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot-passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland.

Near the bridge a covered way of 218 steps (and farther up a road without steps) ascends to the Church, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. By the tower we obtain a beautiful view, particularly towards the N.E. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manœuvres take place here annually on the 'Almend', or common. The *Keramic Museum* contains a fine collection of terracottas, majolica, etc.

Walks. Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the *Bellerue* grounds to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Pavillon St. Jacques* (*Jacobshübeli*, 2100'), commanding the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other 'pavillons', the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. A few paces farther is the *Goldiwyl* road, which soon reaches the path descending through the *Kohleren-Schlucht* (see below). — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view (*Eiger*, *Mönch*, *Jungfrau*, *Blümlisalp*, *Doldenhorn*, etc.), to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse* (the property of the Parpart family). Here we turn to the left, passing the *Bächiholzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a new path through the picturesque *Kohleren-Schlucht*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the *Grüsiberg* (*Wald*) (see below) and the *Goldiwyl* road ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), by which we may return to Thun (see below; after a few minutes a finger-post indicates the way to the *Jacobshübeli* to the left). Or we may continue our excursion (1 hr.) by *Eichholz* and *Heiligenenschwendi* to the ³*Haltenegg* (3287'), which affords a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

On the Bern road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies *Heimberg*, with extensive potteries. — To the N. of Thun is the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.) considerable village of *Steffsburg* (brewery, whence we may ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the small *Schnittceyer-Bad* (trout), with its mineral spring. — Charming walk on the new *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the *Steffsburg* road, at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. The beautifully wooded *Grüsiberg*, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the *Rabenfluh* (3844') and the *Brändlisberg*. The village of *Goldiwyl* (*Zyssci's Inn*) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thun. The most picturesque way back is through the *Kohleren-Schlucht* (see above); or we may ascend the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Blume* (p. 135), and return by *Sigriswyl* and *Guntens* (p. 135).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *Schadau*, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake, and embellished with sculptures in sandstone. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style, the property of Mme. de Parpart. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. nearer Thun. No fee.

Excursions. *Thierachern* (1867'; *Löwe*), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence through wood in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (see below). *Baths of Schweißberg* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. W. of *Blumenstein*, beyond the *Gantrist Pass*). see p. 177. — *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones). $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 176), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (from *Blumenstein* or *Amsoldingen* 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 176.

To the *GURNIGEL-BAD* from Thun a walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable), or drive of 4 hrs. (car), with one horse from the station 30, with two horses 60 fr.; cheaper in the town), or from Bern direct by diligence (twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 7, coupé 8, 2 fr.; distance $20\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The road from Bern leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the *Gürbetal*, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps. At ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Kirchenhurnen (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (2503'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to the *Dürrbach Inn* and ascend steeply through the *Laaswald* to the (8 M.) *Gurnigelbad* (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R. 2½-6, pens. 6 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (½ hr.) *Seftigschwend* (Inn); past the Laashöfe to the (1 hr.) *Längnei-Bad*; to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the (1½ hr.) *Seetibühl* (5750'), etc. — Over the Gantrist to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 177. — From *Wattenwyl*, 5 M. W. of Thun and 3 M. S.W. of stat. *Uttigen* (p. 131), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to Bad Gurnigel in 2½ hrs.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 56.

42. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

Three good, well-trodden paths lead to the top: (1st) on the N. side from *Wimmis* a bridle-path (the best route) in 4½-5 (down in 3) hrs.; (2nd) on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad* a bridle-path (but comp. below), in the same time; (3rd) on the S. side, from *Frutigen* a footpath in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 134). Travellers ascending in the morning should start from *Wimmis*; in the afternoon the path from the *Heustrich-Bad* is better shaded.

Steamboat from Thun to Spiez, see p. 135; thence by *Spiezwyler* to *Wimmis* 3¼ M. (a drive of 40 min.; post-vehicle with three seats daily; one-horse carr. 4 fr.; return-carriages sometimes to be had). — To the *Heustrich-Bad* and *Frutigen*, see R. 53.

HORSE to the top of the Niesen, and back the same day, from *Wimmis*, *Frutigen*, or the *Heustrich-Bad* 17 fr. (starting before 10 a.m.); if a night be spent on the summit, 25 fr. — GUIDE (unnecessary) 6-8 fr. — Chair-porters 10-12 fr.

From Spiez to (1¼ M.) *Spiezwyler*, see p. 166. We then cross the Kander to the right to (2 M.) —

Wimmis (2080'; pop. 1349; *Löwe*), a pretty village in a very fertile district, at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), overlooked by a castle of the once powerful Barons of Weissenburg, which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

ASCENT OF THE NIESEN FROM WIMMIS. The path ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach*; 3 min. later, by a gate, it turns to the left (finger-post) and ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli*. By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4941') the path crosses to the right bank of the *Staldenbach*, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833'). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345'), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7924') or *Fromberghorn* with the Niesen, where the vast snowfields of the Blümisalp and Doldenhorn become visible. Thence to the top 1 hr. more.

FROM THE HEISTRICH-BAD (p. 166), the bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever it divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as a large lime-tree (½ hr.); then through wood to a bench (¾ hr.), where the distances are given, and past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp*, in numerous windings, to the (3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords numerous and diversified views, but the upper part of it is in bad condition for riding. (Drinking water scarce; milk at the two upper chalets.)

FROM FRUTIGEN (p. 167). The path (5 hrs.; not fit for riding) diverges to the left near the N. end of the village to *Winkten* (1/2 hr.), crosses a brook, ascends in windings through wood for 25 min., across meadows to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Sentigraben*, and then more rapidly to the (20 min.) *Eggialp*, and the (1/4 hr.) *Niesenalp* (6020'). Near the (1 hr.) *Staldenegg* it joins the path from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Alps.

*INN, 5 min. from the summit, R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, D. 3 1/2 fr.

The ***Niesen** (7763'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 86), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sand-stone-conglomerate. On the top there is room for about 50 persons only. The Alps are seen to greater advantage here than from the Rigi. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn; there the Wetterhörner form the foreground; here we are close to the beautiful snowy Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal.

VIEW. The most conspicuous snow-mountains are: to the E. the distant Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; to the S. the Blümlisalp with its three peaks (Morgenhorn, Weisse Frau, Blümlisalphorn), the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Alteis; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; then the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstigenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a long distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hill-country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's excellent Panorama at the inn). Best light towards sunset. During the day the plains only are seen to advantage.

43. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

STEAMBOAT 4-5 times daily in 1 1/4 hr. from Thun (*Scherzigen*; comp. p. 131) to *Därligen*; stations *Oberhofen*, *Guntens*, *Spiez*, *Merligen*, *Leissigen* (the last two not always touched at). — RAILWAY from Därligen to *Interlaken* in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 95 c.); from Interlaken to *Bönigen* (p. 160) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c. — ROAD on the S. Bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. Bank a new road (15³/₄ M.; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 20 fr.), which between Merligen and Neuhaus will repay walkers (comp. p. 136).

The ***Lake of Thun** (1837'; greatest depth, 709') is 11 M. long, and nearly 2 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with pleasant villas and gardens, but, farther on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The STEAMBOAT starts from the quay near the Freienhof Hotel (p. 131), ascends the Aare, stops at the Bellevue, and then at *Scherzigen*, the railway-terminus (see p. 131). To the left is the prettily situated *Chartreuse* (p. 132); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 132). The Stockhorn (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763')

rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 176). To the left of the Niesen are the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kanderthal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with vineyards, and higher up with woods, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen* (*Pens. des Alpes*) and the château of *Hünegg* (p. 132). It touches at *Oberhofen* (*Pensions *Moy, *Oberhofen, Favorita; Restaur. Zimmermann*), which has a picturesque château of Countess Pourtalès, and at *Gunter* (*Weisses Kreuz; *Pens. du Lac, 5 fr.; Hirsch; *Pens. Gruber*, all on the lake; *Pens. Schönberg*. on the hill, 10 min. from the lake).

A road ascends from Gunten to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sigriswyl* (2621'; *Pens. Bär*, rustic), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577'; fine view) is ascended hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. via *Schwanden*; the *Sigriswyl-Grat* (*Unter-Bergli*, 5508'; *Ober-Bergli*, 6056') by the *Alpiglen Alp* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; the *Sigriswyl Rothorn* (6737'; guide), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the *Justisthal* (see below) is the *Schaftloch* (5840'), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a giddy path in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (guide and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, towards the S., to *Spiez* (**Spiezer Hof*, with garden and lake-baths, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Schonegg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the lake, pens. 6 fr.), a small village prettily situated on the S. bank, with a picturesque old château, which formerly belonged to the Erlach family. From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, the broader to the left the Schwarzhorn.

To *Aeschi*, see p. 166; ascent of the *Niesen*, p. 133. Diligence to *Fru-tigen*, see p. 166; to *Zweisimmen*, see p. 176. — Above the village of *Fautensee*, 3 M. to the S. E. (road, see p. 166), is the **Faulensee-Bad* (R., L., & A. 4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we next observe the abrupt *Sigriswyl-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (6066') and the *Sigriswyl Rothorn* (6737'). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. *Merligen* (**Hôt. Beatus; Löwe*), at the mouth of the *Justisthal*, the *Nase*, a rocky headland, projects into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the new road, hewn in the rock at many places (p. 136). On the margin of the lake lies the château of *Lerow*; and farther on are the *Beatenbach* (see p. 136) and the ravine of the *Sundgraben* (p. 140).

A good bridle-path ascends from Merligen to the (1½ hr.) *Kurhaus St. Beatenberg*: 1 M. from Merligen it diverges from the new road (see below) to the left; farther up, where it divides below a meadow, we turn to the left again.

On the S. bank lies *Krattigen* (*Stern*); then *Leissigen* (*Stein-*

bock), at the base of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 142), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at **Därligen** (**Pens. Schärz*), the terminus of the '*Bödeli Railway*,' which conveys us to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite, on the N. bank, lies *Neuhaus*, the former landing-place (see below).

The RAILWAY at first skirts the lake, passing under a viaduct. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 139). To the right, farther on, we have a fine view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. The station for ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Interlaken* is at the village of *Aarmühle*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the beginning of the Höheweg.

The new *ROAD ON THE N. BANK OF THE LAKE OF THUN leads from Thun by *Hitterfingen* and *Oberhofen* to (6 M.) *Guntzen* (p. 135); then across the *Stampbach* (waterfall) and past the old château of *Ralligen* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Merligen* (p. 135), 1 M. beyond which the bridle-path to *Beatenberg* diverges to the left (p. 135). The road, remarkable for the boldness of its construction, ascends round the *Nase* (p. 135), passing through two rock-tunnels, skirts the precipitous slopes high above the lake, crosses the *Kruibach-Tobel*, and leads through wood (passing the château of *Lerow*, below, on the right) to the (2 M.) bridge over the *Beatenbach* (Restaur.).

A path leads hence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Beatenhöhle*, from which the Beatenbach dashes forth with a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. St. Beatus, the first apostle of Christianity in this region, is said to have dwelt in this cavern.

Three more tunnels; then a gradual descent. Beautiful view of the lake, with the Eiger to the right. Crossing the *Sundgraben*, we observe the houses of *Sundlauenen* below us, on the right. Then past the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Külibad* or *St. Beatusbad* (Engl. Pension) and the *Neuhaus* (on the right), to *Unterseen* and (3 M.) *Interlaken*.

44. Interlaken and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

Hotels and Pensions. On the Höheweg, from W. to E.: HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (formerly *Ritschard*; Pl. 1); *VICTORIA (Pl. 2), R., L., & A. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; beyond it the small PENSION VOLTZ (Pl. 13), and *HÔT. HORN (Pl. 30), unpretending; *JUNGFRAU (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. 4); *BELVEDERE (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5 fr.; *HÔT. DES ALPES (Pl. 6); HÔT. DU NORD, formerly *Casino* (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. INTERLAKEN (Pl. 8); *HÔT. BEAURIVAGE (Pl. 9), R., L., & A. from 5, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr. — HÔT. DU LAC (Pl. 10), 2nd class, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 fr.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station: HÔT. OBERLAND (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, pens. 7 fr.; opposite to it, RÖSSLI (Pl. 26); WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. 11), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; *ADLER (Pl. 14); *HÔT. BERGER (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; HÔT. PENS. KREBS (Pl. 27), moderate; HÔT. DE LA GARE (Pl. 29), the last three near the station; SCHWAN, R. 1-2 fr. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *BELLEVUE (Pl. 15), pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ /fr. — On the small island of *Spielwatten*: HÔT. DU PONT (Pl. 16), with garden. R., L., & A. 4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 fr.; *KRONE. — At Unterseen: HÔT. UNTERSEEN (Pl. 17), pens. 6 fr.; BEAUSITE (Pl. 18), pens. 6-8 fr.; EIGER ('English Pension'), on the Neuhaus







road, well spoken of; *PENSION SIMPKIN (ST. BEATUS), well situated near the Lake of Thun.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. 20), R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-9 fr.; *HÖT. NATIONAL (Pl. 19); HÖT. REBER (Pl. 22), pens. 6 fr.; HÖT. OBER, or 'Schlösschen' (Pl. 23), pens. 7-9 fr.; *HÖT. JUNGFRABLICK (Pl. 22), on the Kleine Rugen (p. 138), a first-class house, commanding a splendid view, with pleasant grounds; R., L., & A. from 6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, omnibus $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-16, at other times 8-12 fr.; *HÖT.-PENS. MATTENHOF, prettily situated close to the Kleine Rugen, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Furnished rooms in the Villa Bischofberger (near the Hôtel Ober), pleasant and quiet, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; also in the Villa Ritschard, in the château, etc.

In the ENVIRONS of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At Wilderswyl (p. 142), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.: *HÖT. SCHÖNBÜHL, in a fine lofty situation, pens. 5-6 fr.; *BÄR, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At Gsteigwyl (p. 142): PENS. SCHÖNFELS. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) PENS. FELSENEGG, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At Bönigen (p. 160) on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Interlaken: *PENS. BEL-LE-RIVE, *PENS. BÖNIGEN, and *CHALET DU LAC, moderate. — At Beatenberg, see p. 140.

Casino on the Höheweg, with café, reading, concert, billiard-rooms, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8-10 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission for one day 50 c., for a week 2 fr.; for families of two or three pers. 4 fr. per week, or 12 fr. per month; larger families 6 or 18 fr.; for extra entertainments 1 fr., or for subscribers 50 c. per day. The 'Jeu de Courses', a mild kind of gambling, is played here. At the back of the Casino is a whey-cure establishment.

Restaurants. In dermühle, next to Höt. Beaurivage; Café Oberland; Höt. du Pont, on the Aare, with 'Biergarten' and a fine view; Berger and Krebs, by the railway-station. — **Confectioner:** Weber, Bahnhof-Str.; another at the entrance to the Kurgarten.

Baths in the Höt. Métropole, Beaurivage, etc. — **Money Changer:** Ebersold, Bahnhof-Str. — **Druggist:** Seewer.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see pp. 141, 142, 148, etc. — **Donkeys**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hour. — **Post and Telegraph Office** adjoining the Oberländer Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the 'Bödeli'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the Lütschine, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the Lombach, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, account for the curve which the Aare has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies Interlaken (1863'), consisting of the villages of Aarmühle, Matten and Unterseen, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 4116).

The principal resort of visitors is the *Höheweg, an avenue of fine walnuts, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. The central part of the avenue, which is open towards the S., commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening light). On the N. side is the Cusino, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, etc. (entrance between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere; music, etc.,

see above). On the S. side, farther on, rises the old monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is now an *English Chapel*. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scottish Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the Aare by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the *Zollhaus* station of the Bödeli Railway (p. 160).

Towards the W. the Höheweg is continued by the busy street which leads through *Aarmühle*, and past the *Post Office* (see above), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (fine view from that in the centre) crossing the island of *Spielmatten* to the small town of **Unterseen** (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a modern church. Large manufactory of parqueterie.

Interlaken is a favourite summer resort, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The purity of the air, the whey-cure, and the beauty of the situation attract many visitors, while others make it their headquarters for excursions to the Oberland.

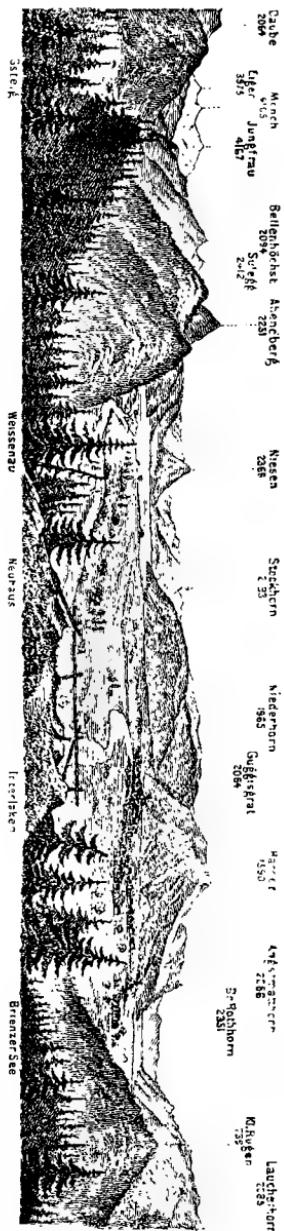
WALKS. The ***Kleine Rügen** is a beautiful wooded hill to the S. of Interlaken, on the Wilderswyl road. The principal path, provided with benches, ascends by the Hôtel Jungfraublick in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording varied views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the *Trinkhalle*, with a terrace commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. A little before the Trinkhalle a path to the right ascends to the *Tanzboden* (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2424'), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz. Beyond the Trinkhalle the main path leads to the left, round the hill, passing the *Waldletscher* pavilion (with a view of the Abendberg and the Lake of Thun), the *Kasthoferstein* (see below), and the reservoir, and back to the Hôtel Jungfraublick ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees of Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory. — Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path diverges to the left, and by a (3 min.) bench descends to the right to the *Wagnèrenschlucht* (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) *Café Unspunnen* (see below).

***Heimwehfluh** (2218'). From the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten, roads lead to the (1/2 M.) entrance to the *Wagnéren-schlucht*, to the W. of the Kleine Rügen. We ascend the ravine for about 300 paces, and diverge by a path to the right, which ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the *Restaurant*. The terrace commands a charming view (finest in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere higher up. — Path from the *Trinkhalle*, see above.

The ruin of ***Unspunnen** (40 min.), with a splendid view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, the Mönch, and the Lake of Brienz, is reached through the *Wagnéren-schlucht* (at the end of which on the left, is *('afé *Unspunnen*, with beautiful view), or by the Kleine Rügen (see above).

The ruined castle of **Weissenau** (2 M.) on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 136), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the **Hohbühl** (2070'; 1/2 hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path ascends to the left immediately beyond the upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the right, crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the *Untere Bleicki* a narrow path, called the *Greierz-Leiter*, descends direct to the *Lustbühl* (see below). Or we may return to the Hohbühl and descend thence by steps to the *Vogtsruhe*, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of *Goldci*,



View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in mètres.)

between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a rocky hill below the Falkenfluh is the Lustbühl, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to Interlaken by the bridge behind the Casino (in all, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hrs.). — The Harder (5246'; 3 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as accidents have occurred owing to its precipitous character. — The Thurmberg, ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Goldswyl, beyond *Felsenegg* on the Brienz road (p. 160), overlooks the Lake of Brienz and the small, sombre Faulensee or lake of Goldswyl. — A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) *Ringgenberg*, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadburg* (2388'; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg, a still finer point of view.

To ST. BEATENBERG, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (one-horse carr. from the station to the Kurhaus 17, two-horse 28 fr.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 5, returning 4 fr.). The road diverges, 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the *Habkernthal* (p. 141), crosses the *Lombach*, and ascends through wood in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), passing a refreshment-stall which overlooks the Lake of Thun.

St. Beatenberg. — *KURHAUS (*Dr. Müller's*), at the W. end, with a pleasant plantation near it, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Hôtel des Alpes. with 130 beds and two 'dépendances', R. 3-5, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pens. 8-12 fr. — At the E. end of the village, on this side of the Sundgraben: *HÔT. DES ALPES; *ALPENROSE, pens. 6-8 fr.; beyond the Sundgraben: *BELLEVUE, with admirable view, R. & L. 3 fr.; *PENS. VICTORIA; *PENSION of the Curé; PENS. WALDRAND (unpretending); *PENS. BEATRICE; at all these, pens. 6-8 fr. — English Church Service at the Bellevue.

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3766'), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the *Sundgraben*, which opens towards the Lake of Thun. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel.

A much finer point of view is the *Amisbühel (4383'; *Inn at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel des Alpes (not quite 3 hrs. from Interlaken). Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Beatenberg, and reach the top thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Pleasant walk from the Kurhaus to the *Waldrand* (25 min.); beautiful pine-wood and charming views. — Beyond the plantation by the Kurhaus a path to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mertigen* descends to the left.

Ascent of the *Gemmenalphorn* (*Guggisgrat*, 6772') from the Amisbühel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 3 fr. (unnecessary for the experienced). To the foot of the Horn a gentle ascent over pastures; the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steeper. Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justisthal (p. 135); beyond it are the Aare, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible.

The *Niederhorn* (6147') and *Burgfeldstand* (6782'), each $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points of view.

FROM INTERLAKEN TO THE GIESSBACH ON THE LAKE OF BRIENZ (p. 160) a steamer plies four times daily in summer (comp. p. 159).

Bönigen ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), *Gsteig* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), with a fine view from the churchyard, and *Gsteigwyl* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), with the 'Hohe Steg' over the Lütschine, also afford pleasant walks from Interlaken.

LONGER EXCURSIONS (comp. Map, p. 150). The **Scheinige Platte* (6791'; to the top $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; bridle-path from *Gsteigwyl*) is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland.

(Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 17 fr.; boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.) From Interlaken to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gsteig*, see p. 142. Here we may cross the bridge by the church and follow the road to the right to (3/4 M.) *Gsteigwyler* (Pens. Schönfels). In the middle of the village the bridle-path ascends to the left, and very soon to the left again; after 12 min. it ascends in zigzags to the right, through wood. Or, shorter, we may ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the inn, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood. The bridle-path now mounts by numerous zigzags to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schönegg* (4754'; cabaret), which overlooks Interlaken and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and to the (1 hr.) mountain-crest, and crosses its W. extremity. (On the right a furrowed rock called the 'Ameisenhaufen', or ant-hill). A few steps more bring us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet, its dizzy abysses descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine, and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the **Hôtel Alpenrose* (R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining plateau' of slate-rock, is a few hundred paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to visit the *Iseltten-Alp*, 1/4 hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we skirt the left side of the perpendicular *Gummihorn* (6893'), to the N.W. of the hotel, and ascend the (20 min.) *Daube* (6772'), whence the survey of the lakes towards the N. is particularly fine. To the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Bergli-stock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eiger-grat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebne-Fluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschin*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., steep at places (guide advisable as far as the wood beyond the Iselttenalp, 3/4 hr.; 2 fr. and fee; no mistake possible farther on).

FROM THE SCHEINIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4 hrs; guide unnecessary). The bridle-path, commanding splendid views, leads to the *Iseltten-Alp* and on the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333') to the (1 hr.) ridge bounding the *Sägishthal* on the S. We then descend slightly to the (3/4 hr.) *Sägishthal-See*, with its chalet (6258'), skirt its N. and E. banks, and ascend the bare slope of the *Schwabhorn* to the ridge between this peak and the Faulhorn. The top of the latter, 2445' above the lake, is gained in 2 hrs. more (see p. 154).

The **Habkernthal**, between the *Harder* and *St. Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Road to the village of (5 M.) *Habkern* (3501'; Inn); one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence. The **Gemmenalp-horn* (6773') is reached by crossing the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. (or better from the Amibühel, p. 140). The *Hohgant* (7215) is ascended in 4 hrs. via *Bohl* (5902') and the *Hagletschalg*, or by

the *Alp Bösalgiu* and through the *Karrholen*. To the S.W. of the Hoh-gant is the *Grünenberg* (5495'), a pass between *Habkern* and *Schungrau* in the Emmenthal (6 hrs.). The *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6444'; 3½ hrs.) is ascended viâ the *Bodni-Alp*.

The **Abendberg** (3737'; *Hôtel Bellevue*, pens. 5½-7 fr.), is reached from Interlaken by a bridle-path in 2 hrs. (horse 10 fr.; a shorter path by the *Heimwehfluh*, 1½ hr.). Fine survey of the Lake of Thun from the *Siebenuhrtanne*. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed on the (2 hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6234'), the next peak of this range, which culminates in the *Morgenberghorn* (7385'). The latter may be ascended from the *Rothenegg*, by the *Schifflü*, in 1½ hr.; descent to the *Hutmadalp* and *Aeschi*, see p. 167.

The **Saxetenthal**, between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), is reached by the road to *Mülinen* and the (7 M.) village of *Saxeten* (3602'; Kreuz), which will even repay the pedestrian. About 1¼ M. higher up are the falls of the *Gürben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern* (9137').

The **Sulegg* (7914'; 3½-4 hrs.), an excellent point of view, is ascended from *Saxeten*. We ascend by the (35 min.) *Gürbenfall* to the *Untere Nessern-Alp* (4806'), cross the *Gürbenbach* to the left, and several other brooks descending from the *Sulegg*. Beyond the (1½ hr.) *Bellen-Alp* (6204'), we turn to the right between the *Bellenhöchst* (6870') and the *Sulegg*, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the *Sulsalp*, for ¾ hr., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from *Isenföh* (see below), viâ the *Gumminalp* and *Sulsap* (3½ hrs.; guide). — From *Saxeten* over the *Tanzbödeli Pass* and through the *Suldthal* to (6 hrs.) *Aeschi*, see p. 166 (interesting; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

45. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 150.

8 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 1¾ hr., fare 2fr. 75c. — CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, or the reverse, with one horse 9, two horses 17 fr.; there and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 11 or 20fr.; with a longer stay, 15 or 30fr.; from Interlaken to *Zweilütschin* 7 or 12fr.

The road leads through orchards and meadows, by *Matten*, where the road to *Wilderswyl* (p. 137) diverges to the right, and *Gsteig* (p. 141), to (2 M.) *Mülinen*. To the right rises the *Abendberg*, with the ruin of *Unspunnen* at its base; beyond them are the *Schwalmern* and *Sulegg*; to the left the *Scheiniige Platte*. The road crosses the *Saxetenbach*, and soon enters the narrow gorge of the *Lütschine*. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenföh*. At a spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock (½ M.), and named the *Bösenstein*, a baron of *Rothenföh* is said to have slain his brother.

The valley expands, and divides into two branches near (2⅓ M.) *Zweilütschin* (2132'; *Bär*), a village on the right bank of the *Lütschine*. The valley of the *Black Lütschine* to the left ascends to *Grindelwald* (p. 148; view of the *Wetterhorn* in the background); that of the *White Lütschine* leads in a straight direction to (3⅓ M.) Lauterbrunnen. The valley of Lauterbrunnen begins at the *Hunnen-*

fluh, a rock resembling a gigantic round tower, and is bounded by precipitous limestone rocks, 1000-1500' in height. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer.

Interesting excursion to (1 hr.) *Isenfluh* (3602'; **Pens. Isenfluh*, 5 fr.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; a second path ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*, see above). *Isenfluh* commands a splendid view of the Jungfrau. A still finer view is obtained from the path from *ISENFLUH* to *MÜRREN* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide as far as the *Pletschbach* desirable; from Zweilütschinen to Mürren 7 fr.). At the upper end of the village ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) this path turns to the left and ascends to the (1 hr.) *Sausbach* (5052'), and then more steeply for 1 hr. (The traveller from Mürren should, on leaving the forest, as soon as he sees the bridge across the brook at the bottom of the valley, quit the straight track and descend across a fence towards the bridge.) The path, which presents no difficulty, and commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, next traverses the *Pletschen-Alps*, crosses the *Pletschbach* and the *Spiesbach*, joins the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Lauterbrunnen path, and reaches (35 min.) Mürren (p. 144). — Ascent of the **Sulegg* (7914'), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 142.

To *WENGEN* and the *Pens. Silberhorn* (p. 149) a path ascends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Lochmühle* on the Lauterbrunnen road, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Zweilütschinen, crossing the bridge to the left (pleasanter and shorter than the steep path from Lauterbrunnen).

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen** (2615'; **Steinbock*, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4 fr.; **Hôtel Staubbach*, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 2 fr. 80 c., D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; guides, *Christ.*, *Joh. Ulrich*, and *Peter Lauener*, *Friedr. v. Allmen*, *Friedr. Graf*, father and son, *Friedr. Fuchs*, *Joh. Gertsch*, etc.), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not till noon. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the lower mountains, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn. Carved wood good and cheap here.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated some twenty brooks, the best known of which is the ***Staubbach** ('dust-brook'), 5 min. to the S. of the *Hôtel Staubbach*. This brook, which is never of great volume, and in dry summers is disappointing, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980', the greater part of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the meadows and trees far and near. In the morning, in sunshine, it resembles a transparent, silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently tinted with rainbow hues. By moonlight also it presents a beautiful appearance. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag (20 c.).

Beautiful walk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and back) to the fall of the ***Trümmelbach**. We follow the Stechelberg road (p. 147) on the right bank of the Lütschine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the Trümmelbach bridge, and diverge to the left, either on this side of the bridge, or 2 min. beyond it, to the (5 min.) entrance of a narrow gorge (rendered accessible by steps and railings on both sides; adm. 50 c.), where the copious stream, fed by the glaciers of the

Jungfrau, is precipitated into a round water-worn cauldron. During sunshine three rainbows are formed in the spray, one above, another opposite, and the third below the spectator, a beautiful scene.

46. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

Bridle-path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren $2\frac{1}{2}$, Trachsellauenen 2, the Schmadri Fall and back 2, Lauterbrunnen $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Horse 12 fr.; to Mürren, Trachsellauenen, and back 15 fr.; porter from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 6 fr.; chair, for each bearer (4 required), 6 fr.; sledge (rough) for 2 pers. from the Pletschbach inn to Lauterbrunnen 5 fr.

One of the finest excursions from Lauterbrunnen is to *Mürren* and the *Fall of the Schmadribach*. The walk takes a whole day, and is fatiguing if extended to the Upper Steinberg (in which case a boy should be engaged at Trachsellauenen as a guide). If not extended beyond Mürren, which is the chief point of interest, the excursion may easily be accomplished, returning by Stechelberg, in 6 hours. To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a carriage-road. The view from Mürren being finest by evening light, the traveller will find it preferable to go first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, and spend the night there. (The path is in shade early in the morning and towards evening.)

The path from Lauterbrunnen to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Mürren, which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, trends to the right, and crosses the *Greifsbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Lauibach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the small *Pletschbach*, or *Staubbach* (4037'; Inn). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a saw-mill (4921'), we cross two branches of the *Spiessbach*, and in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill. At this point a magnificent **VIEW of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is suddenly revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn (source of the Schmadribach), the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far grander than that from the Wengernalp, although the view thence of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled.

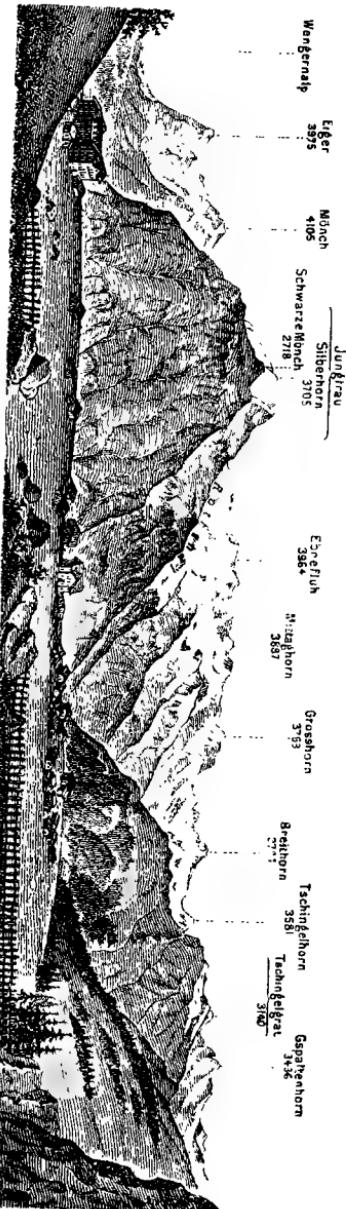
The path, now level, leads across pastures in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the Alpine village of *Mürren* (5348'; **Grand Hôt. & Kurhaus Mürren*, R., L., & A. 5-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. des Alpes*, rebuilt since the fire in 1884; *Eng. Ch. Serv.*), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the left, and the Seefinen-Furge to the extreme right (p. 147).

A more extensive view is obtained from the *Allmendhubel* (6368'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

a height to the W., above the village, and from the *Obere Winteregg* (5738'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The path to the latter diverges to the left from the Lauterbrunnen path beyond the bridge over the *Egertenbach*, 10 min. from the Hôtel Mürren (finger-post), and ascends through wood to the Alp. The best point of view is by the upper chalet (to the right). Nothing is gained by ascending the hill to the left.

The *Schilthorn* (9748'; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., guide 7 fr.) is a very admirable point of view. The path ascends pastures to the chalets of *Allmend* (on the right is the Allmendhubel, see above), and farther up enters the dreary *Engenthal*, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Mürren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arête between the *Kleine* and *Grosse Schilthorn*, and without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flattened summit. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blümlisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (the Rigi, Pilatus, etc.). Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent through the imposing *Sefinenthal* (see below), by the *Sefinenalp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schillfûhe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schillalp*, with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another route (interesting; guide advisable) crosses the *Rothe Herd* and the *Telli* (a saddle between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Wild-Andrist) to the *Dürrenberg Chalets* in the *Kienthal* (see p. 147).

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the *Mürrenbach*; 25 min., hamlet of *Gimmelwald* (4547'; Pens. Schilthorn, plain, 5 fr.), on the brink of the grand *Sefinenthal*, which is enclosed by the



precipices of the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat.

To the **Sefinenthal**, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltengletscher and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of the Pens. Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, and ascend by a beautiful path on the left side of the Sefinenthal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kirchspalt*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the Gspaltenhorn. Back by the same route.

We next ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cross the *Sefinen-Lütschine*, and ascend a little, then descend. In 10 min. more we pass a fine *fall of the Sefinen-Lütschine on the left. Beyond a brook descending from the right, 2 min. farther on, the path divides: that to the left descends steeply to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stechelberg* (see below); that to the right (finger-post) leads to (50 min.) **Trachsellauenen** (4144'; *Höt. Schmadribach*, R. & L. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a cluster of chalets on the left bank of the *Weisse Lütschine*. The path, now ill-defined, still following the left bank, passes (10 min.) a deserted silver-foundry, ascends, first to the right and then to the left, round the projecting rocks of the *Nadla* and past the chalets ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the *Unter-Steinberg Alp* (4480'), and crosses the *Thalbach*. Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Läger-Sennhütte*, in sight of the ***Schmadribach Fall**. The loneliness of the spot, the grandeur of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers present a very impressive scene. The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes another hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. — From the chalet of the **Obere Steinberg** (5794'), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Trachsellauenen; guide desirable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the view of the mountains and glaciers at the head of the Lauterbrunnen valley is far more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right, and we also obtain a good survey of the Schmadri Fall. Adjoining the chalet is a rustic little ***Inn**.

FROM MÜRREN TO THE OBERE STEINBERG, direct (3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). About 5 min. beyond the third bridge on the way to Trachsellauenen (where the path to Stechelberg diverges; 1 hr. from Mürren, see above) we diverge to the right, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing (20 min.) a deserted shaft, we ascend to the right in zigzags (past a good spring) to (25 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a precipitous gorge. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 40 min. more we reach the *Inn* (see above), and enjoy a superb view. Descent across pastures and through wood (*Wilde Eck*); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of the *Unter-Steinberg* (see above).

From Trachsellauenen to Lauterbrunnen, 2 hours. At (25 min.) *Sichelauenen* we cross the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; and at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bridge of Stechelberg* (3025'; Inn) we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Matten*, a fall of the *Mürrenbach* to the left. At the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Dornige Brücke*, where the road divides, we keep to the right. We

pass ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from the rock, and (5 min. from the road) the interesting fall of the **Trümmelbach* (p. 143). Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 143).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 168). FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE TO THE KIENTHAL, a bridle-path, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (10 hrs. to Reichenbach; guide 22, horse 30 fr.). From ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mürren* (see p. 144) the path ascends to the left over the *Schiltalp* and the *Wasenegg*, with beautiful view, to the *Alp Boganggen* and the (3 hrs.) *Sefinen-Furgge* (883'), between the *Grosse Hundhorn* (9620') and the *Büttlassen* (10,490'). (The bridle-path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinenthal is easier, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the *Wilde Frau* and *Blümlisalp*) to the chalets on the *Dürrenberg* (6545'; milk, etc., dear), past the *Steinenberg Alp* (4856') to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783') in the Kienthal, and by Kienthal to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 167). — From the *Steinenberg-Alp* over the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingelfirn*, see p. 167.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE SEFINEN-FURGGE AND THE HOHTHÜRLI, a long and fatiguing walk (14 hrs.; guide necessary, 25 fr.). The night may, if necessary, be passed at the *Dürrenberg* chalets or in the *Frauenbalm* Hut. Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kienthal*, see above. Before the path reaches the *Steinenberg Alp* we descend to the left, cross the *Pochtenbach* (the discharge of the *Gamchigletscher*, p. 167), ascend to the *Bundalp*, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Furgge) the *Hohtħürli* or *Dünden Pass* (8875'), a depression of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150') and the *Wilde Frau* (10,693'), affording a superb view of the *Blümlisalp*, *Doldenhorn*, etc. (To the left of the pass is the *Frauenbalm* ('lub Hut', p. 169.) We now descend over loose stones and the rocky ledges of the *Schaferberg* (with the *Blümlisalp* Glacier quite near us on the left) to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470'), and by steep steps cut in the rock, to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223'), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 168).

* FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS (13 hrs.; 6-7 hrs. on snow and ice; guide 30 fr.), a grand and interesting route, fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at (2 hrs.) *Trachsellauenen* or on the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Upper Steinberg* (see p. 146). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lower Tschingel Glacier*, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraine to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, is about 13' high. Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across débris in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the upper *Tschingelfirn*, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. brings us to the top of the *Tschingel Pass* (9267'), where a view of the mountains of the Gasterthal is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic *Jungfrau* with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the *Eiger*. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (11,276') and the *Gamchilücke* (9295'; pass to the Kienthal, p. 167). An additional hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the *Niesen*, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the *Tschingel Pass* rises the *Multhorn* (9978'). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the *Blümlisalp* and the *Fründenhorn*, and on the left by the *Petersgrat*, is called the *Kanderfirn*.) After $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the Gasterthal, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the *Kander Glacier* (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the narrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200' below; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and two beds); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Selden*: 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* (p. 168).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE LÜTSCHENTHAL OVER THE PETERSGRAT (from Trachsellauenen to Ried 10-11 hrs.), trying, but very grand (guide 40 fr.). From Trachsellauenen to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) upper *Tschingelfirn*, see above. On the Firn we ascend to the left, between the *Mutthorn* and the *Tschingelhorn*, to the (3 hrs.) **Petersgrat** (10,516'), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the *Ausser-Fäfner-Thal* to the *Fäfner Alp* (10 min. below the Gletscherstaffel Alp, p. 271), or through the *Tellithal* to *Blatten* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ried* (p. 172). — The **Wetterlücke** (10,365'), between the *Tschingelhorn* and *Breithorn*, and the **Schmadrijoch** (10,863'), between the *Breithorn* and *Grosshorn*, are difficult.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE EGGISHORN over the *Lauinenthal* (12,000'), a difficult and hazardous expedition (19 hrs.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge rock-arête connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,671') and *Gletscherhorn* (13,061'), and down the *Kranzberg-Firn* to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 278). — Over the *Roththal-Sattel* (12,330'), close to the *Jungfrau* (p. 150), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the *Ebnefuhjoch* (12,300'), between the *Ebnefuh* and *Mittaghorn*, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to go as far as the *Club Hut* (8860') in the *Roththal* (6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 15 fr.).

47. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 150.

Two routes lead from Interlaken to Grindelwald: the **ROAD** by Zwei-lütschinen and through the Lütsenthal (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **DILIGENCE** twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 5 fr.); and the **BRIDLE PATH** over the Wengernalp [road to (8 M.) Lauterbrunnen, p. 161; thence to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheideck $\frac{3}{4}$ (descent $\frac{1}{2}$), Grindelwald $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (ascent $\frac{3}{2}$)]; in all 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, or 8-10 hrs. from Interlaken]. The latter route, one of the finest and most frequented in Switzerland, should certainly be chosen in fine weather.

CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Grindelwald, and back in one day, one-horse 16, two-horse 30 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 20 or 35, in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Grindelwald via Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for one day 20 or 40 fr., for two days 28 or 55 fr.; 6 or 12 fr. extra for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (3 or 6 fr. in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren, the Wengernalp, and Grindelwald and back in three days, 45 or 80 fr., transport of car. as above.

HORSE from Lauterbrunnen over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or the reverse) 20 fr.; Wengernalp and back 12, Little Scheideck 14 fr. — The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Sledge from Wengen to Lauterbrunnen 3 fr. (enquire at the hotels). A shorter route ascends from the *Lochmühle* (near Zwei-lütschinen, p. 143) to Wengen. Guide (11 fr.) unnecessary. Chaises-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald. The interested advice of guides and drivers as to hotels should of course be disregarded.

i. **The ROAD FROM INTERLAKEN TO GRINDELWALD** crosses the *Weisse Lütschine* at (4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Zwei-lütschinen* (p. 142), and then the *Schwarze Lütschine* at *Gündlischwand*, and gradually ascends the picturesque, well-wooded **Lütsenthal**, enlivened with numerous farm-houses. It then (3 M.) crosses the river four times within a short distance, and ascends more rapidly (fine retrospec-

tive view) to (1½ M.) *Burglauenen* (2995'). The fall of the *Fallbach*, on the right, is insignificant in summer. About 1 M. farther, beyond a narrow part of the valley, opens the Grindelwaldthal, enclosed by imposing mountains (Eiger, Mettenberg, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn). On the right are the grassy and wooded slopes of the Mänlichen, with the inn on the saddle to the left (p. 153). Then (2¼ M.) *Grindelwald*.

ii. FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO GRINDELWALD OVER THE WENGERNALP. We cross the *Lütschine* by the Staubbach Hotel, turn to the left, and after 3 min. ascend to the right. After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. we reach a projecting rock with a pavilion which affords a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen Thal. (Adjacent is the small *Hôt. Silberhorn*, R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.; direct route to it from the Lochmühle, see p. 143.) Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the right to the (1/4 hr.) **Pens. Wengen* (5-5½ fr.), we turn to the left to the (8 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn* (5-5½ fr.) and next reach the (5 min.) **Pens. Alpenrose* (5-5½ fr.), with a new school adjacent. We then ascend the shady pastures of the village of *Wengen*, straight towards the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 150), at the base of which (1/2 hr.; auberge) the path turns to the right; it then passes a second auberge (famous echo), skirts the slopes of the *Lärberhorn*, and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction (which leads to the Mettlenalp, see below), and ascend to the left, rapidly at first, over the pastures of the **Wengernalp* to the (¾ hr.) **Hôtel Jungfrau* (6184'; R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1½-2, D. 4 fr.; carved wood by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheideck (p. 150), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues, which is music to the innkeepers. To the W. we obtain a good survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 143) reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook before its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The **Jungfrau* (13,671'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,156') on the right, and the *Schneehorn* (11,204') on the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The highest peak, farther to the S., is not visible from this spot or from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the *ice-avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder.

These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The apparently insignificant white cascade, however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümleten-Thal*, a deep gorge between the *Jungfrau* and the *Wengernalp*.

Between 1811, when the *Jungfrau* was scaled for the first time by the two *Meyers* of Aarau, and 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80fr. each; with descent on the other side, 10fr.; porter 40fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is much facilitated by spending a night in the *Mönchhütte* (p. 153). 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfrau-firn* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 148) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and to the top in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. (Travellers ascending from the Eggishorn Hotel spend the night in the *Concordiahütte* on the Faulberg, 9417', 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs.) — The *Silberhorn* (12,156') was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker* (from the *Wengern-Scheideck* by the *Eiger*, *Guggi*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; difficult and trying. See *Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclubs*, 1864).

The *Mettlenalp* (5580'), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Thal*, also affords a noble survey of the *Jungfrau*. From the bifurcation of the path, 2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Hôtel Jungfrau* (see above), we reach the Alp in a straight direction in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the *Jungfrau* is here visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we either ascend to the *Wengernalp* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or walk round the head of the *Trümleten-Thal* to the (1 hr.) *Biglenalp* and the *Kühlauenen Glacier*, below which the outlet of the *Guggi Glacier* has formed a fine ice-grotto. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

A visit to the *Guggihütte* (7972'), at the N.W. base of the *Mönch*, between the *Eiger* and *Guggi Glaciers*, is recommended to good walkers with steady heads (3-4 hrs. from the *Wengernalp* or the *Kleine Scheideck*, with guide). The passage of the crevassed *Eiger Glacier*, which has advanced considerably of late years, and forms a beautiful archway of ice with a lofty waterfall at its lower end, takes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (step-cutting being necessary from the middle onwards); then a steep climb of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the Club Hut, grandly situated. Steep descent over the ridges of rock below the *Guggi Glacier* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper end of the *Bandlauinenvand*, and a somewhat difficult clamber down this slope to the *Biglenalp* (see above).

A gradual ascent of 40 min. from the *Jungfrau Hotel* brings us to the summit of the pass, called the **Little Scheideck**, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck*, or *Wengern-Scheideck* (6788'; **Hôtel Bellevue*, dear; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*). This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the *Faulhorn* with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland, the *Mönch* (13,465'), *Eiger* (13,042'), and *Schreckhorn* (13,386'). The *Finsteraarhorn* (p. 165), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible.

The *Lauberhorn* (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the *Scheideck* to the *Männlichen*, may be ascended in 1 hr., or from the *Wengernalp* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the *Faulhorn*. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the *Scheideck* to the *Hôtel Jungfrau* over the Lau-





1:1000000

Scale: 1 centimeter = 10 kilometers

2

3

4

5 Kilometers

berhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The *Tschuggen* (8278'; ascent more fatiguing), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. — Or the traveller may walk from the Scheideck along the E. slope of the *Tschuggen* to the (2½-3 hrs.) ^{*}*Männlichen* (7694'), the N. summit of this ridge (p. 152). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will take 9-10 hrs. — The *Fallboden-hübel* (7136'), reached in ½ hr. by ascending the pastures to the S. of the Scheideck, affords a fine survey of the Eiger and Guggi Glaciers. To the *Guggi Club Hut*, see above.

The descent to Grindelwald traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and sparse wood, passing the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets of Mettlen* (6250') and (¾ hr.) those of *Alpiglen* (5287'; ^{*}Hôt. des Alpes), on a commanding terrace. (The path hence 'to the Eismeer' is not recommended.) Below Alpiglen (¾ hr.), we leave the bridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, descend by the path to the left, through enclosed meadows with scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the *Lütschine*, and then gradually ascend in 20 min. more to the high-road. (Travellers from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp ascend to the right at the bridge.)

From the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald a FOOTPATH, pleasanter than the above route, skirts the left bank of the *Wergisthalbach*, commanding fine views, and leading for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide advisable.

Grindelwald. — ^{*}BÄR, at the W. end of the village, R., L., & A. 5, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; ^{*}SCHWARZER ADLER, at the E. end, with a pleasant garden, similar charges; ^{*}HÔT. DU GRAND EIGER, same charges; ^{*}HÔT. DU GLACIER, outside the village, near the W. end, R. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.; ^{*}HÔT.-PENS. BURGNER, R. 2, B. 1¼ fr.; ^{*}HÔT.-PENS. ALPENRUHE, moderate; ^{*}PENSION SCHÖNEGGER, by the post-office, with garden. — GUIDES: Peter Schlegel, Christian and Ulrich Almer, Hans Baumann (father and son), Peter Baumann ('am Guggen'), Peter Inäbnit, Chr. Bohren, Rud. Kaufmann (two of the name), Peter Kaufmann, Peter Bernet, Chr. and Joh. Jossi, and many others. — Fees mentioned in the description of each excursion.

Grindelwald (3468'; pop. 3089), properly *Gydisdorf*, a large village of widely scattered houses, is an excellent starting-point for mountain excursions, and also a favourite summer resort, the situation being sheltered and healthful.

This place chiefly owes its repute to its two Glaciers; but these are very inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,042'), the *Mettenberg* (10,197'), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,149'). Between these lie the two glaciers, which form the source of the *Black Lütschine*.

To visit the ^{*}*Upper Glacier* (4331' at the base) we follow the Great Scheideck path (p. 156) as far as the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (p. 156; horse there and back 8 fr.), near which we pass a memorial to Dr. A. Haller of Burgdorf and two guides, who perished on the Lauteraar glaciers in 1880. Here we diverge to the right, cross the Lütschine and the moraine, skirt the rock to the right, and in ¼ hr. reach the artificially hewn *Ice Grotto* (adm. ½ fr.).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by a path diverging before the bridge over the Lütschine, and ascending the left moraine to the *Chalet Milchbach* (auberge; visible from below; also reached by a direct but rather giddy path from the grotto), which af-

fords a good view of the ice-fall. The path then enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the wooded 'Hals', and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the *Sulz* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach we may, by means of ladders (not recommended to novices; guide necessary), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the *Milchbachloch* and a natural tunnel formed by an old glacier-stream (sometimes barred by the ice), and reach the glacier opposite the *Schlupf*. We may return by the same route; or we may cross the glacier and the *Enga* at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and reach the Great Scheideck or regain the Hôtel Wetterhorn by a dizzy path ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. in all).

The **Eisboden* (4400'), a beautiful, shady pasture, 10 min. E. of the Hôtel Wetterhorn, and close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affords a noble survey of the glacier, Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, and Grindelwald Valley.

To the **Lower Glacier** (3543' at the base), which is much larger than the upper, a bridle-path descends to the right by the church and crosses the Lütschine, and then ascends to the right through underwood and over débris. (The path to the left leads to the Bäregg; see below.) The retrogression of the glacier has exposed to view an interesting *Gorge of the Lütschine*, which has been rendered accessible by means of wooden galleries and steps ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Grindelwald; $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A bridle-path ascends the left lateral moraine to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper part of the glacier, where there is an artificial *Ice Grotto* (50 c.). Interesting excursion thence across the crevassed glacier to the Bäregg (guides with rope and ice-axe necessary). In years when ice is scarce, this glacier serves as an ice-quarry, the blocks being carried away on sledges and by a tramway. — In returning from the gorge of the Lütschine we may follow the tramway and cross the lower bridge at the W. end of the village.

A visit to the lower **Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin of névé in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley, is interesting. A narrow, and towards the end rough and difficult path (guide necessary for the inexperienced; to Bäregg 7, Zäsenberg 10 fr.; horse to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below Bäregg 10 fr., not advisable) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small *Inn* on the Bäregg (5412'), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of steps descends. (Fee of 1 fr. for the use of the wretched path, whether the glacier itself is visited or not.)

GLACIER EXPEDITION. The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this icy region. We cross (1 hr., with guide) the *Eismeer* to the stone chalet of *Zäsenberg* (6050'), surrounded by pastures, and occupied by shepherds in summer. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. If the traveller does not go beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole excursion may easily be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn* (7687'; magnificent survey of the glaciers) takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). — The *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; with guide) may also be visited. — Lastly, an interesting trip may be made from the Bäregg to the *Zäsenberghorn*, *Fiescherfirn*, and *Eigerhöhle*, and back by the *Kalti* (p. 153; 5-6 hrs., or from Grindelwald 10 hrs.).

The **Männlichen* (7694') is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary). Our path diverges

to the right from the Little Scheideck path, after the Lütschine is crossed, and ascends by the *Istranen-Alp*. Admirable panorama, from the Uri-Rothstock and Titlis to the Blümlisalp. About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (p. 151), is the small *Hôtel Grindelwald-Rigi* (R. & A. 4½, B. 2, D. 4½ fr.; 7190'). — From the Little Scheideck (p. 150) we may ascend the Männlichen by skirting the E. slope of the Tschuggen (2½-3 hr.; with guide). From Wengen (p. 149) a steep path ascends in 2½ hrs.

The **Mettenberg** (*Mittelberg*, 10,197') is recommended to mountaineers (laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). Most imposing view of the Schreckhorn, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the Finsteraarhorn; also a striking survey of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 150; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 165; *Wetterhorn*, p. 156. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,386'); from the *Schwarzegghütte* 7-8 hrs.; guide 100 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — **Mönch** (13,465'); first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857, ascended either from the *Mönchhütte* by the *Mönchjoch* (see below), or from the *Guggihütte* (p. 150) by the *Guggi Glacier* and the *Jungfrau-joch* in 8-9 hrs. (guide 80 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,042'; first ascended by Mr. Ch. Barrington in 1858), from the Wengernalp by the *Eiger Glacier* and up the W. arête, 9-10 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). All these are for thorough adepts only.

Passes. To the **GRIMSEL HOSPICE** over the **Strahlegg** (10,994'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand, but toilsome route. The night is passed at the *Bäregg* (see above), or better in the *Schwarzegg-Hütte* (8200') by the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and the Strahlegghörner; descent over the *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (3 hrs.) *Pavillon Dollfus* (p. 164), and the (3 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 164). In the reverse direction (especially if a night be spent in the Pav. Dollfus) the route is less trying and more interesting. — **Finsteraarjoch** (11,024'; 15-16 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,354'; 16-17 hrs.; guides 40 fr. each), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, a fatiguing pass, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the *Wetterhorn-Hütte* (p. 156); thence we ascend the *Obere Grindelwald-Firn* in 5-6 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc.; we then descend a steep rocky slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (crossing a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pav. Dollfus* (p. 164). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 132.

PASSES FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE EGISHORN (p. 278), for experts only, with able guides. The *Jungfrau-joch* (11,089'; guides 80 fr. each), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, leading from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn Hotel in 16½ hrs., is very difficult and trying. A night is spent in the *Guggihütte* (p. 150), and the *Guggi Glacier* is then ascended. — The passage of the *Mönchjoch* (11,910'; guides 80 fr. each), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel, also very difficult, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Mönchhütte* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordiahütte* (p. 150). This is comparatively the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalti* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to the (6½-7 hrs. from Grindelwald) *Mönchhütte* on the *Bergli* (9745'), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Wetterhorn, etc. From the hut a steep climb of 2 hrs. over rock and glacier to the (2 hrs.) *Unter-Mönchjoch* (11,910'), between the Mönch and Fieschergrat; thence either to the right over the *Ober-Mönchjoch* (11,929'), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the *Jungfrau-firn* (p. 150) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and (5-6 hrs.) Eggishorn Hotel; or to the left, over the vast *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Hut*). — The *Eigerjoch* (11,874'), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggishorn, a night being spent in the *Guggihütte* (see p. 150), whence

the Eiger Glacier is ascended, is very difficult. — The **Fiescherjoch** or **Ochsenjoch** (about 11,700'), E. of the **Kleine Fiescherhorn**, or *Wohs* (12,812'), 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn, is very toilsome and lacks interest.

48. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald $4\frac{3}{4}$ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte (p. 141) 8 hrs.; to the Plate 4 hrs. (descent $2\frac{1}{2}$), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — *Guide* (10 fr. from Grindelwald and back; if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.; or a boy for 5 fr.) unnecessary. *Chair-carriers* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). *Horse* from Grindelwald and back 17 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheideck 30, with descent to Meiringen 35 fr.; from Interlaken by the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn and back 35, with descent by Grindelwald 45 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn 25 fr. — *Inn* on the summit (dear; bed 5 fr.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8803'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from *faul*, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, embrace the hill-country of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhances the beauty of the view from the Rigi.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN ($4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leads for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. From the Bär Hotel we cross the road, pass a house on the right, and after 50 paces pass through a gate. (Those who leave the Bär by the yard-gate to the right should note that beyond the road they follow the lower path to the left.) After 5 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage; then generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate, then a wood, which we quit in 10 min.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Hertenbühl* (5157'), a large pasture with several chalets, in the middle of which the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending (who here keep to the left); a little farther, a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200'; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, moderate), with a splendid view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a pretty fall of the *Mühlbach*, which we cross near the chalets of the *Bach-Alp* (6496'). Good drinking-water issues abundantly from the rock,

10 min. farther. Then a moderate ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Bachalp-See* (7428'), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052') and *Simelihorn* (9029'), and on the right by the *Ritzengrälli* (8281'). (By the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see below.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. The *Inn* (p. 154) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

The PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN by the *Bussalp* is recommended for the return-route to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admirable view from the *'Burg'* (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (2½ hrs.).

The PATH FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHEIDECK (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hut on the *Bachalp-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrälli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps nearly the same level for some distance; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate between the *Bach-Alp* and the *Widderfeld-Alp*; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the 'First', a ridge affording a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Grindelwald-Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate where the *Grindelalp* begins. The path is now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is now well defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Obere Grindelalp* (6411'), with a spring; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a gate, but we turn to the right on this side of the enclosure, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn.

In ascending from the Scheideck, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9029') and the *Röthihorn* (9052'), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, concealing part of the Alpine chain, the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The latter, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the *Bachalp-See* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide advisable).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the *Schwarzhorn* (9613'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küsnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Great Scheideck by the *Grindelalp* and the *Krinnenboden* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; or from Rosenlaui by the upper *Breitenboden-Alp* (6560'), to which there is a bridle-path, and the little *Bläue Gletscher*, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

FROM THE SCHEINIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN, see p. 141. In descend-

ing from the Faulhorn, the path is easily found if we are shown the beginning of it and follow the direction indicated by heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägisthal-See* (p. 141), or 10 min. beyond the top of the ridge bounding the Sägisthal on the W., where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from the *Giessbach*, 6 hrs., see p. 161.

49. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlau. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Great Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlau $1\frac{3}{4}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs., from Rosenlau to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hours. *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr.; by the Faulhorn and Scheideck 21 fr.; horse 25 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlau 12, Scheideck 15 fr. — Riding practicable the whole may, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (path to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, p. 151). In the foreground towers the magnificent and almost perpendicular ***Wetterhorn** (12,149'), with its three peaks.

The W. peak, the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,149'), and the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110') were first ascended in 1844, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') the following year. The ascent has often been made since, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance and a steady head (guides 60 fr. each). The night is spent in the *Wetterhorn Hut* (7695'), above the *Gleckstein* (7520'), on the arête descending from the Wetterhorn to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence over the *Krinnen-Firn* and the *Sätteli* to the W. peak 5-6 hrs. — Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlau or Innertkirchen), see pp. 157, 162. — From the Wetterhorn Hut over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Urbachthal*, see p. 162. From the *Berglistock* (12,000'), to the right of the Berglijoch ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the club-hut), a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions, the snow sometimes extending to the path at places and remaining unmelted in summer. As travellers pass the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obere Lauchbühlhütte* (5900') they are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, an instrument of bark or wood, 6-8' long, the not unpleasing notes of which are echoed a few seconds later by the precipices of the Wetterhorn.

The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Great Scheideck** or *Hasli-Scheideck* (6434'; **Inn*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 3 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn, 4 hrs., 12 fr.), also called the *Eselsrücken*, a ridge 1 M. long and only a few paces broad, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. Towards the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain. High up on the right, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, lies the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn should at least follow the Faulhorn path as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Obere Grindelalp* (p. 155), in order to obtain a grand view of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheideck. — *Schwarzhorn*, see p. 155.

Immediately below the Scheideck we turn to the left and soon enter a wood. On the right are the precipices of the Wellhorn, with the Schwarzwald Glacier. This part of the route, passing several chalets, is attractive and varied. We next reach (1 hr.) the **Pens. & Restaur. zum Schwarzwaldgletscher*, finely situated; then cross the *Gemsbach*, and on the *Breitenboden-Alp* reach the *Reichenbach*, where the path divides. The path to the left, affording glimpses of the Rosenlau Glaciers, follows the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Gschwandnmad-Alp (see below); that to the right ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer) crosses the Reichenbach, which forms a fine cascade near Rosenlau, and leads on the right bank to the (20 min.) to the **Baths of Rosenlau** (4363'; **Hot. & Pens.*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{3}{4}$, pens. 8 fr.; Alpine plants and carved wood on sale).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the *Rosenlau Glacier*, imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (10,486') and the *Engelhorn* (9133'), and famed for the beauty and purity of its ice. Of late years it has receded so much that an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., very rough towards the end, must be made in order to obtain a survey of it; but the grand rock-scenery will in itself repay the fatigue.

Above Rosenlau lies the *Dossenhütte* (9455'; 6 hrs.), grandly situated, an interesting point for good mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the *Ürbachthal* in 8 hrs., see p. 162). In 1884 the hut was taken down, and in the spring of 1885 rebuilt on the *Obere Weitsattel*, lower down. This is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,303'; 1 hr.), the *Renfenhorn* (10,777'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810'; 4 hrs.), and above all for the *Wetterhorn* (12,149'; 4 hrs.). Descent from the Wetterhorn to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wetterhorn Hut* and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 156. — From the Dossen Hut we may cross the *Wetterlimmi* (10,443'), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the *Grimsel*, 10 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* is easily combined (p. 165).

The path to Meiringen now follows the *Reichenbach*. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the **Gschwandnmad-Alp*, a beautiful pasture, enclosed by forest, a favourite resort of artists. (The first bridge must not be crossed.) The bare Engelhörner, the grand Rosenlau Glaciers between the Dossenhorn and the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn to the right, together with the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland, and most striking when approached from Meiringen.

At the end of the Gschwandnmad-Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, the Reichenbach is crossed for the last time. Following the right bank, the path passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a saw-mill and auberge, and soon descends rapidly. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains surrounding the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the

slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlau, is the small inn *Zur Zwirgi* (3202'). A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge of the brawling Reichenbach, spanned by a wooden bridge (30 c.; not worth visiting). Farther on (5 min.), another path, descending in steps, diverges to the left from the bridle-path to the *Falls of the Reichenbach. It leads at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut (adm. 1/2 fr.), the best point for seeing the *Upper Fall with its beautiful jets. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The *Central Fall* (*Kessel-fall*) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the hill is the *Hôtel Reichenbach (see below), from which a path leads to the (1/4 hr.) Lower Fall (illumination every evening in summer). From the hotel we cross the *Willigenbrücke* to (1/4 hr.) Meiringen (2 hrs. from Rosenlau).

The falls are seen to the best advantage in the reverse direction, ascending to the left by the Hôt. Reichenbach, and reaching the highest fall in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Meiringen. Farther on, as Rosenlau is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background.

Travellers from Rosenlau to Im-Hof (the Grimsel, Emstlenalp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Uessisholz* (2628'), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the *Kirchet* (p. 162) to (40 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 162).

Meiringen. — *HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE (*Zum Wildemann*), a large house with garden, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *KRONE, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *BAR, pens. 5 fr.; *HÔTEL REICHENBACH, on the opposite bank of the Aare, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; PENS. ZUM STEIN, moderate; PENS. MICHEL (brewery). — English Church Service in the Hôt. du Sauvage. — GUIDES: Melchior and Peter Anderegg, Joh. v. Bergen jr., Kaspar and Jac. Blatter, Joh. Tännler, Kaspar Moor, Kaspar Maurer, Kaspar Streich, Joh. and Andr. Jaun, Franz Glarner, etc. — Wood-carving sold by J. Baud.

Meiringen (1968'; pop. 2805), the chief village of the Haslital, lies on the right bank of the Aare, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasliberg* at the back of the village, form considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening in summer). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty débris of the Hasliberg. In order to afford a better outlet for these torrents the Aare below Meiringen has been converted into a canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The HASLI-THAL (or *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 162) into the *Untere* and *Obere Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

On the *Hasliberg*, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Meiringen, is the *Hôt. Pens. *Alpbach* (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.), with a charming view, and 1 hr. farther (good path by *Golderen* and *Wasserwendl*) lies the village of *Hohfluh* (3443'; *Fran Willy's Pension*, unpretending), another fine point of view. (*Hohfluh* may also be reached direct from Meiringen by *Unterfluh* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) From this

point the "Hohenstollen (8150'; splendid view) may be ascended by the *Balisalp* and the *Fruttpass* in 4 hrs. (with guide; from the Hôt. Alpbach 7 fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the *Mägisalp* and the *Faulenberg* in 5 hrs.

From Meiringen over the *Brünig* to *Lucerne*, see R. 35.

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) DILIGENCE three times daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (2 fr. 30 c., coupé 3 fr.); one-horse carr. 6-7 fr.; to Interlaken 18, two-horse 35 fr. — From Brienz to Bönigen STEAMBOAT 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From Bönigen to Interlaken RAILWAY (comp. p. 134) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 40 c. — Travellers going to a hotel at the E. end of the Höheweg may alight at the *Zollhaus* station (comp. p. 160). Through-tickets to Interlaken may be obtained at Lucerne and Meiringen, and on board the steamers.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses the *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from the precipices on the left. Below (5 M.) *Brienzwyl* (p. 115), where the road joins the Brünig route, we again cross the *Aare* (Hôtel Balmhof, moderate). The once fertile banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream destroyed a great part of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, which belong to Brienz. We next reach (3 M.) —

8 M. **Brienz** (pop. 2757; *Weisses Kreuz, at the quay, the starting-point of the Brünig diligence; *Bär*, with garden on the lake; *Tell*, rustic), a considerable place, consisting of the contiguous villages of *Brienz*, *Tracht*, and *Kienholz*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Brienz at the foot of the *Brienz Grat*. It is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons. (Flück's dépôt, on the Fluhberg, and others.) The *Kanzli*, 1/4 hr. above the Kreuz, and the *Churchyard* afford a fine view of the lake, the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the Oltschibach to the left, the Sustenhörner, etc., and to the N. the falls of the *Mühlbach* (often dry in summer).

The *Brienz Rothorn* (7713'; 5 hrs.; bridle-path for the first 4 hrs.; guide, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15-20 fr.), the highest peak of the Brienz Grat, is a famous point of view. Inn, 1/4 hr. from the top, closed. The path ascends rapidly on the bank of the *Trachtbach* to the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Hausstadt* (5383'; Restaur. Fluck, with a few beds); then for 1 hr. on the gentle slope of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and lastly in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) top, on which stands the boundary-stone of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun beyond Interlaken; the Haslital from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small *Ey-See*, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. — Descend by the *Ey-See* to *Sörenberg* in the Kleine Emmental, and (6 hrs.) *Schüpfheim*, see p. 121.

From Brienz over the *Brünig* to *Lucerne*, see R. 35; one-horse carr. to Alpnach-Gestad 25, with two horses 40 fr.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857'), 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, 500' deep near the Giessbach, and 859' near Oberried, lies 20'

higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 137). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the *Giessbach* and skirts the abrupt S. bank. The lowest waterfall only (see below) is visible from the lake; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway station. Beyond the Giessbach is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, and near it, on the S. bank, lies the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (*Restaur. zum Strand*). The steamer then crosses to *Oberried* and *Niederried*, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 142). Farther on, to the N., rise the ruined castle of *Ringgenberg* on a height, with the church of that name, surrounded by underwood and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, very picturesquely placed on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts to a river, which is named the *Aare* and afterwards falls into the Lake of Thun. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 137; *Restaur. Muhlemann*), the terminus of the *Bödeli Railway* (p. 134), which conveys travellers in 12 min. to Interlaken. The station of (13/4 M.) *Zollhaus* is at the E. end of the Höheweg. 3 M. *Interlaken*, see p. 136.

The **ROAD FROM BRIENZ TO INTERLAKEN** (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1½ M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried*; then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to (2½ M.) *Ringgenberg*, passes the small *Faulensee* (p. 140), at the base of the hill with the old church-tower, and leads by *Goldswyl* (beautiful views) to the upper Aare bridge at (3 M.) *Interlaken*.

51. The Giessbach.

Hotels. ***HOTEL-PENSION GIESSBACH**, a large new building, connected with the old hotel (now a pension) by a covered passage, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 7½-10 fr.; also whey-cure. **Post and Telegraph Office** at the hotel. — **HOTEL BEAU-SITE GIESSBACH**, well situated on the plateau above the older hotel, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr. — Carved wood sold by C. Michel (formerly Kehrl).

‘Illumination of the Falls, with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till 30th September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, for the first evening only; other persons 1½ fr.).

Steamboat to Bönigen in 50, to Brienz in 10 min., see p. 159. On Saturdays at 8 p.m. a train leaves Interlaken for Bönigen, in connection with a steamer to the Giessbach, returning after the illumination.

Tramway from the landing-place to the hotel in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr.; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). The two cars, holding 46 passengers each, and provided with powerful brakes, are connected by a wire cable, running round a wheel at the top of the hill. One of these ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, forming the motive power. The rails are 1 mètre (39 in.) apart, and have a toothed rail between them as on the Rigi line (rack-and-pinion system).

The ***Giessbach**, one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland, was first rendered accessible in 1818 by the

school-master *Kehrli* (d. 1854). In 1854-55 it belonged to the brothers *von Rappard*, and afterwards to the Steamboat Co., and is now the property of the *Messrs. Hauser*.

The *Cable Tramway*, 380 yds. long, leads at first through wood, and then ascends by an iron viaduct, 200 yds. long, to the terrace of the hotel. The gradient is $28\frac{1}{2} : 100$. Halfway there is a passing-place for the two cars.—A good path ascends from the landing-place to the hotel in 20 min., affording a good view of the boldly engineered tramway.

The **TERRACE*, with the large new hotel (2166'; 309' above the lake), the finest point in the grounds, affords a complete view of the Giessbach, a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock, the highest point being 1148' above the lake, and framed in dark green foliage. From the W. side of the hotel we enjoy a charming view of the Lake of Brienz.

The falls are crossed by three bridges. [Paths ascend on both banks to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) second bridge, from which to the third ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should ascend to the *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) Above the highest bridge there is no further attraction. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The **RAUFT* (2460'), a group of wooded rocks on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600' above the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwiler; opposite are the Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothorn (p. 159); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the pavilion on the top in 20 min.; another from the old hotel in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Pleasant walk to the Alpine hamlet of *Enge*, situated among beautiful pastures. Fine view at the point ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 159).—About 2 hrs. above the Giessbach lies the *Axalp*, a health resort with a rustic inn.—From the Giessbach to the *Hinterburg-See* (5000'), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Otschikopf*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN (p. 154) FROM THE GIESSBACH, 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bätlenalp*, which is exposed to the morning sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Scheinige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 156).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). A good path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald*, from which a road leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Interlaken*.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map. p. 100.

10 hrs.: Im-Hof $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., Im-Boden $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., Guttannen $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Handeck 2 hrs., Grimsel Hospice $2\frac{1}{2}$, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 1 (in the reverse direction about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all). Road to Im-Boden (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 20; to Im-Hof 6 or 10 fr.; diligence to Im-Hof twice daily, 1 fr.); then a good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in one day) 15, Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handeck 15, Meiringen 30fr.

Meiringen, see p. 158. The road crosses the *Aare* by the *Willigenbrücke* (passing, on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 158), and ascends the *Kirchet* (2313'), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the top ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is the auberge 'Zum Lamm', where a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Finstere Aarschlucht' to the left.

Finstere Schlauche. From the inn we ascend slightly to the left, and descend by a good path through underwood into the gorge worn by the *Aare*, which flows here between perpendicular rocks 300' high (40 min., there and back). A toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for each person is levied at the inn.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (avoided by short-cuts), traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and crosses the *Aare* near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Im-Hof* (2054'; **Hôt. Hof*, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pens. 5-6 fr., carriages and horses to be had; *Alpenhof*, R. 2, D. 2-3 fr.; *Restaur. Alpenrose*), the principal village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 117) and Jochpass (p. 116) routes diverge.

Travellers from the Grimsel on their way to Rosenlau and Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct, by *Geissholz*, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (comp. p. 158; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The *Urbachthal* (comp. Map, p. 150), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Schrätern* (4940'; beds), where the path to the *Dossenhütte* diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Mattenalp* (6102'), at the foot of the huge *Gauli Glacier*. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Urnenalp* (7213'; rustic quarters). Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn*, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (see p. 165). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290') to Grindelwald, 16-17 hrs. from Im-Hof, very toilsome and hardly repaying. From the *Urnenalp* (where we pass the night) we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the pass, lying between the *Berglistock* (p. 156) and the *Rosenhorn*, and descend the *Grindelwaldfirn* to the *Wetterhorn Hut* (comp. p. 156). — The *Dossen Hut* (p. 157) is reached in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from the *Alp Schrätern* (see above), by the Alps *Illenstein*, *Enzen*, and *Fläschchen*. Thence to Rosenlau, ascent of the *Wetterhorn*, and to Grindelwald, see p. 157. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, *Joh. Tänner*, *Joh. Moor*, *Joh. & Melch. Thöni*, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the new road is at first level, and then gradually ascends, on the right side of the picturesque valley, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels. Running high above the rapid *Aare*, it leads to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464'), and then under overhanging rocks and through another tunnel to ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Im-Boden* (2933'), opposite the hamlet of that name on

the left bank. The road ends here, but is to be continued to Guttannen.

We now follow the good bridle-path, which crosses the Aare and ascends on the left bank. By a (5 min.) house, a shorter path crosses the pastures to the left. The ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of **Guttannen** (3480'; **Bär*, R. & A. 2-2½ fr.), the largest in the Oberhaslital, lies in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. (Over the *Furtwang-Sattel* to the *Triftgletscher*, see p. 118.)

Beyond Guttannen ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we cross the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingelbrücke* (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the *Wissbach Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Crossing the Aare by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'), and ascending a little, we reach (10 min.) a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (see below).

From a bend in the path (40 min. from the last bridge, and 8 min. from the Handeck Inn) a short side-path leads to the left through a chalet to a platform ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) immediately opposite the ***Handeck Fall**, a cascade of the Aare, which descends amidst a cloud of spray into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as this spectacle is, it is still finer when viewed from a point above the fall, which is reached by descending for 5 min. to the E. of the Handeck Inn. The approach is easy and safe. The best point is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 281) and the Rhine (p. 24), this is the grandest waterfall among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound it forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The *Handeck Inn* (4649'; wood-carving by Jaun) is on the left bank, a few hundred paces above the fall.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear a little above the Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Handeck the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Böse Seite* and the *Helle* or *Hehle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968'), a lake on the mountain to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and may be visited from the Handeck ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; steep path).

The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation almost disappears. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only human habitations are the (1 hr.) two chalets in the *Rätherichsboden* (5594'; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and perhaps once the bed of a lake.

The rocky, but well-trodden path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left (where persons descending the valley must avoid the turning to the left), and reaches (1 hr.) the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148'; **Inn*, R. & L. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now often crowded with tourists. The small rooms are separated by very thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the *Grimselgrund*, enclosed by bare rocks with occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss, lies 955' below the pass (p. 165). Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemättli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only. The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agassizhorn* (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the *Finsteraarhorn* (see below). The latter is visible from the *Nollen*, a rocky hill 1¼ hr. to the N., but not from the hospice itself.

EXCURSIONS from the Grimsel Hospice. To the PAVILLON DOLFFUSS 3 hrs. (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the *Unter-Aar* and the *Ober-Aar Glacier*, which are separated by the *Zinkenstücke*. The Unter-Aar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot (828') of the rock-arête named '*Im Abschwing*', though for a long way below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100' high at places. At the foot of this arête the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site. In 1841 and several following years the eminent Agassiz of Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent a considerable time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfus-Ausset of Mülhausen in Alsace next erected the **Pavillon Dollfus** (7676') lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 153, and Maps, pp. 100, 150 and 278). A visit to this hut is interesting and free from hazard. A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony *Aareboden* to (1¼ hr.) the foot of the Unteraar Glacier (6160'). Here we ascend the rock to the right by a narrow path and then traverse the rocks and débris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking, pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the Lauteraar Glacier, which is here often considerably crevassed. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstücke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwing the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as (¾ hr.) the foot of the Abschwing (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav.

Dollfus, is a fragment of rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed there during the scientific observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, is now about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The ascent of the **Ewigschneehorn* (10,929'; 4½ hrs.) presents little difficulty to adepts. From the Pav. Dollfus across the Lauteraar Glacier to the foot of the mountain (8390') 1½ hr., to the *Gauligrat* (10,260') 2 hrs., to the top ¾ hr. (comp. p. 162).

The **Kleine Siedelhorn* (9075'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.), to the S.W., is often ascended from the Grimsel Hospice. [The *Grosse Siedelhorn* (9449'), an inferior point of view, lies farther S.W.] The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergestelen routes. The last ¼ hr. is fatiguing, as the top of the mountain is covered with fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 277) need not return from the Siedelhorn to the Grimsel Pass, but may descend on the S.E. side of the mountain and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable).

The *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time in 1812, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the *Oberaar Hut* (see below). The route then ascends difficult rocks and ice-slopes on the E. side of the mountain (6 hrs. to the top). On the ascent from Grindelwald, the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 153) affords night quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraarjoch*, the *Agassizjoch* (12,630'), and the *Hugisattel* (13,205'). If the Eggishorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Hut* (p. 150), from which we ascend to the summit in 8 hrs. over the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843'), the *Walliser Fiescherfirn*, and the *Hugisattel*. The expedition is fit for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides. Even when the ice is in a favourable condition the ascent is difficult and very trying.

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO FIESCH, OR TO THE EGISHORN (p. 278), over the *Oberaarjoch*, 13 hrs. fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 35 fr. each). We ascend the *Oberaar Glacier* in about 6 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed *Club Hut* on the *Oberaarjoch* (10,624'), lying between the *Rothhorn* (11,345') and the *Oberaarhorn* (11,953'); which experts may scale from the hut in 1½ hr.). We then descend the *Studerfirn* to the *Rothhorn-sattel* (9203'; to the right is the *Rothloch*, a cave in which travellers ascending the Finsteraarhorn used to spend the night); we then toil down the right side of the crevassed *Fiescher Gletscher* to the *Stockalp* (p. 278), and either descend thence to Fiesch, or ascend again to the right to the *Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (p. 278; 7 hrs. from the club-hut). — OVER THE *STUDEBJOCHE* to Fiesch, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the *Studerjoch* (11,550'), between the *Oberaarhorn* (see above) and the *Studerhorn* (11,935'); a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the *Studerfirn* and the *Fiescher Gletscher*, as above.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* and the *Finsteraarjoch* or *Lauteraarjoch* to *Grindelwald*, p. 153 — From the Grimsel to the *Furka* direct, over the *Nägeligrätli*, p. 109; over the *Triftlimmi* to the *Trifthütte*, p. 118.

From the Hospice the bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated by stakes, winds up the *Grimsel Pass* (7103'), which connects the Haslital with the Upper Valais. Beyond the (1 hr.) summit (*Hau-seck*), the boundary between Bern and Valais, lies the small *Todtensee*.

In 1799 this 'lake of the dead' was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched them-

selves on the Grimsel, but were surprised by the French, whom Fahner, a peasant of Guttannen, had guided over the *Nägeligrälli* (p. 109), and were driven back into the Valais. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Rätherichsboden (p. 164), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have seen the *Rhone Glacier* (p. 276) may descend direct from the Grimsel to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Obergestelen* (p. 277) by the path diverging to the right before the top of the pass is reached (leaving the Todtensee to the left). Splendid views of the Valaisian Alps and the St. Gotthard group, and also, at the beginning of the descent, of the fall of the Rhone Glacier. (In the reverse direction 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.). The ascent of the *Kleine Stiedelhorn* (see above) may easily be combined with this route.

From the pass our path leads to the left, on the N. side of the Todtensee, and descends the *Maienwand*, a steep grassy slope 1300' in height, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and the Galenstock. The (1 hr.) *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, see p. 276. Thence to *Brieg*, see R. 79; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 33.

53. From (*Thun*) Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 168.

DILIGENCE twice daily from Spiez to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Frutigen in 2 hrs. 20 min.; (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 45c.); one-horse carr. 10, two-horse 18 fr.; to (19 M.) Kandersteg 18 or 35 fr. — FROM THUN to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); carr. to Kandersteg 20 or 40 fr.

The *Gemmi* is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. Road to Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez, 23 M. from Thun); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a road to the (9 M.) Leuk station.

Thun, see p. 131. Steamboat to *Spiez* (**Spiezer Hof*), see p. 135; post-office near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees, ascends the hills on the S. bank of the lake to *Moos*, where it joins the road from Thun, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spiezwyler*; to the S.W. rises the *Niesen* (p. 134), with *Wimmis* (p. 133) at its base, at the entrance to the *Simmental* (p. 176).

The road skirts the lofty right bank of the *Kander*. To the left diverges the road to *Aeschi* (see below). The diligence halts at (3 M.) *Emdthal* (Inn), the station for the **Heustrich-Bad** (2303'), on the opposite bank of the Kander, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (board 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 fr.; ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 133). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) *Aeschi* (see below). The road crosses the *Suldbach* to 1/2 M.) **Mülinen** (2264'; *Bär*, moderate; *Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*).

FROM SPIEZ BY AESCHI TO MÜLINEN (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. (or by the road 4 M.) to *Aeschi* (2818'; *Hôt.-Pens. Blumtsalp*, pension 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*), a village on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kandertal, with a charming view of the lake, and visited as a health-resort. (The *Faulenseebad*, p. 135, is 1 M. to the S.E.). Descent to *Emdthal* or *Mulinen*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. — Pleasant excursion from *Aeschi* over the *Aeschi-Allmend* to the *Sonnenberg* and the

(3 hrs.) *Hutmad-Alp* (5350'), whence the *Morgenberghorn* (7385') is ascended in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 142). — FROM AESCHI TO THE SAXETENTHAL, a pleasant route (6 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road up the *Suldtal* to the (5 M.) *Untere Suldtalp* (3418'); then a bridle-path, past a fine waterfall of the Suldbach, to the (1 hr.) *Schlieren-Alp* (4675'); ascent to the left to the *Renggli-Alp*; then over the *Tunibödeli Pass* (6168') to (3 hrs.) *Saxeten* (p. 142). — FROM AESCHI TO INTERLAKEN by *Kratzigen*, *Leissigen* (Steinbock) and *Därligen* (p. 136), a beautiful walk or drive of 8 M.

We pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Reichenbach* (2336'; **Linde*), lying to the left, at the mouth of the *Kienthal* (superb view of the Blümlisalp).

A narrow road ascends the attractive *Kienthal*, affording fine views of the Büttlassen, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp, to the (4 M.) village of *Kienthal* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the extensive *Tschingel Alp* (3783'), 10 min. from which is the *Pochtenbachfall* with the interesting *Hexenkessel*, a kind of 'glacier mill'. Thence over the *Sefinen-Furze* to *Mürren*, and over the *Hohthürli* to *Kandersteg*, see p. 147. To the E. the valley is closed by the crevassed *Gamchigletscher*, the source of the *Pochtenbach*. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the *Gamchilücke* (9295'), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingelfirn* (p. 147). We may then either cross the *Petersgrat* to Ried in the Lötsenthal (p. 148), or the *Tschingelpass* to *Kandersteg* (p. 147), or the *Tschingeltritt* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 147). Distances: from the *Tschingelalp* to Steinenberg 1 hr., end of the *Gamchigletscher* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Gamchilücke* $2\frac{1}{2}$, Ried 6-7, *Kandersteg* 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the *Kienthal*: *Büttlassen* (10,490'), from the *Dürrenberghütte* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above the *Tschingelalp*, see p. 147), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — *Gspaltenhorn* (11,276'), reached by the *Leitergrat* between the *Büttlassen* and the *Gspaltenhorn*, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — *Wilde Frau* (10,693'), from the *Frauenbalm Hut* (p. 169) and up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 3 hrs., laborious.

The road crosses the Kander, and next reaches ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Frutigen** (2717'; *Adler*; *Bellevue*; **Helvetia*), a village situated in a fertile valley on the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely manufactured here. From the church we obtain a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Altels, and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 135) and St. Beatenberg in the opposite direction. — Ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 134.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, watered by the Kander, leads to the Gemmi. To the S.W. diverges the pretty *Engstligen* or *Adelboden Valley*. A new road (to Adelboden 10 M.) ascends on the left side of the valley to *Achseten* and the *Steg* (auberge), crosses the Engstligen and follows the right bank to *Hirzboden*, recrosses the stream and ascends to the village of *Adelboden* (1449'; **Adler*: **Pens. Havi*, 5 fr.; guides, Chr. Egger and Chr. Schmid), situated on a hill. To LENK a path, marshy at places, leads hence over the *Hahnenmoos* (6410'), passing a large dairy establishment near the top, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 6, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Räzli Glacier.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an interesting route over the *Bonderkrinden* (7831'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a pass between the *Klein-Lohner* and the *Nünihorn*. Descent through the wild *Ueschinenthal* (p. 169). — A shorter route, but steep and trying, crosses the *Bondergrat*, farther N., between the *Klein-Lohner* and the *Bonderspitz*, and descends by *Allmen* to *Kandersteg*. The *Bonderspitz* (8360'), an admirable point of view, is ascended from Adelboden in 4, or from *Kandersteg* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — To SCHWARENBACH (on the Gemmi route) OVER THE ENGSTLIGENGRAT, 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend the valley to the S., passing the fine *Staubfall*, to the (2 hrs.) *Engstligenalp* (6391'), a grand Alpine basin at the base of the broad *Wildstrubel* (p. 174). We then cross the *Engstligengrat*, passing the curious *Tschingelochtighorn* (8990'),

and descend into the *Ueschinental* (p. 169). Then to the left, skirting the base of the *Felsenhorn* (9157'), and over the *Schwarzgrälli*, to *Tschalmeten*, and *Schwarenbach* (p. 169); or we may traverse the *Ueschinenthäli-Glacier* to the right, past the *Felsenhorn*, and descend through the *Rothe Kumm* to the *Daubensee* and *Gemmi Pass*. — To *SIERRE OVER THE STRUBELEGG AND LÄMMERNJOCH*, 12-13 hrs., trying, for the proficient only, with able guides. From the Engstigenalp a steep ascent, difficult at places, to the *Strubelegg* (9613'), between the *Steghorn* and *Wildstrubel* (the E. peak, or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,676'); then over the *Lämmergletscher* to the *Lämmernjoch* (p. 175); lastly down the *Wildstrubel Glacier* and the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and past the *Mont Bonvin* (p. 270), into the *Raspilly Valley* and to *Sierre* (p. 269).

Our road crosses the Engstigenbach and the Kander (on the right the *Tellenburg*, now a poor-house), and traverses the pleasant *Kandergrund*. The church and parsonage of the valley are at (3 M.) *Bunderbach* (2881'; Hôt. Altels).

By a rustic cabaret, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the Hôt. Altels, a road diverges to the right in 8 min. (and another, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, by a chalet, in 4 min.) to the **Blaue See*, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (morning light most favourable). **Pension* on the bank of the lake, a pleasant, quiet spot. (Charge for maintenance of the roads and use of the boat 80 c.; a ticket at 2 fr. entitles the visitor to coffee, for 4 fr. he may dine at the table d'hôte, and for 7 fr. he may sup, sleep, and breakfast at the pension: otherwise refreshments are only procurable at a hut on the road-side.) Travellers to Kandersteg may follow a narrow path through a picturesque rocky wilderness, which in 10 min. joins the high-road farther up, below the Felsenburg.

Near *Mittholz* (3154') we pass the square tower of the ruined *Felsenburg*; we then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (short-cut for walkers, following the telegraph-wires), passing the *Bühlbad* and reach ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

19 M. **Kandersteg** (3839'). — **BÄR*, R., L., & A. 4- $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr. ; *HÖT. GEMMI*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr. ; both in *Eggenschwand*, at the upper end of the village, near the foot of the Gemmi; *HÖT. VICTORIA*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2', pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *GUIDES* (*Fritz* and *Gilg. Ogi; Christian, Gilg., Joh., and Samuel Hari; Joh. Küni*): to *Schwarenbach* (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the *Gemmi* (summit of the pass, 4, descent $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to the *Baths of Leuk* ($5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) 10 fr. — *HORSE* to *Schwarenbach* 10, to the *Gemmi* 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the *Baths of Leuk* is prohibited). *CARRIAGES* (return-vehicles cheaper): one-horse to *Frutigen* 10, two-horse 18 fr.; *Spiez*, 18 or 35; *Thun*, 20 or 40; *Interlaken*, 25 or 45 fr.

A grand panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. is the jagged *Birrenhorn*; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the *Blümlisalp* or *Frau*, the beautiful *Doldenhorn*, and the barren *Fisistöcke*; to the S.W., between the *Ueschinental* and the *Gasterntal*, the lofty *Gellihorn*. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting *OESCHINEN-THAL*, containing the beautiful **Oeschinen-See* (5239'), 1 M. in length. The path to it ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), bad and stony at places, diverges to the left by the *Hôtel Victoria*, and ascends on the right bank of the *Oeschinenbach*, partly through wood. Above the lake tower the huge, snow-clad *Blümlisalp*, *Fründenhorn*, and *Doldenhorn*, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. Boat on the lake (refreshmts. at the boatman's). We may either row to the upper end of the lake, or walk round it to the left as far as the *Berglibach*, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the *Oeschinenalp* and over the *Hohthürli* into the *Kienthal*, see p. 147.

The *Blümlisalp* or *Frau*, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. side descending in bold precipices to the *Kandergrund*, culminates in three principal





peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,042'), the highest; in the centre is the snowy peak of the *Weisse Frau* (12,012'); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,894') with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693'; p. 167), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,562'), *Blümlisalp-Rothhorn* (10,828') and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,451'). The *Blümlisalphorn* was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the *Weisse Frau* by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have frequently been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting. A night is spent in the *Frauenbalm Hut* on the Dünden Pass. Thence up the *Blümlisalpgletscher*, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The *Doldenhorn* (11,966'), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the *Biberg Alp* in 8 hrs.), is difficult. — The *Fründenhorn* (11,930'), first ascended in 1871 by Messrs. Ober and Corradi (from Kandersteg by the *Alp In den Fründen*, 10½ hrs.), is also difficult.

The *Dündenhorn* or *Wittwe* (9410'), ascended from Kandersteg by the *Obere Oeschinentalp*, a climb of 6 hrs., but not difficult, affords a splendid survey of the *Blümlisalp* group. We may then follow the arête to the *Frauenbalm Hut* (p. 147), and descend thence to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild *Gasternthal*, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (3/4-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the *Bär* and *Gemmi* hotels skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 173) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the *Tatlishorn* and *Altels*. (Splendid fall of the *Gellenbach*.)

From Kandersteg over the *Bonderkrinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 167 (guide 10fr.); over the *Lötschenpass* to *Gampel* (in the Valais), see R. 54 (guide 18 fr.); over the *Tschingelpass* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 147 (guide 30 fr.; preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the *Gasternthal*, and the ascent thence is very long and fatiguing). — Over the *Petersgrat* to the *Lötschenthal* (10-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 30 fr.), a very fine route. We follow the *Tschingelpass* route to the top of the *Kanderfirn*; then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the pass (10,555'). Descent through the *Fässerthal* or *Tellithal* to Ried (comp. p. 148).

Beyond the *Bär Hotel* (see above), the road contracts to a well-kept bridle-path, and ascends. On the right is the *Alpbach*, issuing from the *Ueschinenthal*, with several small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7530'), on a slope which terminates the valley, and then leads through a pine-forest high above the *Gasternthal* (p. 173), affording fine views of the *Fisistock*, *Doldenhorn*, etc. On the right, 2½ hrs. from Kandersteg, we observe the chalets of the *Spitalmatte* (6250'). To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,930') and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865'; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies imbedded the *Schwarzgletscher*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, to the (½ hr.) *Inn of Schwärenbach* (6775'), with its little lake.

The *Balmhorn* (12,180'), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the *Schwarzgletscher* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland. — The *Altels* (11,930') is less interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). — The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'), ascended from the *Gemmi* over the *Lämmerngletscher* in 4-4½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 174).

We next reach the (½ hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7264'), a lake 1½ M. long, fed by the *Lämmern Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake, and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the *Daube*, or *Gemmi* (7553'), at

the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685'), the bare limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the right. Adjacent is the *Lämmern Glacier* with its huge moraines (p. 175), overshadowed by the *Wildstrubel*. On a height to the left is the small *Hôtel Wildstrubel* (R. 3 fr.), affording a magnificent *View of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais. The mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right rises the huge *Weisshorn*, then the *Bruneckhorn*, the pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, and still more to the right the *Dent Blanche*. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 171). Abundant flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660' high, down which, in 1736-41, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes. From this point to Leuk it is upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At a point called 'Im Lerch', above a gorge 750' deep, are seen the remains of a wooden hut, now inaccessible, behind which a cavern is said to exist. Distant voices reverberating in this gorge sometimes sound as if they issued from its own recesses. Unprotected as the path appears when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness, if attended by a guide. (Descent to the Baths 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the descent on horseback is now prohibited.) In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlinecourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a small monument, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, marks the spot. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for the counting of sheep.

Baths of Leuk. — *HÔTEL DES ALPES, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, pens. 9-11 fr.; *MAISON BLANCHE, with its dépendance GRAND BAIN; *BELLEVUE, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *HÔTEL DE FRANCE; *UNION, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; *FRÈRES BRUNNER, D. 3 fr.; *GUILL. TELL, moderate. — Horse to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Daube 8 fr.; Porter to Kandersteg 10, Schwarenbach 6, top of the Gemmi 4 fr. — Diligence to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (5 fr.); one-horse carr. 8-10, two-horse 15-20 fr.

Bad Leuk (4630'), Fr. *Loëche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden* or *Ober-Baden*, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 650 inhab., lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, 2920' below the *Daube* (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the baths are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The Thermal Springs (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-

tenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the *Laurence Spring* being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear to depend more on the way in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' takes 25-30 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an eruption, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient usually lies in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this novel but rather uninviting spectacle; on entering they must be careful to shut the door and remove their hats. Private baths may also be obtained (2 fr.).

The *New Bath House*, somewhat primitive in its arrangements, contains two large public basins, $3\frac{1}{3}$ ft. deep, with separate entrances for ladies and gentlemen. Each basin is adjoined by a public gallery for spectators. The loud and animated conversation of the patients, who appear to enjoy excellent spirits, is chiefly in French. The basins in the *Old Bath House*, opposite the new, and adjoining the *Laurence Spring*, are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. Both houses also contain shower-baths. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the '*Kurpromenade*' to the foot of a lofty precipice ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) on the left bank of the *Dala*. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (*échelles*), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). The fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will alone repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult.

Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Feulterette Alp* (5850'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Fluh Alp* (6710'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; *Torrent Alp* (6845'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (For longer excursions guides should be brought from Kandersteg.) The *Torrenthorn* (9852'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-bath nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the *Majing Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (see below) to *Albinen*, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* to the *Torrenthorn*, whence they may descend to the Baths of Leuk. The *Guggerhubel* (8080'), near *Chermignon*, is also frequently ascended ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Baths, by the *Torrent Alp*). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to *Chermignon*, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — **PASSES:** To the *LÖTSCHENTHAL* over the *Gitzi-Furgge*, or to *KANDERSTEG* over the *Gitzi-Furgge* and the *Lötschen-pass*, laborious (comp. pp. 172, 173). To the *Lötschenthal* over the *Ferdens-pass*, interesting, and not difficult (comp. p. 172). To *ADELBODEN* over the *Engstligengrat* ($7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), repaying (p. 167). To *LENK* over the *Lämernjoch* (11-12 hrs.), fatiguing (comp. p. 175).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, descends on the right bank to (3 M.) *Inden* (3858'; **Inn*), and then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) recrosses the *Dala* by a handsome bridge, affording fine views of the ravine.

Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path to the left from the Inn of Inden. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, and again diverges from it to the right, beyond a small chapel 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station takes 2 (the ascent 3) hrs.

The road quits the Dala ravine at a point high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed. About 3 M. from the Dala bridge we reach (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Leuk**, or *Loëche-Ville* (2608'; pop. 1411; *Couronne*), a small town on a height $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

9 M. **Leuk Station** (2044'; *Hôtel de la Souste). see p. 270.

54. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 168.

11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). This route is fit for good walkers only, in fine weather. The *Lötschenthal* itself is worthy of a visit.

From **Gampel** (*Hôtel *Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 270), the road ascends the *Lötschenthal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the chapels of (1 hr.) *Mithal* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035'). Beyond Goppenstein the bridle-path crosses the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lonza*, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557'; poor inn) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kippel* (4514'; bed at the curé's). It then ascends gradually by *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4951'; *Hôt. *Nesthorn*, unpretending), finely situated at the N.W. base of the *Bietschhorn* (12,966').

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, *Jos. Rubi*, *Peter Siegen*, and others.) The *Hohleifern* (*Adlerspiz*, 10,828'; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is an admirable point, and not difficult. Superb view of the Valaisian Alps from the Canton Ticino to Mont Blanc, the W. Bernese Alps, the *Lötschenthal* and Rhone Valley, and to the E. in the foreground the huge *Bietschhorn*.

The *Bietschhorn* (12,966'; 9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for experts only. The previous night is spent in the *Club-hut* on the *Schafberg* (2593m), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Over the *Petersgrat* (10,516') to *Lauterbrunnen* (11 hrs.; 25 fr.), fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 148. — *Wetterlücke* (10,805') and *Schmadrijoch* (10,863'), difficult, see p. 148. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn*, p. 279; over the *Beichgrat* to the *Betlalp*, p. 271.

Over the *Baltschiederjoch* (about 10,200') to the Rhone Valley (from Ried to Visp 9-10 hrs.), interesting but fatiguing. — The *Bietschjoch* (10,633'), 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron, is a fine route, free from difficulty.

From **RIED TO BAD LEUK OVER THE FERDENPASS**, 8-9 hrs., with guide, a very fine route, and not difficult. By the *Kummelpalp* (see below) the path diverges to the left from the *Lötschenpass* route and ascends the *Ferdental* to the **Ferdenpass** (8593'), between the *Majinghorn* and the *Ferden-Rothhorn*. Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluhalp* and through the *Dalatal* to **Bad Leuk** (p. 188). — Over the *Gitzi-Furge* (9613'), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, an interesting but laborious route. The pass lies to the S.W. of the *Lötschenpass*, between the *Ferden-Rothhorn* and the

Balmhorn. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluhalp* (see above). — OVER THE RESTIPASS, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Ferden we ascend over the *Resti-Alp* (6926'; two beds) in 4 hrs. to the *Restipass* (8658'), between the *Resti-Rothorn* and the *Laucherspitze* (see below), and descend the *Bachalp* to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. From the pass we may easily ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Laucherspitze* (9400'): admirable view of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Rhone Valley, and the Lütschenthal. — To Leuk and Susten over the *Faldum Pass* (8675'), between the *Laucher-spitze* and the *Faldum-Rothorn* (9311'), or over the *Niven Pass* (8663'), between the *Faldum-Rothorn* and the *Niven* (9111'; a fine point of view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lütschen Pass is reached from Ried in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by *Weissenried*, *Lauchernalp*, and *Sattlegi*. Another route ascends from Ferden (see above) to the N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and over pastures, to the (2 hrs.) *Kummernalp* (6808'); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) *Lütschen Pass* (8842'), commanded on the W. by the steep slopes of the *Balmhorn* (p. 169), and on the E. by the *Schlithorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'; ascended from the pass in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest *View on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the *Bietschhorn*, to the S. the magnificent group of the *Mischabel*, *Weisshorn*, and *Monte Rosa*; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the *Doldenhorn* and *Blümlisalp*; to the N.E. the Kanderfirn, overshadowed by the *Mutthorn* (9978').

The path descends on the right side of the *Lütschenberg Glacier*; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gfällalp* (6036'; milk), overlooking the upper *Gasterntthal*. At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) —

Gasterndorf, or *Selden* (5315'), a group of hovels (the first, a small cabaret). Beyond a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, we next reach (1 hr.) *Gasterholz* (4462'), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and soon expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930') and the *Tuttishorn* (8220'), and on the N. by the *Fisi-stücke* (9200'). The Gasterntthal was more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now; but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay-harvest. The Kander here forces its passage through the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a defile beyond which we reach the Gemmi route, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kandersteg* (see p. 168).

55. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Maps, pp. 136, 168, 218.

DILIGENCE from Thun to Lenk (33½ M.) daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 75 c., coupé 12 fr.; one-horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) A BRIDLE PATH, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable for the inexperienced (to Sion 20 fr.). The Gemmi is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

To (25½ M.) *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 176-77. The Lenk road

crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried*, passing *Schloss Blankenburg* on the right (p. 178), to the prettily situated (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297'; Falke); then to *Grodei*, *Matten*, at the mouth of the *Fermelthal* (p. 176), and (5 M.) —

33½ M. **Lenk** (3527'; **Krone*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; *Stern*), a village rebuilt to a great extent since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the *Simme*. About ½ M. to the S.W. (path in 7 min.), lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (R., L., & A. 4¼, board 6-7 fr.), with sulphur-baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'), with its huge precipices and its patches of snow, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides, *Chr.* and *Joh. Jac. Jäggi*.) The *Simme* rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called *Siebenbrunnen*, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road by *Oberried* (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'Gletschermühle', and view of the *Wildhorn*) to (1½ hr.) *Stalden* (4232'), at the foot of the falls of the *Simme*. A path now ascends in front of the saw-mill, between alders, describing a curve on the right bank of the stream, and skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traverses pastures, and crosses the brook to (¾ hr.) the chalets of the *Räzliberg* (4583'; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., high above the perpendicular rocks, is the *Räzi Glacier*; below, not far from the bottom of the valley, are the (10 min.) 'Seven Fountains' (4744'), now united into a single stream. Farther on, to the left, is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right of the glacier rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') and *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'), to the left the *Ammertenhorn* (8740').

The *Oberlaubhorn* (6571'), rising to the W. of the *Räzliberg*, is frequently ascended from Lenk either by *Troegg* in 3½ hrs., or by *Pöschentried* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (6710') in 4 hrs., with guide; back by the *Räzliberg*, *Stalden*, and *Oberried*. — The *Mülkerblatt* (6355') is well worth ascending for the fine view of the *Wildstrubel*, etc. (2½ hrs.). Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend on the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing many chalets, and mount the *Bettelberg* to the top.

The *Iffigensee* (6826'), 3½ hrs., is also worth seeing. By the (2 hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (see below) we turn to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512'; refreshmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round its bank to the right (where Edelweiss abounds) to the (½ hr.) chalet at the W. end. — At the base of the *Niesenhorn* (9113'), ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (about 7880'), from which the *Wildhorn* (10,706') is ascended in 2½-3 hrs. without difficulty. The route ascends the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier*, the arête to the N.E. of the *Pfaffenhorn*, and the crest of the glacier to the summit: splendid view of the *Jura*, the *Schwarzwald*, the *Tödi*, Mte. *Leone*, Mte. *Rosa*, Mt. *Blanc*, Mte. *Viso*, and particularly of the *l'Aine Morte* on the *Wildstrubel*, and of the *Diablerets*. Descent, if preferred, to the S. by the *Glacier du Brozet* to the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanfleuron* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 219).

The *Rohrbachstein* (9690'; 6½ hrs., with guide) is a capital point of view, free from difficulty. From the (4 hrs.) *Rawyl Pass* (see below) we turn to the left and mount to the (1½ hr.) saddle between the *Rohrbachstein* and the *Wetzsteinhorn*, and to the summit in 1 hr. more. Fossils found here.

The *Wildstrubel* (W. peak 10,670'; central peak 10,667'; E. peak 10,676') is best ascended from the *Rawyl Pass*. From the *Iffigen-Inn*, where

the night is spent, to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we then ascend to the left to the height between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount the slopes of a snow-arête to the W. summit in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the central peak in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (from Iffigen $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all). From the Räzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the rocky slopes above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) lonely *Fluhseeli* (6710'); thence over débris, moraine, and snow, to the *Räzligletscher* 3 hrs., and to the W. peak 2 hrs. more (from the Räzliberg 7 hrs.). — A third route ascends steeply from the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ritzberg Alp* (see above; bed of hay) to the *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'); then close past the summit to the *Thierberg Glacier*, and past the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') to the saddle between the *Räzli Glacier* and the *Plaine Morte*; lastly (as above) to the W. and the central peak (8 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent by the *Ammertingletscher* difficult. Over the *Lämmerngletscher* to the Gemmi, see below.

FROM LENK TO GSTEIG (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttliberg* (6713') to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 219), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463') to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 219). Path bad at places (guide 10-12 fr.), see R. 66.

FROM LENK TO SAANEN (p. 178) 6 hrs., path over the *Revlissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636'), and down the *Turbachtal*. — To ADELBODEN over the *Hahnenmoos*, see p. 167. Over the *Amerten Pass* (8032'), between the *Ammertengrat* (5880') and the *Wildstrubel*, interesting (7 hrs., with guide).

FROM LENK TO THE GEMMI over the *Lämmernjoch* (10,275') 10-11 hrs., toilsome. From the Siebenbrunnen the route leads past the *Fluhseeli* to the *Räzligletscher* (see above), and to the left to the Joch, lying close below the W. peak of the *Wildstrubel* (see above; ascended from the pass in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Descent over the crevassed *Lämmerngletscher* to the *Gemmi* (p. 169). Or we may ascend from the Rawyl Pass over the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* to the Joch, a longer route, but less steep (see above).

The RAWYL ROUTE (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the pleasant *Pöschenriedthal*. The road ends 2 M. farther on. By the (5 min.) **Iffigenfall* (4483' at the base) the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the Iffigenbach dashes over its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalet of *Iffigen* (5253'; rustic inn). Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post), ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the face of a cliff, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) a stone hut on a height overlooking the Simmenthal. We next skirt the W. side of the small ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rawyl-See* (7743') and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cross (*la Grande Croix*) which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the *Rawyl* (7943'; $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut adjacent. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau (*Plan des Roses*), enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8842'); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9639') and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,722'); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541') and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114'); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690'; see above); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882').

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It passes a second small lake, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking *View of the mountains of the Valais.

It descends (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6926', to the left) a steep rocky slope, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (5970'; a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (Fr. *les Ravins*, 5768'), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hill-side. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330'), whence we again descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5344'), a group of huts; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ayent* (3400'; $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from the pass; Inn of the curé, good wine).

The footpath from *Nieder-Rawyl* to *Ayent*, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the so-called 'KÄNDLE' (i.e. channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bièse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300' in height. Being little more than 1' in breadth, the path is only practicable for persons with steady heads.

The path, which now improves, next leads by *Grimisuat* (2894') and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 269; $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Lenk*).

56. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily (8 a. m. and 12 noon) direct to *Saanen* in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 9fr. 35, coupé 11fr. 55c.); another to *Zweisimmen* daily at 4 p.m. in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — One-horse carr. to *Zweisimmen* 28, two-horse 50 fr., to *Saanen* 35 or 60 fr.

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) *Gwatt* (*Schäfle*; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the *Niesen* (p. 134). On a hill to the right rises the slender tower of *Strättligen* (p. 132). At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kander*, in an artificial channel. The road follows its left bank, and then the left bank of the *Simme*, which falls into the *Kander* near *Reutigen*, a prettily situated place.

6 M. *Brothüsi* (**Hirsch*), with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. (To the E., 1 M., lies the substantial village of *Wimmis*, p. 133.) The road passes through a defile (*Porte*) between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmenthal** (locally called the *Siebenthal*), a fertile valley with numerous villages, well-cultivated gardens, and rich pastures.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Latterbach** (2303'; *Bär*). To the S. is the *Diemtigthal*.

FROM *LATTERBACH* TO *MATTEN* a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the *Diemtigthal*. At *Latterbach* it crosses the *Simme* and follows the right bank of the *Kirel* (passing the village of *Diemtigen* on the hill to the right) and then the left bank to *Wampfen* and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Tschupis* (3763'), where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* to the right and the *Schwendental* to the left. We follow the latter, which after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. again divides at *Warttannen* (3970'). The path now diverges from the road, ascends to the W. through the *Grimbachthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6644'), a little-frequented pass, and descends through the fertile *Fermelthal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 174).

10 M. **Erlenbach** (2319'; **Krone*; *Löwe*), with well-built wooden houses.

The *Stockhorn* (7195') is sometimes ascended hence by experts in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; better from *Thun*, by *Amsoldingen* and *Ober-Stocken* ('*Bär*, rustic)

in 5½ hrs., or from *Blumenstein* (p. 132) by the *Wahlalp* in 4 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the *Wahlalp* to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

14½ M. **Weissenburg** (2418'; **Hôt. Weissenbourg*), a group of neat houses.

In a steep gorge, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, about 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the favourite *Weissenburg-Bad*, or *Bunschi-Bad* (2770'; a drive of 20 min., for which 4 fr. are demanded). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70'; at its source 81'), and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used exclusively for drinking. The *Neue Bad*, situated in a sheltered basin, consists of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; pens. 10½-13 fr.); the *Alte Bad*, buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up, is inferior (pension 5-7 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine-forests round them, belong to *Messrs. Hauser*.

FROM WEISSENBURG to THE GURNIGELBAD (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbachfall*, 200' high, and the *Morgetalp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6434'); then down (passing *Bad Schuefelingberg*, 1¼ M. to the left) to the *Gantrist Pass* (5217'), with a charming view, and over the *Obere Gurnigel* to the (1¼ hr.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 133).

20½ M. **Boltigen** (2726'; **Bär*, moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the *Simmenegg*, or *Enge*, a defile formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198'). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the *Rawyl* (p. 175). The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756'; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM REIDENBACH to BULLE, 24 M., a new road. A little above Reidenbach it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Kilchmoos* (4941'). It then descends gradually (preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) *Jaun*, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3336'; *Hôt. de la Cascade*, poor), a pretty village with a waterfall 86' high. (Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad* by *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see below.) [A cart-track to the S. ascends on the left bank of the *Jaunbach* to (1½ hr.) *Abläntschen* (4280'; Inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlose* (6542'). Easy passes thence over the *Grubenberg* (5113'), to the S. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7674'), to (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schlündi* to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenstein* (see below).] We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent *Gruyère* cheese (p. 178), and the picturesque *Défilé de la Tzintre* to (7½ M.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galms* (2957'; **Tanne*; *Stern*), a well-to-do village and a summer resort, charmingly situated. Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Mont-Salvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 222) and (7½ M.) *Bulle* (p. 221). — From *Crésus* (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte*, and over the *Chésalle-Eck* (*Chésalette*; 4659') to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 190). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the Schwarzsee, are the sequestered but well-kept *Baths of Schuefelingberg* (4573'), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Gantrist Pass* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 132).

The road crosses the *Simme* at (2 M.) *Garstatt* and turns suddenly round the *Laubeggstalden* rock, passing a fine fall of the *Simme*. Recrossing the stream, and passing the ruined castle of *Mannenberg*, we next reach (3 M.) —

25½ M. **Zweisimmen** (3215'; pop. 2222; **Krone*; **Hôt. Simmental*; *Bär*), the chief village in the valley, with an old church,

situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, now containing public offices and a prison, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. (p. 174).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenstein*. (To *Abläntschen*, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*, and the road crosses five or six deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227'; Inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with innumerable chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblehorn*, or *Dent de Chamois* (7569'), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 86), the serrated *Gumfluh* (8068'), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 219) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 219).

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382'; pop. 3786; **Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt. Hauswirth*; *Ours*, plain), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane (Sarine)*. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 219; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 219.

FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU D'OEX (p. 223) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Rothenberg* (*Pens. Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons *Bern* and *Vaud*, where the language changes from German to French, and *Flendruz*.

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57. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 80 c.).

Bern see p. 125; from Bern to (21 M.) *Bienne* see p. 11. (Münsterthal Railway to *Bâle* see R. 2; by *St. Imier* to *Chaux-de-fonds* see p. 188.) Near the beautiful avenues, to the S.W. of Bienne, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1424'; 9½ M. long, 2½ M. broad), on which a small screw-steamer plies. The *Zihl* or *Thielle*, descending from the Lake of Neuchâtel, falls into the Lake of Bienne and quits it again at *Nidau*, on the E. bank, 1 M. to the S. of Bienne. As the train skirts the N.W. bank, we obtain a very pleasing view of the lake, enhanced in clear weather by the distant Alps. — Beyond (27½ M.) *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (*Bär), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*. 29 M. *Ligerz*, Fr. *Gléresse*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the *Isle of St. Peter*, clothed with beautiful old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, where Rousseau spent two months in 1765. (The so-called ‘Schaffnerhaus’, in which his room is shown, is now a good inn.) Boat from Twann or from Ligerz, there and back, 4, from Neuveville 6 fr. — The lake having been lowered by the construction of an artificial channel for the lower Zihl, the island of St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller *Kaninchen-Insel*, and with the mainland near Cerlier (see below).

30½ M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (2270 inh.; **Faucon*; **Lion d'Or*; *Trois Poissons*), a pleasant little town, the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The *Museum*, near the station (adm. 50c.), and the house of *Dr. Gross* contain interesting antiquities from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. On the *Schlossberg* (1752'), 20 min. from the station, stands a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the *Béon* forms a waterfall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of Neuveville rises the (3½ hrs.) **Chasseral* (5279'; *Inn at the top), or *Gestler*, in three terraces, studded on the S. side with numerous villages amid green meadows. The view, grander than from the Weissenstein (p. 14), embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. — From Bienne (p. 11) a road ascends nearly to the top (12 M.). The most direct ascent is from *St. Imier* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 183).

The old town of *Cerlier*, or *Erlach (Ours)*, lies opposite Neuveville, at the N. foot of the wooded *Jolimont* (1981'; ¾ hr.), a charming point of view. The ‘Teufelsburde’ is a group of large erratic blocks on the summit. — Near Cerlier on the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Mörigen*, farther N., numerous remains of ancient lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Near (33 M.) *Landeron* we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left; farther E. rises the *Jolimont* (see above). 34½ M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 35½ M. *Cornaux*. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches (38 M.) *St. Blaise*, skirts the slope of the mountain, and beyond another tunnel affords a survey of the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427'), the N.W. end of which it soon reaches. The lake, the Roman *Lacus Ebredunensis*, the level of which has lately been lowered 6' by the enlargement of its outlet, is 25 M. long and 4-6 M. broad (greatest depth 475'). Near the N.E. end the *Thielle* or *Zihl* emerges from the lake. The smiling, vine-clad W. bank, above which rise the abrupt Jura Mts., affords an

extensive view, from the Bernese Alps to Mont Blanc; but the lake itself is far inferior in beauty to those of the higher Alps.

41 M. **Neuchâtel.** — RAILWAY STATION on the hill-side above the town, 1 M. from the lake. OMNIBUS between the post-office (close to the principal *Place*, by the lake) and the station 30c., box 15c. (under 50lbs.). Persons bound for the museum or other points in the N. part of the town may descend the path and steps to the left, but the main road leads to the hotels on the lake. — STEAMBOAT on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 186, 192.

Hotels. *BELLEVUE, in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus 1 fr.; *GRAND HÔT. DU LAC, near the lake, R., L., & A. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, omnibus $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; HÔT. DES ALPES, at the station, well spoken of; FAUCON, R. 2-3, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. DU SOLEIL and HÔT. DU COMMERCE, near the post-office; HÔT. DU PORT. — *Restaurant de la Balance; Cercle du Musée*, in the Palais Dupeyrou (p. 182; a club to which strangers are admitted). — *Brasserie Tonhalle* at the upper end of the Rue du Seyon, with garden. — *Rail. Restaurant*, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Neuchâtel (1433'; 15,612 inh.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, the capital of the canton of that name (formerly a principality of the Orange family, under Prussian sway from 1707 to 1814, when it joined the Confederation, and finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and *Quay nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, lies on the lake, occupying a strip of land partly formed by the deposits brought down by the *Seyon* from the Chasseral. In 1839, in order to gain building room, the *Seyon* was carried into the lake above the town by means of the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, 176 yds. long.

The CHÂTEAU, on the hill above the town, the oldest part of which, dating from the Burgundian period, was restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Handsome court-room, adorned with the arms of the different dynasties down to the Prussian period, and a new council-hall. Near it is the *TEMPLE DU HAUT, an abbey-church of the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures, erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial-stones to the Prussian governor General v. Zastrow (d. 1836), and the reformer Farel (d. 1565). — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a Statue of Farel, erected in 1875, near which is an interesting ‘Sépulcre Préhistorique’, discovered among the lake-dwellings at Auvernier in 1876. The platform on the N.E. side of the church affords a fine survey of the lake and the Bernese Alps. A great part of the cloisters on the W. side is new.

The COLLÈGE, on the lake, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 183) and Coulon, a considerable library, antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (open on Thurs., 10-12, and Sun., 2-4; at other times 50 c.). A little to the S. rises a bronze statue, erected in 1855, of *David de Purry* (d. 1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed $4\frac{1}{2}$ million francs to the town.

On the lake, farther to the N., beyond the *Collège Municipal*, is the new MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS, a handsome Renaissance build-

ing, completed in 1884, containing the municipal *Picture Gallery*, a collection chiefly of modern Swiss works (adm. 1/2 fr.).

Finest works: *Anker*: Sunday afternoon; Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki, in Feb. 1871; *A. H. Berthoud*: The Jungfrau; Ruin of Weissenau; *L. Berthoud*: Crossing the Tiber; The Frohnalp; *F. Berthoud*, Young Savoyard; *Calame*: Rosenlauiglacier; Monte Rosa; *Coppel*, Rinaldo and Armida; *K. Girardet*: "Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I.; Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; Landscape in the Val de Travers; *E. Girardet*: A father's blessing; The confession; *Gleyre*, Hercules and Omphale; *Grosclaude*: The Doge Marino Falieri; "Vive le vin de 1834"; *Isabey*: Sea-piece; *Jacquand*, Arrest of Rousseau in 1762; *A. de Meuron*: Piazza in Capri; The Bernina Pass; Pasture near Iseltwald; *M. de Meuron*: View of Rome with the Baths of Caracalla; Modern Rome; The Walensee; The Linthal near Näfels; The great oak; *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the château of Colombier; *L. Robert*: Basilica of S. Maria Fuori le Mura near Rome, after the fire of 1823; Roman oxen; "Fishermen of the Adriatic; *Robert-Fleury*, Scene of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; *Ch. Tschaggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; *E. Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; *C. Vernet*, Bivouack of Cossacks. Also a number of casts, water-colours, drawings, and engravings.

Near the museum, 1/4 M. from the lake, is the *Palais Rougemont* or *Dupeyrou*, with a pleasant garden. On the ground-floor is the *Cercle du Musée* (p. 181). At the back is a building containing the *Musée Challande*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chauxdefonds and Locle (p. 184). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, such as the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Purry, the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844.

The "Chaumont (3845'; "Hôtel du Chaumont, a large house near the top, 3700'; Hôtel du Château, higher up, 5 min. to the N.), a spur of the Jura, rising to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The footpath to it diverges from the Chauxdefonds road, 1 1/4 M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1 1/2 hr. (carriage-road 1/2 hr. longer; char-à-bancs there and back 10 fr.). The view embraces the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienna, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage*, *Pierre à Bot*, etc. — "Gorges de la Reuse, see p. 186; "Tête de Rang, see p. 183.

58. From Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds and Locle.

RAILWAY (*Jura, Bern, & Lucerne*) from Neuchâtel via Chauxdefonds to (23 1/2 M.) Locle in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 15 c.). This route, as far as Hauts-Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, p. 181. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Lausanne line, crosses the *Seyon*, and beyond a tunnel of 748 yds. affords a superb *View of the lake and the Alps, which improves as we ascend (Bernese

Alps to the E.; Mont Blanc to the S.). 3 M. *Corcelles* (1879'). Two tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien*, beautifully situated almost perpendicularly above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 185). Fine view near the Buffet. The train backs out from the station towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, watered by the *Seyon*, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (see above).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'). Then (12½ M.) **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3136'; *Hôt. Renaud*), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The **Tête de Rang* (4668'; *Inn*), ascended in 1¼ hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau of Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the *Sentis* to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the hill to the **Col des Loges* (4219'; **Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), on the road from Neuchâtel to Chauxdefonds. View similar, but less extensive. Descent either to (1½ M.) Hauts-Geneveys or to (3 M.) Chauxdefonds.

The train passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long, under the *Col des Loges* (7 min.) to (16 M.) **Les Convers**, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley, 1 M. from the village of that name.

From CONVERS TO BIENNE, 30 M., railway in 1½ hr. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 40 c.). The line traverses the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Scheuss*, and passes the village of *Les Convers*. 7 M. *Renan*; 9½ M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. 11 M. *St. Imier*, Ger. *St. Imer* (2670'; 7114 inh.; *Couronne*; *Hôt. de Ville*; **Hôt. des Treize Cantons*), capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 180, by a bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.). — 12½ M. *Villeret*; 15 M. *Courteiry-Cormoret*; 17 M. *Corteber*; 19 M. *Corgémont*. 20 M. *Sonceboz*, and thence to (30 M.) *Bienna*, see p. 10.

Beyond a tunnel, ¾ M. long (3 min.), under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3254'; 22,456 inh.; **Fleur de Lys*, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; **Lion d'Or*), an important watch-making town, lying in a remote Alpine valley, nearly as high as the top of Snowden, and badly supplied with water. The climate is ungenial, fruit-trees are rare, and corn only ripens in warm summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each part of the watch being made by a distinct class of workmen. If time permit, the traveller may visit the *Church* with its skilfully vaulted roof and fine pulpit, and the *Collège*, containing the municipal picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, etc.

From Chauxdefonds to the **Moulin de la Mort* in the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*, a pleasant day's excursion. The road leads past the **Restaur. Bel-Air* to *Le Basset*, descends through wood towards the Doubs (*Restaur. de Brenetet*), and skirts its bank to (9 M.) *Biaufond*. Then by boat to (½ hr.) *Les Refrains*, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (¾ hr.) *Moulin de la Mort* (refreshm.). Opposite is the curious *Passage des Echelles*, used by the inhabitants. — Here, and for several leagues farther N., the Doubs forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Interesting walk through its narrow and picturesque rocky

valley to *La Goule*, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bief d'Etoz*, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seignelégier* (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to *Tavannes* and *Glovelier* (p. 9).

A pleasant footpath leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Les Planchettes* (Restaur.) and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (see below).

The railway bends suddenly to the S.W. — 21 M. *Eplatures*.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Le Locle** (3021'; 10,464 inh.; **Hôt. des Trois Rois*; *Hôt. du Jura*; *Hôt. National*), famed for its watches and jewellery. (Chronometers at Ulysse Nardin's.)

FROM LOCLE TO MORTEAU (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min. This new line facilitates the excursion to the *Saut du Doubs* (see below), and the road from the Col des Roches to the river is also very interesting. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Col-des-Roches*, the station for *Les Brenets* (see below). To the right, the Col with its tunnel (see below); the line passes through another tunnel, then through a second, and descends into the valley of the Doubs, affording picturesque views to the right. — 4 M. *Le Lac* or *Villers*, a French locality of 3053 inh., 1 M. to the S.E. of the Lac des Brenets. The line skirts the right bank of the Doubs, and then traverses the river. 8 M. *Morteau*, a little town of 2042 inh., pleasantly situated on the left bank (custom house examination for travellers coming from Locle). Hence to Besançon 40 M. (see Baedeker, *le Nord de la France*).

COL DES ROCHES. LAC DES BRENETS. SAUT DU DOUBS. From the station of *Col-des-Roches* a road leads to (2 M.) *Les Brenets*. Near the station, on the left, we pass a large subterranean mill, driven by the *Bied* which has been diverted by a tunnel 892' long. The road passes through the *Col des Roches*, a barrier of rocks which here closes the valley, by means of a tunnel begun in 1799, renewed and enlarged after a landslip in 1870, and then divides: to the left to *Morteau*, to the right to *Les Brenets*. The latter branch leads through a rock-gallery, affording a fine view of the upper valley of the Doubs. Lower down, the *Bied* issues from its tunnel (see above), forming a waterfall. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Col we reach a second tunnel, 120 paces long, beyond which we descend to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) pretty village of *Les Brenets* ("Couronne"; "Lion d'Or"), and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the **Lac des Brenets*, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr., there and back; preferable to the path over the rocks, and also to the small steamboat which plies on Sundays) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded rocks, and presenting a series of very picturesque scenes. In 35 min. we reach the **Saut du Doubs* ("Hôt. du Saut du Doubs", with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de France*, unpretending, on the French side), a picturesque waterfall 80' high, of which we obtain a fine view from a point high above it (6 min. from the French inn). Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more.

59. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dôle and Dijon, express in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 183) also traverses a most picturesque country. The most striking points are between Neuchâtel and Noirague, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. Finest views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 181. The line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 186) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon*. Beyond a short tunnel under the Val de Travers road we enjoy a beautiful *View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 183). The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a bold

viaduct. In the valley is *Suchard's* large chocolate factory, and above it rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

4 M. **Auvernier**; the little town lies below, to the left (1479'; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 186), and as it ascends we enjoy an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. On entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Reuse* we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 186) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 183). Three more tunnels; then (12 M.) **Noiraigue** (2359'), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent*. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, suddenly changes its character here, and the *Reuse* now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a steep path ascends the 'Creux du Vent' (4807') in 2 hrs., a better route than from *Boudry* (p. 186) or *St. Aubin* (p. 187), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500' deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, which rises and falls like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but does not quit the basin. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling a volley of musketry. Beautiful view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. Rare plants and minerals are found here.

On the slope to the right ascends the road to Les Ponts and Locle. Beyond (14½ M.) *Travers* (2392') are asphalt-mines on the opposite side of the valley with a tunnel. 17 M. **Couvet** (2418'; **Bellevue*), a pretty town. Here, and at Motiers and Fleurier, excellent absinth is manufactured.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Motiers*(-*Travers*; 2415'; *Maison de Ville*), where, by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, Rousseau spent some time after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Raisse* (affluent of the *Reuse*), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About ½ M. from Motiers we pass a bridge and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path, leading to the top of the hill (35 min.). From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 187). — Behind Motiers is a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3½ M. long. It may be safely explored for about ½ M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

19 M. *Boveresse*, above the village of the name. In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2454'; **Couronne*), with extensive watch-factories. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2557') below us, on the left. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the *Reuse*, which probably flows under ground from the *Lac des Tailles*, rises in the form of a considerable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills. Road and railway now pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

The line attains its highest point, and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Les Verrières Suisses** (3061'; **Balance*), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb. 1871. The train enters France before reaching (26 M.) **Les Verrières de Joux**, or **Verrières-Françaises** (3015'). Near **St. Pierre de La Cluse** the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of **La Cluse**, which railway and road both traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which was blown up with dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a bold rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died in the fort, where he had been confined by Napoleon.

We cross the **Doubs**, which drains the **Lac de St. Point**, 3½ M. to the S.W., and follow its left bank to Pontarlier. Pretty scenery.

33 M. **Pontarlier** (2854'; 4675 inhab.; *Hôtels de la Poste, National, and Paris*), a small town on the **Doubs**. Luggage examined here. Opposite the station are the *Collège* and the *Telegraph Office*. To the right as the station is entered, is the large *Hospital*, with a turret.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbe*, see p. 194.

60. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

46½ M. RAILWAY in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 8fr., 5fr. 80, 4fr. 20c. (to Geneva in 2¾-5 hrs.; fares 13fr. 10, 9fr. 40, 6fr. 80c.). — STEAMBOAT on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 192), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (twice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 194).

Neuchâtel, see p. 181. Route to (4 M.) *Auvernier*, see p. 184. The Lausanne train, diverging from the Pontarlier line, quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below). 5 M. **Colombier** (*Maison de Ville*), with an old château converted into a barrack, and beautiful avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. to the E., is the *Chaneluz Hydropathic*, with pleasure-grounds and charming views; pens. 6-8fr.) — 6 M. **Boudry** (1693'); the little town (1542'; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat, lies below the line, on the right bank of the *Reuse*, 1 M. from the station.

The *Gorges de la Reuse* are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Trois-rods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the *Chalet aux Clées* (donation for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe a cavern above us, on the right. Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (55 min.) the *Champ du Moulin* (*Hôtel du Sentier des Gorges*), picturesquely situated (station for several trains). *Noiraigue* (p. 185) is 3 M. distant.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Vent* (p. 185) 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the *Reuse*. The stream falls into the lake near *Cor-*

taillod, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. *Bevaix* (1568'). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it follows to Yverdon. 11 M. *Gorgier-St. Aubin*; 14 M. *Vaumarcus*, with the fine well-preserved castle of that name. At (16 M.) *Concise* (1453'; *Ecu de France*) many traces of ancient lake-villages have been found. To the right, above, lies *Corcelles*, near which are three blocks of granite, 5' to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are said to commemorate the battle of Grandson, but are more probably of Celtic origin. 18 M. *Onnens-Bonvillars*.

21 M. **Grandson** (1762 inh.; *Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge*), a picturesque little town probably of Roman origin, has a handsome old *Château* of Baron de Blonay, now restored. (*View from the terrace.) The old *Church*, Romanesque with a Gothic choir, which once belonged to a Benedictine abbey, contains columns with interesting capitals.

The *château* of Grandson, originally the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb. 1476 captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who, contrary to the treaty, caused the Bernese garrison to be hanged or drowned. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and notwithstanding his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Part of the enormous booty captured on the occasion is still preserved in the Swiss arsenals.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* or *Toile* near its influx into the lake.

24 M. **Yverdon** (1433'; 5968 inh.; **Hôt. de Londres*, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; **Croix Fédérale*), the Roman *Ebrodunum*, is a thriving little town on the *Toile*, with pleasant promenades and fine views. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a museum of Celtic, Roman, and other antiquities. To the S.E. (¾ M.) are a *Sulphur Bath* (pens. 7 fr.) and the adjoining *Pens. la Prairie*, with extensive grounds.

The *Chasseron* (5285'), a height of the Jura, N.W. of Yverdon, commands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (3635'); *Pens. Jacques*; 1½-2 hrs. from the top), noted for its musical boxes. — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128') and *Mont Suchet* (5236') are also fine points (3½-4 hrs.; comp. p. 193).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 190.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 193) and the *Talent* near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the *Aiguille de Beaulmes* and *Mont Suchet* (see above), between which in the distance are the *Mont d'Or*, the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 194), and *Mont Tendre*. 30 M. *Chavornay-Orbe* (the small town of *Orbe* lies 1½ M. to the N.W.; p. 193). Two tunnels under the *Mauremont*. Then (33½ M.) *Eclépens* (p. 193). The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the *Toile* by the *Canal d'Entreroches*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 193), and stops at —

38 M. **Cossonay** (1850'; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town lies on a wooded hill to the right. — To *Vullorbe* and *Pontarlier*, see p. 193.

Beyond (43 M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Renens*.

$46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lausanne* (p. 207).

61. From Bern to Lausanne (*Vevey*).

61 M. RAILWAY to Freiburg in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70c., 2 fr.); to Chexbres in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (9 fr. 70, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Lausanne in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80c.); to Geneva in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (17 fr. 30, 12 fr. 35c., 9 fr.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 191).

We choose seats on the left, bearing in mind, however, that the train, after leaving the Bern station, reverses its direction and runs towards the W.

Bern, see p. 125. To the left we obtain a glimpse of the Bernese Alps, and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, among which the serrated Brenleire (7743') and Foliérant (7690') are conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson; to the left, in front of the high Alps, is the pyramidal Niesen. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. The train descends and crosses the *Sense*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. *Flamatt*.

To the W. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence daily in 1 hr., viâ *Neueneck*) lies *Laupen* (*Bär*), a small town at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 127) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary is kept every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the road to Neueneck, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schmitten*; 16 M. *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*), where we cross a viaduct, 100' high. Beyond *Balliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the huge **Sarine Viaduct*, 260' in height, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, borne by six iron buttresses with stone foundations.

20 M. **Freiburg**. — **GRAND-HÔT. DE FRIBOURG* (*Monney*), near the station, R., L., & A. 4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **HÔTEL NATIONAL* (formerly *des Merciers*), near the church of St. Nicholas, R., L., & A. 3-4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; similar charges; **HÔTEL DES CHARPENTIERS*. — *Rail. Restaurant*, with a few rooms.

Freiburg (2100'; pop. 11,546), Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 127), stands like Bern on a rocky height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*). Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

As the picturesque situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is recommended. From the station past the new Protestant church and through the town to the Rathaus and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the *Great Suspension Bridge* (p. 189), and ascend the road to the right to the *Pont de Golleron*; cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of *Bourgillon*. After 6 min. we take a short cut to the right, regain the road, and

descend to the right, through an old gateway, to the *Loretto Chapel* (fine view of the town). Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir (*Lac de Pérolle*). Our path descends rapidly from the chapel to the cattle-market, beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge, and either ascend by the steps to the Rathaus, or follow the road to the left leading to the station.

The Gothic *CHURCH of St. NICHOLAS, founded in 1283, and completed in 1500, has been recently restored. Handsome tower, 280' high, erected in 1452. Portal adorned with curious reliefs.

The "Organ, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32' in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1.30 and (except Sat. and the eves of festivals) 8 p.m. daily. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr. — The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a pleasing fine modern picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit.

The HÔTEL DE VILLE, near the church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the COUNCIL HALL, with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands a venerable lime-tree, 14' in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

In the vicinity is a bronze Statue of Father *Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850).

Near the Morat Gate is the old JESUITS' COLLEGE, founded in 1581, now a boys' school. — The Lycée contains the valuable CANTONAL MUSEUM.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the *MARCELLO MUSEUM, bequeathed to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who assumed the name of *Marcello*: Busts and statues by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Velasquez, Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, etc.; tapestry, furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms) is a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

The great *SUSPENSION BRIDGE, or *Pont Suspendu*, constructed by Chaley in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168' above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. On the side next the town the chains pass through the walls of several houses. — A little farther up is the PONT DE GOTTERON (249 yds. long, 305' high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. On

the right side the chains of this bridge are secured in the sandstone rock itself.

FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (1 fr. 5 c. or 3 fr.). Near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sornaz*, 150 yds. in length. Stat. *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Couset*, *Corcelles*, and ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Payerne* (p. 191), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cugy*; 20 M. *Estavayer* (*Maison de Ville*; *Cerf*), a considerable little town, with the picturesque château of *Chinchaux*, on the Lake of Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Corttaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 181.) — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cheyres*; 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a tongue of land projecting far into the lake, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics have been found. $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Yverdon* (p. 189).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.); road by *Rechthalden* and *Plaffeyen*; diligence in summer daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., in the valley of the *Sense*, is the *Schwarze See* (*Lac Noir*, 3365'), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the '*Schwarzsee-Bad*', or *Bains Domène* (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaisereggschloss* (7188'), to the S.E. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the *Schwarze See* to *Bulle*, see p. 177; over the *Gantrist Pass* to *Thun*, p. 177.

Ascent of the '*Berra* (*Birrenberg*, 5656'), 5 hrs. from Freiburg, interesting. Road by *Marly*, a village prettily situated on the *Gérine* (*Agerenbach*), and *Le Mouret* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montévraz*; thence a bridle-path up the *Cousin-Berra* (*Käsenberg*) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienna, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 177) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the *Schwarze See* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

As the train proceeds we enjoy a view of the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, the Moléson being conspicuous. The *Glane*, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which carries the road across it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran*; $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosé*; 27 M. *Neyruz*; $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cottens*; 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St. Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane*; on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947'). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille Dieu*.

36 M. *Romont* (2326'; pop. 1876; *Cerf*; *Couronne*; **Croix Blanche*), a little town on the *Glane*, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The *Castle* on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic *Church* contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

FROM ROMONT TO BULLE (p. 221) 12 M., branch-line in 40 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.). Stations *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 221).

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Siviriez*. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the *Glane* and the *Broye*. 42 M. *Vauderen*s. To the right lies the valley of the *Broye*, with the *Payerne* railway (p. 191) and the town of *Rue* (p. 191). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2378') we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right (p. 191). The train now descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the *Broye*. 48 M. Stat. *Palézieux* (see below). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to ($53\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chexbres*, the station for *Vevey* (see below).

The '*Signal de Chexbres*' (1919'; **Hôtel du Signal*, with garden), 10 min.

from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Morges; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; to the right the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the village of Chexbres.

FROM CHEXBRES TO VEVEY, 4 M. The diligence, corresponding with every train, descends to Vevey in 45 min. (passengers may alight at the station); ascent from Vevey to Chexbres $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., leaving Vevey about 2 hrs. before the train is due at Chexbres. The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of *Chexbres* (1903'; **Lion d'Or*), with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, a station on the W. Railway, p. 209), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 209).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a **VIEW of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. *Grandvaux* (*Cully*) we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) *La Conversion* (*Lutry*), and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 209) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 212.

62. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

64 M. RAILWAY (*Ligne de Broye*) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.

To *Palézieux* (13 M.), see p. 37. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-halte* (village and ruined castle on the right); 17½ M. *Châtillens* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, p. 190); 20 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of *Rue* (2323'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. 23 M. *Bressonaz*.

24½ M. *Moudon* (1690'; pop. 2420; *Hôt. du Pont*; *Couronne*; *Hôt. de Ville*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the *Broye* twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with an old château; 30 M. *Henniez*; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand*.

37 M. *Payerne*, Ger. *Peterlingen* (1480'; pop. 3599; **Ours*; *Croix Blanche*), an old town, the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, wife of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here, the former now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, with those of her husband and her

son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the old church, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe flait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Iverdon*, see p. 190.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Corcelles*; $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dompierre*; 42 M. *Domdidier*.

$43\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Avenches** (1519'; pop. 1783; *Maison de Ville*; **Couronne*), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. *Aventicum*. Distinct remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39' high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum*, near the amphitheatre, contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here.

In his *Childe Harold* (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —
'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

For centuries a tradition was current that the tombstone of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (Ch. Har. iii., 66, 67); but both monument and inscription are said to have been invented by a certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent.

At (46 M.) *Faug* (Sonne; Hôt. Wicky) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1428'), the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages (comp. p. 188), and the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis*, $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmoniel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522'; pop. 2364; *Couronne* or *Post*; *Croix*; *Aigle*; *Pens*. *Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; *Rail. Restaur.*), a thriving little town, lies on the lake named after it. Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an old *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian v. Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. The *Gymnasium* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. **Lake Baths*(*Restaur.*) at *Montellier*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Morat rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the Battle of Morat, which was fought on 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men, with the whole of their military stores.

The **STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL** (3 times daily in 2 hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267'); at *Sugiez* it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the *Weissenstein* to the *Chasseron*. Near *La Saute* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 180), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (see p. 181). — **DILIGENCE** from Morat to *Neuchâtel* 3 times daily in 2-2½ hrs., via *Anet*, Ger. *Ins*; to *Freiburg* twice daily in 2½ hrs.

Near ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To

the left is the *Grosse Moos*, an extensive marshy tract, partly reclaimed of late. 54 M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres*; 56 M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse*; 58^{1/2} M. *Kallnach*.

60^{1/2} M. **Aarberg** (1470'; pop. 1345; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. Adjoining the church is the old castle of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

DILIGENCE TO BERN daily in 3 hrs. viâ *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum, *Maikirch*, and *Ortschwaben*.

Lastly, we cross the *Aare* to (64 M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne-Bern line (p. 11).

63. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAILWAY in 2^{1/2}-3 hrs. (8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Express from Geneva to Paris by this route (363 M.) in 15 hrs. 23 min.

To (9 M.) *Cossonay*, see p. 187. The train at first runs parallel with the *Yverdon* line, diverges to the left at *Villars-Lussery*, and leads by *Eclépens* to (15 M.) **La Sarraz** (1647'; *Maison de Ville*), a well-to-do village with an old château. Two short tunnels. Near *Orny* we cross the *Nozon*.

18 M. *Arnex-Orbe* (1791'); 3/4 M. to the N. lies the picturesque old town of **Orbe** (1460'; 1884 inh.; *Deux Poissons*; *Ecu de France*), on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace). — Post-omnibus to stat. *Chavornay* (p. 187) seven times daily in 1^{1/2} hr.

The line then leads in long windings, by *Bofflens*, to (22 M.) *Croy-Romainmotier*, 1^{1/2} M. from **Romainmotier** (2296'; 380 inh.; *Couronne*), a very ancient place, with the dilapidated church of an abbey which was founded in 753 and suppressed in 1536.

FROM ROMAINMOTIER TO LE PONT (9 M.). The road leads by (4^{1/2} M.) *Vaulion* (3067'), from which the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 1^{1/2} hour. Descent to *Le Pont* (see below), 1 hr.

The train skirts wooded hills; on the right lies the deep valley of the *Orbe*, and high on its left bank are the villages of *Lignerolles* and *Ballaigues*. (Ascent of *Mont Suchet*, 5236', from Lignerolles, recommended.) Near Vallorbe we cross the *Orbe* above the influx of the *Jougnenaz*.

29^{1/2} M. **Vallorbe** (2520'; 2044 inh.; *Hôtel de Genève*, at the station; *Maison de Ville*, in the town), a watch-making place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4818'), partly burned down in 1883. To the S.W., 1/2 M., is the so-called *Source of the Orbe* (2570'), which emerges from the rock in considerable volume.

To the *LAC DE JOUX* and *DENT DE VAULION*, an interesting excursion. Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may then proceed next day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheiruz to Rolle (see below and p. 206). The ROAD FROM VALLORBE TO LE PONT (4 M.) ascends the W. slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* to the (2^{1/2} M.) pass (3344'); thence to the top of the *Dent* a steep ascent of 1^{1/4} hr. through woods and pastures. The road then descends to (1^{1/2} M.) —

Le Pont ("Truite"), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (3310';

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5 M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad), which is separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of the *Lac Brenet* are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake. the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., give birth to the *Orbe* (see above), 750' lower.

Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the "Dent de Vaulion (4875'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Le Pont, or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Vaulion (see above; guide desirable). View of the *Lac de Joux*, the *Lac des Rousses*, the *Noirmont*, and the *Dôle*; to the S.E. part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the *Lac de Joux*, 1 M. S. of Le Pont, lies *L'Abbaye* (Inn), with the church of an ancient Premonstratensian monastery. Ascent of the "Mont Tendre (5512'), 2 hrs., interesting. At the S. end of the lake, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Le Pout (by boat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., with one rower 3-4 fr.), lies the hamlet of *Le Sentier*; and on the *Orbe*, 2 M. higher up, is the village of *Le Brassus* (3412'; *Hôt. de la Lande*; *Hôt. de France*; diligence to and from Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs., by *Le Lieu*; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with iron works. Thence over the *Col de Marcheiruz* to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rolle*, see p. 206.

The train follows the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz* to (34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jougne* (Lion d'Or), with the French douane. Beyond a tunnel we pass *Les Hôpitaux Neufs* and *Les Hôpitaux Vieux*. 42 M. *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux*, before the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 186), we join the Neuchâtel line. 45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 186.

11

64. Geneva and Environs.

~~Arrival.~~ RAILWAY STATION (Pl. B, 4) on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. *Omnibus* from the station to all the hotels (from the hotels to the station) 30c.; each box 15c. — STEAMBOAT PIERS on the S. (left) bank by the *Jardin Anglais*, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Brunswick Monument (for the express boats at 9 a. m. and 1.25 p. m.).

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: "Hôt. DES BERGUES (Pl. b; D, 4), Quai des Bergues; "Hôt. DE RUSSIE (Pl. c; D, 3) and "Hôt. DE LA PAIX (Pl. e; D, 3) on the Quai du Montblanc; "Hôt. BEAUREVAGE (Pl. d; D, 3) and "Hôt. D'ANGLETERRE, on the Quai des Pâquis; beyond these, on the Quai du Léman, "Hôt. NATIONAL (Pl. B, 1), a large house, finely situated (closed in winter). — *On the Left Bank*: "Hôt. TROIS-CROISSANT (Pl. a; E, F, 3), by the *Jardin Anglais* (closed in winter); COURRONNE (Pl. g; E, 4); "ECU DE GENEVE (Pl. f; D, 4); these three with view of the lake. All these hotels are of the first class, with corresponding charges: R., L., & A. from 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr. — "Hôt. DE LA POSTE (Pl. h; D, 5), frequented by Germans, R., L., & A. from $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; "Hôt. DU LAC (Pl. i; E, 4), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; "Hôt. DE PARIS (Pl. h; E, 4), with view of the lake, R. & A. 3 fr.; "Hôt.-PENS. FLAEGEL, Rue Pierre-Fatio (Pl. F, 3); BALANCE (Pl. o; D, 5) and GRAND AIGLE (Pl. p; E, 4) in the Rue du Rhône. On the right bank: "Hôt. SUISSE (Pl. m; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3-4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; "Hôt. VICTORIA (Pl. 1; C, D, 3, 4); "Hôt. DE GENEVE (Pl. n; C, 4); these three in the Rue du Montblanc, with similar charges; "Hôt. RICHEMONT', Place des Alpes (Pl. C, 3); "Hôt. DU BOULEVARD (Pl. r), "Hôt.-PENS. DES ARTS, "Hôt. DE LA GARE (Pl. s), "Hôt. DE LA MONNAIE, and "Hôt. DES ALPES, all near the station.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. *Bovet* (200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour; *Picaud* (120-200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; *Mme. E. Magnenat* (200 fr.), Rue Pierre-Fatio 13; "Fischer, Quai des Eaux-Vives 3 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per day; lake-baths near it); *Mme. Fleischmann*, Rue de la Plaine 5; *Mmes. Liret et Grobet*,

GENÈVE.

1:12500

LAC DE GENÈVE

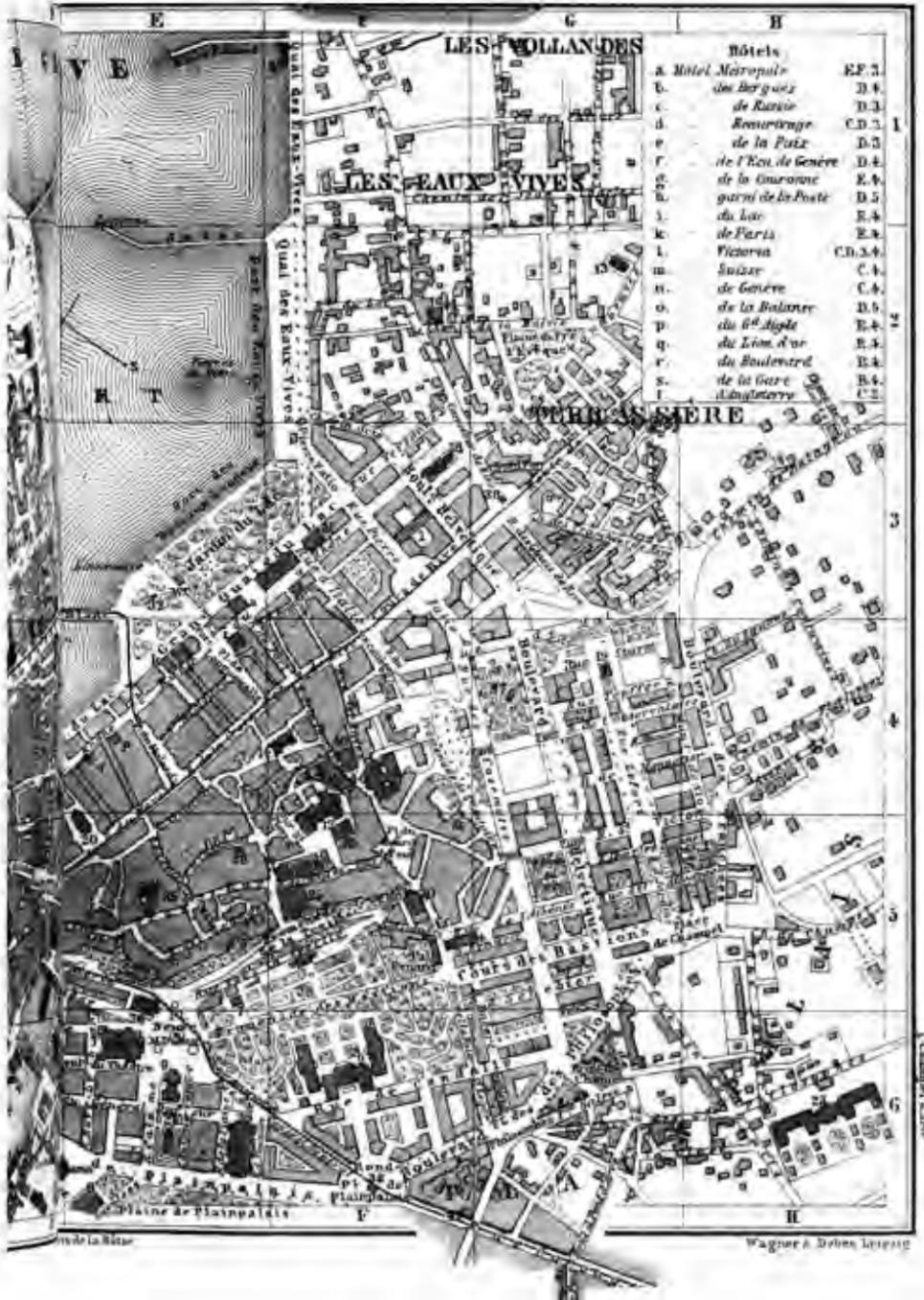
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|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Musée | F. 2. D. 5. |
| 2. Université | F. 5. |
| 3. Journal | F. 2. |
| 4. Théâtre | F. 5. |
| 5. Bains du Lac | B. 1. F. 1. |
| 6. - - - - Rhône | C. 6. |
| 7. Casino des Bains | E. 5. |
| 8. Cirque | E. 6. |
| 9. Conservatoire de Musique | E. 6. |
| 10. Ecole des Arts industriels | B. 5. |

RUE
ROUTE
ROUTE
Gare des Marchandises

Eglises :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 11. Anglaise | C. 5. |
| 12. Cathédrale St. Pierre | F. 4. |
| 13. des Sœurs Vierz | G. 2. |
| 14. de la Madeleine | F. P. 4. |
| 15. Notre Dame | C. 4. |
| 16. des Pauvres | B. 3. |
| 17. St. Germain | C. 5. |
| 18. St. Joseph | P. 2. |
| 19. Chapelle Ramey | G. 6. |
| 20. Temple de la Platerie | E. 5. |
| 21. Eglise du Sacré Coeur | E. 6. |

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|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 22. Entrée | C. 5. |
| 23. Hôpital cantonal | B. 6. |
| 24. Hospices genevois | B. 3. |
| 25. Hôtel de Ville | F. 5. |
| 26. Jardin Botanique | E. P. 5. |
| 27. Musée Archéologique | C. 6. D. 4. |
| 28. Maison de l'Artiste | K. 3. |
| 29. - - - - de l'I. Beauvais | C. 6. |
| 30. Manège | V. 5. |
| 31. Monument de l'Égalité | D. 5. |
| 32. - - - - National | E. 3. |
| 33. de Rousseau | D. 3. |
| 34. du Due de Brissac | D. 3. |
| 35. Musée Pal | E. 5. |
| 36. Rath | E. 3. G. |
| 37. Observatoire | G. 6. |
| 38. Octroi | G. 2. F. 6. K. C. 1. |
| 39. Palais National | E. 6. |
| 40. - - - - Justice | F. 3. |
| 41. Poste & Télégraphes | B. 3. B. 2. D. 6. |
| 42. Prison de l'Île-Petit | F. 2. |
| 43. Synagogue | D. 6. |
| 44. Temple évangélique | C. 2. |
| 45. de l'Unité | F. 5. |
| 46. Théâtre | F. 2. B. |



Quai des Eaux-Vives 2; *Labarthe*, near the university; *Mmes. Fromont et Jackson*, Rue Pradier 3; *Berard*, Rue du Rhône 29 and Grand Quai 10; *Pens. du Rhône*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26; *Mayor*, Quai de l'Île 5; *Trinacria*, Boul. de Lausanne, near the station; *Mme. Richardet* (6 fr. per day), Rue du Montblanc 8; *Vve. Picard* (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Vve. Flouck*, Rue du Rhône 9; *Maret*, Petit-Florissant 12; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, in Champel-sur-Arve (p. 196), also for a single day; *Pens. de la Roseraie*, same place; *Kernen*, Route de Lyon (aux Charmilles). — For students chiefly: *Mme. Roussy* (85-100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29. — *Auberge de Famille*, Rue Baulle 11, unpretending and quiet (R. 1½-2, B. 60-80c., D. 1-1½fr.).

Cafés. *Kiosque des Bastions*, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 198), with music frequently in the afternoon and evening; *Café du Nord, de la Couronne, and de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, in the Theatre; *du Musée; Lyrique*; in the Jardin Anglais, etc. — *Beer* at the cafés. Also Bavarian at *Ackermann's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Landolt*, Rue du Rhône, Rue Rousseau, and Rue du Conseil Général; *Brasserie Bâle-Strasbourg* and *de l'Opéra*, near the theatre; *Brass. de Rive*; *Brass. de l'Espérance*, Route de Carouge 42; *Brass. St. Jean* (fine view); *Eberbach*, Rue de Chantepoulet; *Thoma*, Boulevard St. Gervais, near the Pont de la Coulouvrière, Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treibler*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace. — **Restaurants.** Left Bank: *Café du Nord*; *Tour-Maitresse*, Rue du Rhône 98; *Adam*, Rue du Rhône 70; *Café du Rhône*, Rue du Rhône 10; *Villard*, Rue du Rhône 51; *Gras*, 'en l'île'; also at the hotels. — Right Bank: *Railway Restaurant*; *Romang*, Rue Chantepoulet.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Bains de Chantepoulet*, Rue de Chantepoulet, etc. — **LAKE BATHS.** *Swimming* and other baths (Pl. 5; F. 1), by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; D. 1); both open for ladies 8-10 o'clock. — **BATHS IN THE RHÔNE** by the *Pont de la Coulouvrière* (Pl. b; C, 6), well fitted up; swimming-bath 30, plunge-bath 60, with towels 80-90c. — **BATHS IN THE ARVE**, very cold (in summer only about 50°), Chemin des Bains de l'Arve, 20, ¾ M. from the Place Neuve; also at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 196).

Post and Telegraph Offices (with *Poste Restante*), Quai de la Poste (Pl. 41; D. 6). **Branch Offices** by the railway-station, in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, at Rue du Rhône 53, and Route de Carouge 13, all open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Tramway from *Carouge* (p. 203) through the town to *Chêne* (p. 233) and *Annenmasse* (p. 238); branch from the *Place du Molard* to the railway-station. From *Carouge* to *Chêne* 40 c.; from the theatre through the town, or from the station to the *Place du Molard*, 10c.

Cabs. Drive in the town 1½, to Eaux-Vives and Plainpalais 2fr.; box 40c.; for one hour 2fr. 65, each additional ¼ hr. 65c. — **VOITURIERS:** *Kölliker*, Aux Pâquis; *Regard*, on the Terrassière; *Société Genevoise*, Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. about 15, two-horse 30fr. per day, fees included.

Boats (with boatman 3 fr. for the first hour, and 1 fr. for each additional ½ hr.), near the Jardin Anglais, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two piers (*Jetées*). The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited from approaching the *Pont des Bergues* on account of the dangerous rapids.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery; the latter is chiefly exported to Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 110,000 watches are manufactured annually. Among the watchmakers of repute may be mentioned *Vacheron & Co.*, Rue Tour de l'Île 3; *Golay* and *Legrandroï & Fils*, on the Quai des Bergues; *Patek, Philippe, & Co.*, *Ekegren*, *Piguet, & Bachmann*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Lecoutre*, Rue Bonivard 8; *Badollet & Co.*, near the post-office; *H. Capt, Rossel-Bautte*, and *Plojouz*, Rue du Rhône; *Dufour & Co.*, Place du Molard 11. — **Engraver**, *M. L. Bory*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — **Alpine boots**: *Müller*,

Place du Molard. — Trunks and other travelling requisites: *Isenring*, Rue du Rhône, 33. — Musical boxes: *F. Conchon*, Place des Alpes 9.

Booksellers. *Georg*, Corraterie 10; *Monroe*, Grand Quai 32; *Buckhardt*, Molard 2; *Sandoz*, Rue du Rhône 13; *Stapelmohr*, Corraterie 24.

Theatre (p. 200). Performances daily in winter (adm. 1½-5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', at higher charges).

Organ Concert in the Cathedral (p. 199) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7. 30 p. m.; tickets (1fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Palais Electoral* every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the *Theatre* (see above).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 200). Admission 1 fr. — *Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts* in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the Bâtiment Electoral (p. 201). — **Panorama** (Pl. 7; D, 6), Boulevard de Plainpalais, open daily (1 fr.; see p. 201). — *Diaphanorama* (transparencies: Swiss scenery), Rue Petitot 4 (1fr., reserved seat 1fr. 40c.).

Public Lectures (*Cours publics et gratuits*) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Physicians. *Dr. Wilkinson*, Place du Lac 1; *Dr. Williams*, Place Métropole 2; *Dr. L. Appia*, Rue des Chanoines 5; *Dr. Odier*, Corraterie 8; *D'Espine*, Rue Beauregard 6. — **Chemists.** *Geo. Baker*, Place des Bergues 8; *Hahn*, Place Longemalle; *Schmidt*, Rue du Montblanc, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician *Dr. Glatz*) at Champel-sur-Arve, well fitted up. Lofty terrace, open to the public, with fine view of the Arve and the town.

English Church on the right bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a). — **American Episcopal Church**, Rue des Voirons (Pl. C, 2).

Geneva (1243'; pop. 50,043, exclusive of the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ital. *Ginevra*, the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 101,595), is the largest and richest town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Arve* (p. 202). The *Rhone* divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a suburb only. The old fortifications having been removed since 1850, the town has extended rapidly, and new streets are still springing up.

History. Geneva makes its appearance in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as king of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Friburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Huguenos', whence the term '*Hugenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the REFORMATION, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Cauchon* or *Chaurin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three

years later he obtained almost sovereign power and succeeded in establishing a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540; and *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake and executed by order of the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology, so that the hitherto commercial city now acquired repute as a seat of learning also. Calvin died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive, Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed church, having contributed considerable sums of money towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged classes, consisting of the old families (*citoyens*), who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes (*bourgeois*, *habitants*, and *sujets*). To these differences the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712, materially contributed. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. — In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman*, and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by eight bridges. The highest of these, the handsome *Pont du Montblanc (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), 280 yds. long, leads from the Rue du Montblanc, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the Jardin Anglais (see p. 198), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the Pont des Bergues is Rousseau's Island (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre rises the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist', by Pradier (1834).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjacent to the latter is the Quai du Montblanc, extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., and affording a beautiful survey of the *Mont Blanc group, which is almost entirely visible, and presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained from this point than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the left are 12,608 only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voivres, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Salève.

In the *Place des Alpes* rises the sumptuous, but tasteless **Monument of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick** (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The approach to the platform on which the monument stands is guarded by two colossal lions in red marble.' The monument (in all 66 in height) is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It was designed by *Franel*, and consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble, surmounted by an equestrian statue of the duke in bronze, by *Cain*. The central story is in the form of a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by *Iguel*; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs; higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. — The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Chimeræ by *Cain*. The pinnacled erection resembling a tower, on the W. side, affords a good survey of the monument, with Mont Blanc in the background.

The continuation of the Quai du Montblanc is formed by the *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, where a large *Kursaal* is being built (behind which is the *American Church*). This quay extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier to the Villa Plantamour extends the new *Quai du Léman*. — In the Rue du Montblanc is the Gothic **English Church** (Pl. 11; C, 4), erected by Monod in 1853.

On the S. (left) bank of the lake, to the left as we approach from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the **National Monument** (Pl. 32; E, 3), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin Anglais** or *Jardin du Lac*, where a band often plays in summer. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a pretty fountain and a bronze bust of *Al. Calame* (p. 201) by *Iguel*. A 'kiosque' here contains an interesting **Relief of Mont Blanc* (Sun. and Thurs. 1-3 gratis; at other times $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), in lime-wood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

From the lake, in the vicinity, rise the '*Pierres du Niton*', two erratic blocks. According to tradition, they are altars, on which the Romans once sacrificed to Neptune.

On the lake, to the N. of the Jardin Anglais, extends the broad *Quai des Eaux-Vives*, planted with trees. (To Cologny, see p. 202).

Ascending the Rue d'Italie, to the right near the Hôtel Métropole, for a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine*, a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège*, founded by Calvin in 1558; to the left (E.) is the *Observatory* (Pl. 37), and on a height farther off (S.E.) rises the *Russian Church* (Pl. 19), with its gilded domes, the interior of which is worth seeing. Adjacent is a bronze bust of *R. Toepffer* (d. 1846), the author, by *Ch. Toepffer*.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 12), completed in 1024 by Emp.

Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, was altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The interior is in the transition style of the 13th century. The verger lives at the back of the church (1/2 fr.).

Interior. Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 16) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, has been restored in plaster, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 196).

In the vicinity, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house in which *Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at that time at the back of Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which bears an erroneous inscription that Rousseau was born there.

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. 35; E, 5; Thurs., 1-4), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. Fol, contains (in the court to the right) a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations. and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful *Fountain Monument* (Pl. 31) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town. The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec. 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings. — The Grand' Rue ascends to —

The **Hôtel-de-Ville** (Pl. 25; F, 5), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, which is entered by an inclined plane, enabling the councillors to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 3; F, 5; Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique Genevois*, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'escalade' (see above), etc.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel-de-Ville leads to the shady promenades of **La Treille**, which afford a fine view of the Salève. Adjacent to this terrace is the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 26; E, F, 5), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. de Candolle*. The hot-house is adorned with marble busts of famous Genevese, and in front of it, on a bronze pedestal, rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. The adjoining **Promenade des Bastions** is a favourite resort. (At the entrance, adjoining the Place Neuve, is the *Kiosque des Bastions*, p. 195.) In the grounds opposite are a statue of David by *Chaponnière* and the 'Pierre aux fées', or 'aux dames', with four figures, said to be a Druidical stone.

The **Athénée** (Pl. 4; F, G, 5), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, a Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine famous Genevese, was erected by the wife of the 'phil-

hellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of works of art (p. 196), and on the sunk-floor the *Musée Industriel* (Thurs. and Sun., 1-3). — Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie*.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. 2; F, 6), on the Bastion Promenade, erected in 1867-71, consist of three different parts connected by glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories, the E. wing the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals and the Library, and the W. wing the Nat. Hist. Museum.

The **Bibliothèque Publique**, containing 100,000 vols., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 213) in 1551, is splendidly fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room (Sat. 9-4, on other week-days 9-8 o'clock.). A hall on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Necker; Lafontaine; Descartes; Winckelmann, by A. Kaufmann; De Saussure; Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to Rubens; Ch. Bonnet, by Juehl; Sismondi; De Candolle, by Hornung; Humbert; Euler; D'Aubigné; Farel; De Beza; Calvin; Diderot; Knox; Zwingli; Admiral Coligny; Rabelais, etc.). This room also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exhibited in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 187). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this room. On the ground-floor are also the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest, and the *Cabinet of Coins* (Thurs., 1-4).

The **Natural History Museum**, admirably arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his 'Voyages dans les Alpes'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a complete collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 108), presented by M. Reviliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Tues. and Sat.), 1-4, and Sun., 11-1, gratis; at other times apply to the concierge (fee).

To the N.W., in the *Place Neuve*, is the new ***Theatre** (Pl. 44; E, 6), designed by Goss, and erected in 1872-79, a handsome Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (with 1300 seats), richly embellished with sculptures and mural paintings, deserves a visit. — The *Place Neuve*, in front of the theatre, is adorned with an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze from a model by Lanz.

The ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 36), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been much extended. Admission in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, ½ fr.

VESTIBULE. In the centre, Borghese vase; on the right, bust of Molière, by Houdon; Ch. Bonnet by Jaguet; Sismondi by Pradier; on the left, bronze bust of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 198). Left: Models and busts by Pradier; busts in bronze (Pradier, Sismondi, Humbert,

Jacquet); busts in marble (Bellot, Rousseau, Bonnet). *Odier*, Charles the Bold in the church at Nesle. Relief by *Chapornière*. Right: Principal door of the baptistery at Florence by Ghiberti; antique torso; Venus; marble bust of Necker by Houdon. *Imhof*, Eve. *Chapornière*: Greek captive, David, Bust of V. v. Bonstetten. — Room on the right: casts from the antique (Laocoön, Children of Niobe, Wrestler, Grinder, etc.). — PRINCIPAL SALOON. In the centre a marble bust of Gen. Rath. Pictures: (l. and r.) "22-25. *Alex. Calame* (1810-64), The four seasons; (l.) 238. *Gaud*, Cider-press; 93. *Lairesse*, Bacchanalia; 50. *Durand*, After the review; 33. *Corot*, The repose; 6. *Anker*, Meeting of a town-council in Canton Bern; 91. *Koller*, Large cattle-piece; 45. *Frang. Diday* (of Geneva, 1802-77), Pissevache, Village on the Lake of Brienz; 129. *Muyden*, Pifferari; *Corot*. 35. S. *Trinità dei Monti* in Rome, 37. *Montmartre* in 1810; 235. *Louise Breslau*, The friends; *85. *Humbert*, The ford; 95. *Largillière*, Portrait of Rigaud the painter; 79. *Hornung*, A prisoner; *51. *Duval*, On the Upper Nile; 46. *Diday*, Giessbach; 112. *Lugardon*, Arnold v. Melchthal; *Liotard*, 108. Maria Theresa, 106. Portrait of himself; 34. *Corot*, Ville d'Avray; 67. *Greuze*, Child's head (a study); 148. *Robellaz*, Between two fires; 192. *Vuillermet*, Portrait; *78. *Hornung*, Catherine de Médicis before the head of Admiral Coligny; 28. *Castres*, Counting the prisoners (1871); 169. *Simon*, Poacher; 68. *Grosclaude*, The volunteer; 116. A. *Lugardon*, The Eiger; *44. *Diday*, Oaks in a storm; 99. *Leleux*, Interval of rest in the studio; 178. *Toepffer*, Leaving church in winter; F. *Pourbus*, 140. Marie de Médicis, 139. Portrait; 179. *Thuillier*, Lake of Annecy; 59. *Furet*, Heron; *21. *Calame*, Storm at the Handeck; 233. *Bocion*, By the Lake of Geneva; 66. *Graf-Reinhart*, Interior of the Cathedral of Monreale; 1. *Agasse*, At the smithy; 71. *Guigou*, The Rhone at Geneva. — Room II. In the centre, Venus by Bartolini. Busts of Mme. de Staël, John Brown (the American abolitionist), B. Constant, E. Dumont, Jer. Bentham, Gen. Dufour, and others. Left: 170. *Snyders*, Dog fighting with a heron; *D'Ivernois*, Sea-piece; 64. *Giron*, Education of Bacchus; 145. *Rigaud*, Eliz. Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans; 239. *Girardet*, Arab praying; 4. *Agasse & Toepffer*, Horse-market; 75. *Hebert*, After the Escalade (p. 199); 196. *Ziegler*, Wedding on board ship; 150, 149. L. *Robert* (of Chauxdefonds, 1794-1835), Young Italian and Bernese women; 151. *Robert*, Sacristy of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome; 185, 186. *Velazquez*, Philip IV. of Spain and his queen Maria Anna of Austria; Jos. *Vernet*, Sea-piece; 94. *Largillière*, Portrait; 33. *Coppel*, Bacchus and Venus; 236. *Burnand*, Farm-yard; *143. *Ravel*, Drawing-lesson; 90. *Jeanmaire*, Pine forest. — Room III. In the centre Venus Kallipygos. Portraits by *Liotard*, *Ingres*, etc.

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the *Conservatoire de Musique* (Pl. 9; E, 6), erected in 1858; behind it is the handsome *Eglise du Sacré-Coeur* (Pl. 21; E, 6). To the S. of this is the *Bâtiment Electoral* (Pl. 39; E, 6), bearing the motto of Geneva, 'post tenebras lux'; it contains a large hall, used for exhibitions and concerts. — On the Boulevard de Plainpalais (Pl. D, 6) is an interesting new *Panorama* (adm. 1 fr.), by Ed. Castres of Geneva, representing the French army entering Switzerland in 1871.

Leaving the Place Neuve, we may now pass the *Synagogue* (Pl. 43) and visit the *Pont de la Coulouvrière*, the lowest of the bridges, where the Rhone-baths are situated (p. 195). Above the bridge are the new *Waterworks*, which not only supply the houses of Geneva but afford motive power equal to 6000 horses for the use of manufactories. On the left, beyond the bridge, is the *Promenade de St. Jean*, with a bronze bust of James Fazy (d. 1878), the Genevese statesman, by Rolland. We next pass the *Ecole Municipale d'Horlogerie* (interesting; tickets at Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 4), the *Ecole*

des Arts Industriels, and the simple and handsome old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 15), and soon reach the railway-station.

On the Fernex road, 1 M. from the railway station, is the new ***Musée Ariana**, the property of M. Gust. Reviliod, finely situated. It contains pictures (Madonna with the finch, attributed to Raphael, etc.), other works of art, and ethnographical collections. (Adm. in summer on Sund. and Thurs. gratis; fee to attendant.)

Environs of Geneva. Both banks of the lake near Geneva are studded with villas ('campagnes'), with beautiful gardens, of which a few may be mentioned here.

RIGHT (W.) BANK. At *Les Délices*, the Campagne Tronchin, Voltaire's residence from 1755 to 1760; at *Varembe*, McCulloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', once occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at **Prégny** (1486'), Adolf Rothschild (an imposing new château, visible from the lake; magnificent *View of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission in absence of the proprietor on Tues. and Frid., 2-6, by tickets, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Fernex, which we follow past the Musée Ariana (see above) as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to (1 M.) Prégny to the right. Adjacent is the *Campagne Favre*, also commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc (always accessible).

LEFT (E.) BANK. At *Les Eaux-Vives* is *Favre de la Grange* (a magnificent villa, containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova). At *Cologny*, on the lake (see below) is the *Campagne Diodati* (Villa of Lord Byron).

WALKS. One of the finest walks in the environs is on the *Right Bank*, passing *Petit* and *Grand Sacconnex*, along the brow of the hill, commanding the lake and Mont Blanc, and down to *Versoix* (p. 205; back by rail or steamer). — On the *Left Bank*: from the *Jardin du Lac* (p. 198) along the quay planted with plane-trees, up the lake to (3 M.) *Vesenaz* (*Inn* with garden by the lake); return to (3½ M.) Geneva by *Cologny* (*Chalet Suisse*; *Café des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake, or farther to the E. by *Chougny*, with a fine survey of Mont Blanc.

The *Bois de la Bâtie*, at the confluence of the Rhône and the Arve, is reached from the Panorama (p. 201) in ½ hr. by descending to the *Arve Bridge* (passing on the left the slaughter-houses and the cattle-market), and ascending through the wood to the top of the hill, which affords a fine survey of the town and environs. (Two cabarets.) The gray water of the Arve and the blue water of the Rhône flow side by side for several hundred yards below their confluence (*La Junction*) without mixing. — Adjoining the Bois is the new *Cemetery of St. Georges*. We may now return to the town by the new *Arve Quay*, passing the *Ecole de Médecine*, the Barracks, and the Plaine de Plainpalais.

Omnibuses leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for **Fernex** (*Truite*; *Hôtel de France*), 4½ M. to the N. W. of Geneva. The road leads by *Sacconnex*. A hill near *Petit Sacconnex* affords a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. We next pass through *Grand Sacconnex*, and reach Fernex, in French territory, a place of which Voltaire may be regarded as the founder. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted colonists, founded manufactures, and built a château for himself, which, though much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder (adm. on week-days, 12-4). Fine view from the garden-terrace.

A favourite excursion from Geneva is to the *Salève*, a long hill of limestone rock to the S. E. of the town. The N. end is called the *Petit-Salève* (2959'), adjoining which are the *Grand-Salève* (4291') and the highest point, called *Les Pitons* (4528'). The finest point of view is the *Grand-Salève* (two auberges), whence we survey the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France.

The direct route to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by (1½ M.) *Carouge* (1260'; *Balance*; *Ecu de Savoie*), a small town founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus VII. of Savoy, who attracted a number of Genevese artisans hither by the offer of special advantages. By the tramway terminus a finger-post indicates the road to *Crevin* to the left. Where the road divides we always keep to the left till we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass; we then ascend the *Grande Gorge* by a good new path.

The carriage-road (omnibus to Mornex from Grand Quai 28, at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare 1½, to Monnetier 2 fr.) leads by *Chêne* (p. 238) to (7 M.) *Mornex* ("Bellerue"), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, and thence to (1½ M.) *Monnetier* (2336'; "Hôt.-Pens. de la Reconnaissance"), situated in the depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined tower at the end of the new road has been converted into a pension (*Château de Monnetier*). From this point the *Petit-Salève* is ascended in ½ hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1½ hr. — Walkers may descend a path with steps ("Pas de l'Échelle") from Monnetier to (½ hr.) *Veyrier*, whence *Carouge* (see above) is 2 M. distant.

The long range of the **Voirons*, to the N.E. of Geneva (see p. 197), commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Tramway in ¾ hr. to *Annenasse*; then railway (p. 232) in 35 min. to *Bons St. Didier*; thence a drive of 3 hrs., or a walk of 2½ hrs. to the summit. In summer the hotel omnibus conveys passengers from *Bons St. Didier* to the top on three afternoons weekly. On the E. slope, 100' below the summit, is the **Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 6-8 fr.), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health resort; and 10 min. below it is the unpretending *Hôt. du Chalet*. Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire*, or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (1777'); to the (20 min.) old monastery on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence ½ hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4613'), the S. peak.

65. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (Northern Bank).

81 M. Railway in 4¾-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1½-2½, to Vevey 2½-3½ hrs.); fares 13 fr. 55, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 80 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brig (R. 78), are available for two days, and may be used for the steamers, and *vice versa*.

Steamboats along the NORTHERN BANK far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2½ hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3½-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7½ fr., 3 fr.) in 4½-4½ hrs.; to Bouveret (7½ fr., 3 fr.) in 4¾-5 hours. Return-tickets for three days at a fare and a half, available also for returning by railway, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; if the holder desires to travel first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellerue*, *Versoix*, *Mies*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*, *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St. Saphorin*, *Corsier* (near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-Lu-Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux-Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*. The express steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. touch at the following stations only: — *Nyon*, *Thonon* and *Evian* on the S. bank, Ouchy, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and Bouveret. — Several steamboats also ply daily between the N. and S. banks (*Nyon-Nernier*, *Nyon-Thonon*), and between *Evian* and *Geneva*. — Good restaurants on board (D. 2½-3 fr.).

The **Lake of Geneva* (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Gensee*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250' deep near Chillon, 940'

near Meillerie, 1100' between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape the lake resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the S. and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 206). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually filled up this part of the lake, and are daily extending this alluvial tract.

The deep-blue COLOUR of the Lake of Geneva differs from that of the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint was supposed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828) to be due to the presence of iodine, but the cause of the phenomenon has never been actually ascertained. The BIRDS which haunt the lake are wild swans (*Cygnus olor*), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (*Larus ridibundus*), sea-swallows (*Sterna hirundo*), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one different kinds of FISH, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus*; the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance), and the perch.

The VEGETATION of the banks partakes to some extent of a southern character. Side by side grow the sweet and the wild chestnut-tree, the magnolia, the trumpet-wood, the cedar of Lebanon, and trellised vines. Figs and pomegranates are also of frequent occurrence, but only the former reach maturity.

A phenomenon frequently observed on the Lake of Geneva, and sometimes on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'SEICHES', or fluctuations in the level of the water, which within a few minutes rises or falls several inches or even feet above or below its usual level. These *seiches* are caused by any sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure and most commonly occur after storms, being in fact analogous to the ground-swell of the ocean. The *seiches longitudinales*, or those running from one end of the lake to the other, usually take about 73 min. to travel from Villerueve to Geneva, while the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was observed at Geneva on 3rd Oct. 1841, measuring over 6 ft. in height, while the transverse swell rarely exceeds 8 inches in height. (F. A. Forel.)

The LEVEL of the lake is lowest at the end of winter, and highest in summer during the melting of the snow on the Alps. The average difference between high and low water is about 5 ft., while the difference between the highest (1817) and lowest (1830) recorded levels amounts to nearly 9 ft. — The TEMPERATURE of the lake varies from 45° in winter to 75° or even 85° in summer, while in the deeper parts it never rises above 42-44°. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely.

The NAVIGATION is inconsiderable, but large barges of 300 tons' burden are occasionally seen. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen elsewhere except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance.

The lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries — Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Al. Dumas, and many others. On the N. side the deep-blue water is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey; but *Mont Blanc* itself is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 206).

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (piers by the Jardin Anglais and the Quai du Montblanc; comp. p. 194). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the





left, *Genthod* (p. 214), prettily situated, once the residence of the famous naturalists Saussure, Ch. Bonnet, and Pictet de la Rive.

Versoix (*Lion d'Or*), a considerable village, once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here, and the streets were mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*). The château formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her writing-table, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors.

From Coppet (carr. at the station) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) *Divonne* (1543'; Dr. Vidart's hydropathic estab.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. 12 fr.). Ascent of the Dôle from Divonne, see below.

Céliney is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland. Farther on is the *Château de Craus*.

Nyon (**Beaurivage*; **Ange*, pens. 5–6 fr.; *Couronne*) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle, with walls 10' thick, and five towers, built in the 12th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants. The terrace and the pleasant promenades of the upper part of the town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc. Several relics of the Roman period still exist here.

ASCENT OF THE DÔLE, very interesting. Diligence from Nyon in 2 hrs. 20 min., or on foot in 3 hrs., to **St. Cergues** (3432'; *Hôtel de la Poste*; **Hôt.-Pens. Capt*; *Pension Delaigue*; **Observatoire*, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, with the finest view), a village and summer resort at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top. The road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) *Trélex*, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). One-horse carr. to Trélex 4, to St. Cergues 12 fr. and fee. From St. Cergues (guide 5 fr., not indispensable) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Chalet du Vouarne*, and through the depression (*La Porte*) between the Vouarne and the Dôle, to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Dôle (5505'). The view is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a road leads to the (6 M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — A better route for pedestrians leads by *La Rippe*, 4 M. to the W. of Nyon, and 1 M. from Divonne (see above), and (¾ M.) *Vendôme*, at the foot of the hill, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends to the summit in 3 hrs. — From the Dôle we may descend to the S. in 4½ hrs. to the *Col de la Faucille* (4356'; auberge), and thence by (5 M.) *Gex* (2123'; Post) to (4½ M.) *Divonne* (see above), or to *Fernex* and (13 M.) *Geneva*.

Diligence from St. Cergues by *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, and *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, *Le Lieu*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 194).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, formerly

occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A great part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which once belonged to him, is now the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon. The old château itself now contains a Moravian school for boys.

On a promontory lies *Promenthour*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 225). The Jura Mts. gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (p. 205), and to the right of it the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthous* and the *Aubonne* (p. 214) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (*Tête Noire*; *Couronne*), the birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern (1798). An islet in the lake contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. The best way to it is from stat. *Aubonne-Alvian* (p. 214) by omnibus or on foot to (1½ M.) *Aubonne* (*Couronne*), a very old and picturesque little town, with numerous gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant public grounds, and thence on foot to the top in less than an hour. — About 5 M. to the W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. to the N. of Rolle, is *Gimel* (2395'; *Union* pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful wood-walks, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese.

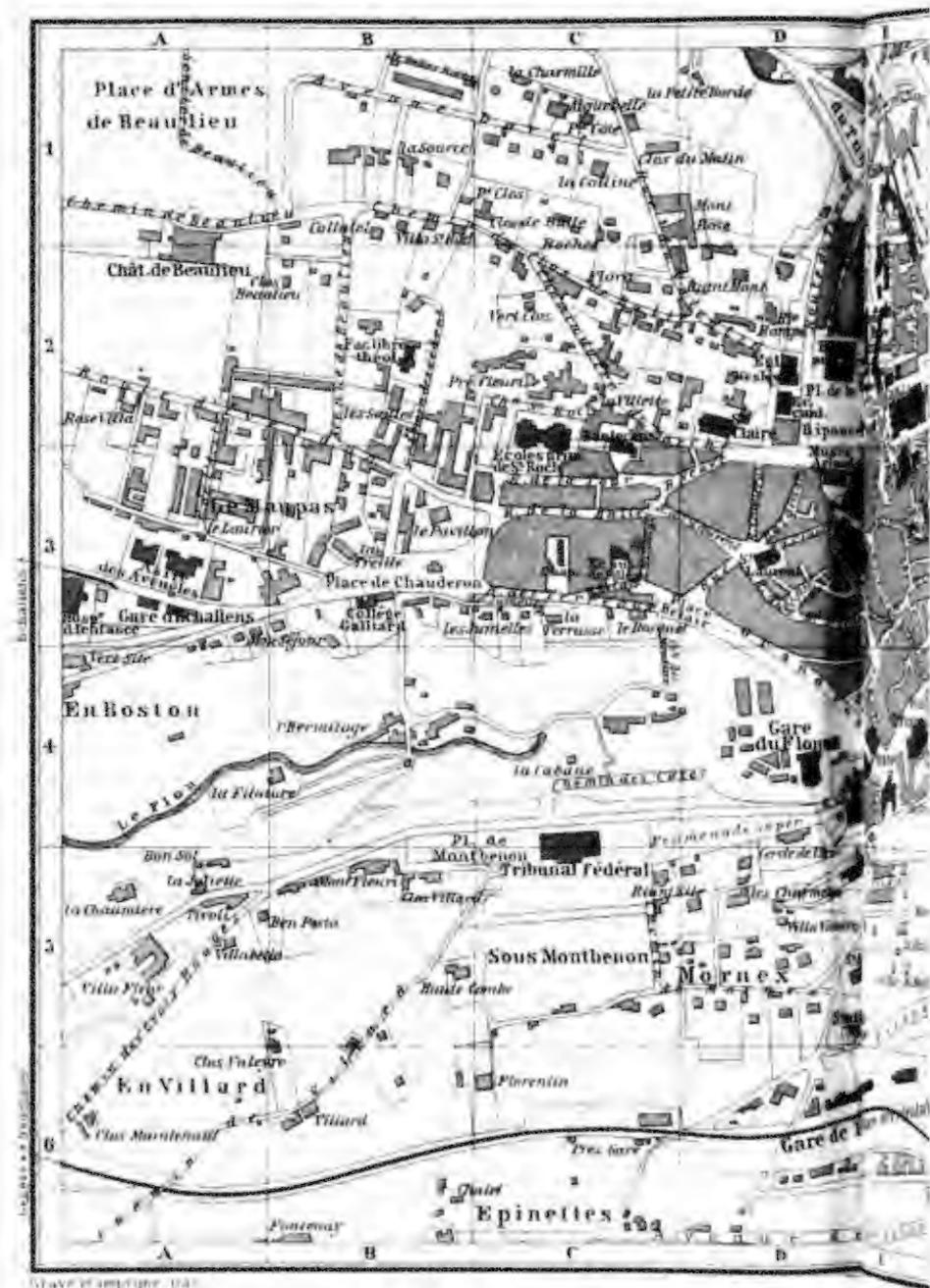
A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads from Rolle to the N.W. by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (8 M.) *S^r. Georges* (9067'; Inn) and over the (4 M.) *Col de Marcheiruz* (4767'; Inn) to (4½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 194). On the way from St. Georges to the col, we enjoy charming and varying views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, and between the col and Le Brassus we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

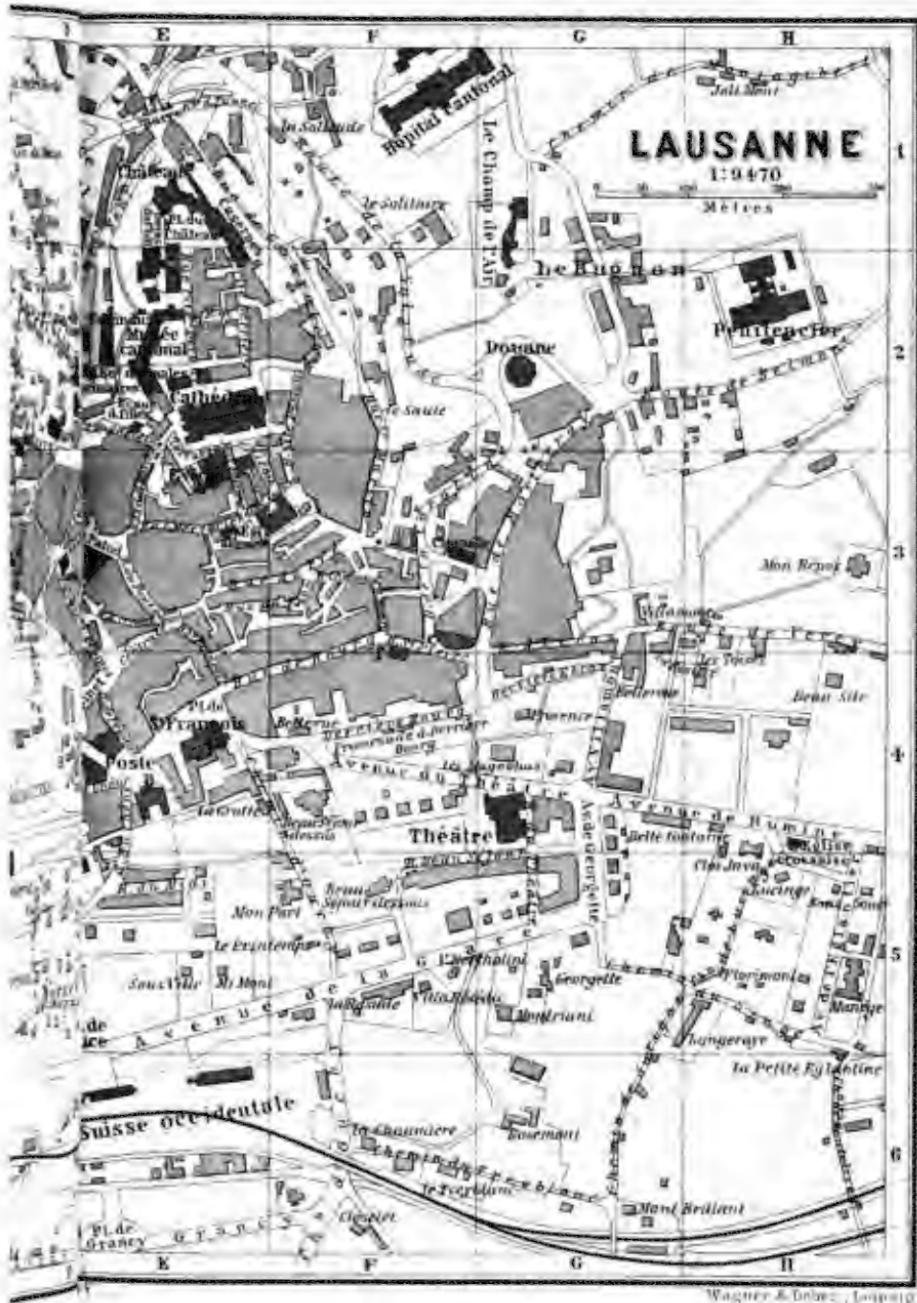
The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (**Hôt. du Port*; *Hôt. du Montblanc*; *Couronne*), a busy little town (pop. 3952), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of *Vufflens*, on a height at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 191). From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank. The steamer next reaches —

Ouchy (1230'), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

**HÔTEL BEAUVIVAGE*, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R. L., & A. 5-7, D. 5, omnibus to the Lausanne station 1½ fr.; **HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE*, R. & L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. du Port*, small; all on the lake; PENS. *VILLA ROSENECK* (English landlady). — *Lake Baths*, to the E. of the landing-place, 80 c., including towels, etc. — *Boat* 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Western line (p. 211) is ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully ¼ M. higher. CABLE RAILWAY (commonly called *La Ficelle*) from Ouchy to Lausanne in 9 min. (Station at Ouchy on the lake, on the W. side of the village; station at Lausanne, called 'Gare du Flon', under the Grand-Pont; 42 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., return-ticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations *Jordils* and *St. Luce*, the latter near the station of the W. railway; see above.) — *Portage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c., trunk 20 c., if over 100 lbs. 30 c.





Lausanne. — *Hôt. GIBBON (Pl. a; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787; *Hôt. RICHE-MONT (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, similar charges; *FAUCON (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3-4 fr.; *Hôt. DU GRAND PONT (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. BEAUSITE (Pl. e; D, 4), similar charges; *Hôt. DU NORD (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — PENSIONS: *Beausejour, Victoria, Bellevue, Piguet-Bauty, Hallett, Campart, Paradis, and many others. Those in the Avenues de la Gare, du Théâtre, de Rumine, and other new streets near the station are the best situated. — RESTAURANTS: Deriaz, Place St. Laurent; *Hôtel du Nord; Rail. Restaurant; Gambrinus (beer), Rue Haldimand, near the Place de la Riponne. — THÉATRE (Pl. f), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

OMNIBUS from the station into the town 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., box 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Cab to the station 2 fr. — Railway from Lausanne to the station and Ouchy, see above. — Bookseller, with lending library, etc., Benda, Rue Centrale 3. — Pianos, music: E. R. Spiess, Gr. Chêne 5.

ENGLISH CHURCH, Avenue de Grancy. Scottish Free Church, Rue Rumine. Wesleyan Church, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne.

Lausanne (1689'; pop. 30,179), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, now the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters contain a number of handsome houses. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont, erected in 1839-44, also named *Pont-Pichard* after its builder. The nearly level street constructed by him skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses many excellent schools.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 6; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been undergoing restoration in accordance with plans by *Viollet-le-Duc*. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a flight of 160 steps. The sacristan (*marguillier*) lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy. The *INTERIOR (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window and the sculptured portals also merit inspection. (The W. portal is in a ruinous condition; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower, erected in 1875. The finest *MONUMENTS are those of *Duke Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto de Grand-*

son (?) who fell in a judicial duel (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1106); the Russian *Princess Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the inscription: ‘*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois*’, a tribute paid to his memory by Gen. Laharpe (p. 206), who effected that for attempting which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The **Terrace**, formerly the churchyard, commands the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; and the prospect is more extensive from the top of the tower, 162' high. The view from the terrace of the old episcopal **Castle** (Pl. 7; now the Cantonal Council Hall), higher up, is also very fine. This building, erected in the 13th cent., has been repeatedly altered.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1; Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 192) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings.

The **Musée Arlaud** (Pl. 9; Sun., 11-3, Wed. and Sat. 11-2; at other times, 1 fr.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall (*Grenette*), contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: Calame, Lake of Brienz; Diday, Rosenlau; Ileyre. Execution of Major Davel (see above), and Battle on the Lake of Geneva.

On the **Montbenon**, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, planted with fine avenues, and affording a charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new *Tribunal Fédéral*, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland.

The admirably organised **Blind Asylum** (*Asile des Aveugles*), to the W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England. — In the *Champ de l'Air*, to the N.E., rises the well-arranged **Hôpital Cantonal** (250 beds). — At *Cery*, 2 M. to the N., on the line to Echallens (see p. 209), is the handsome **Lunatic Asylum**, one of the largest and best on the continent, containing a chapel, concert-room, etc.

The ***Signal** (2120'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the town, is a famous point of view. From the post-office to the castle $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then cross the tunnel-bridge and follow the road to the left for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. — The best way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the *Flon*, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the point whence we started at the N. base

of the castle. This route is preferable for the ascent also in hot weather. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

From LAUSANNE to ECHALLEN, $\frac{8}{4}$ M., a local narrow-gauge railway (55 min.). The lunatic asylum mentioned above is near (2 M.) *Jouxten-Cery*, the second station. $\frac{8}{4}$ M. *Echallens* (2064'; 1079 inhab.; *Balances*) is a thriving little town, with an old castle now used as a boys' school. The line is to be continued to Payerne (p. 191).

The slopes rising above the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin* are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. The vineyards are tended with the utmost care. Between Ouchy and Lutry, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 191), below which is the bridge of the S.W. Railway (p. 214). The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the *Rochers de Verraux*, *Dent de Jaman*, *Rochers de Naye*, *Tour d'Aï*, *Tour de Mayen*, *Dent de Morcles*, and *Dent du Midi*; between these, to the S., *Mont Catogne*, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. *Velan*.

Vevey, Ger. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Steamboat Piers: (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac.

Railway Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 210) is more convenient.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DES TROIS COURONNES (*Monnet*) and *GRAND HÔT. DE VEVEY, at *Corsier*, to the W. of the town; *GRAND HÔT. DU LAC, to the E. of *Monnet's*; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and comfortable: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5 fr.; pension from 15th Oct. to 1st May. To the E. of the town, *HÔT. MOOSER (p. 211). — *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (R., L., & A $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 fr.) and *HÔT. DU LÉMAN, also on the lake; *TROIS ROIS, moderate, not far from the station, no view; HÔTEL DU PONT, at the station, and HÔTEL DE LA POSTE. Rue du Casino, unpretending. — **Pensions**, see p. 211.

Cafés. *Café du Lac*, *Bellevue*, *des Alpes*; all on the quay; *Café du Théâtre*. — *Coindel*, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue des Deux Marchés.

Lake Baths at the E. end of the town, beyond the Hôt. du Lac (6-8 and 2-5 for ladies only).

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Geo. Glas*, Rue du Leman; *A. Cuénod Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 191). — Cab with one horse, per drive in the town $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two horses 2 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Rowing-boats at the quay and the Place du Marché, 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 226) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 226) 12 or 15 fr.

Bookseller. *Benda*, Hôtel *Monnet* (also music, etc.). Pianos at *Ratzenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex). — **Theatre**, Rue des Anciens Fossés.

English Church at the E. end of the town.

Vevey (1263'), charmingly situated at the influx of the *Veveyse* with 7820 inhab., is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and owes much of its repute to the writings of Rousseau. The small terrace by the market, the quay, and the new, turreted *Château de M. Couvreu* (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook a great part of the scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately describe it. To the E. *La Tour de Peilz*,

Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next. Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan, and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 226). The *Quai Sina* and *Quai Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. Near the station is the **Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome, nearly opposite which is the *Ecole des Jeunes Filles*. At the E. end of the town are the handsome *Rom. Cath. Church* and the *English Church*.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, erected in 1498, on a vine-clad hill ('Terrasse du Panorama') outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming view (see the '*Indicateur des Montagnes*'). Service in summer only.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('potestatis arbitriae oppugnator acerrimus', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles ('dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua' is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, '*Omnis solum fortia patria*', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

The château of *Hauteville*, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of *Blonay*, which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Léger* (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and *La Chiésaz*, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chailly* (p. 211), (1 M.) the bridge of *Tarel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the *Pleiades* (4488), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Allia*: (3428'; pens. 4-5 fr.).

To the E. of Vevey, on the left, is M. Sillig's *Bellerive School*. The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peiltz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once the seat of a court of justice, and was afterwards used as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Rigaud* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 61; over the Jaman to *Château d'Oex*, p. 222. — Pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (p. 226; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 226). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake, 3½ M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens* (*English Church Service* in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the **Château des Crêtes*, built by M. Dubochet (see below), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it

is a chestnut copse, called *Les Crêtes*, or the '*Bosquet de Julie*'. Rousseau's '*Bosquet*', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of *Châtelard* (at *Tavel*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.), which gives its name to the W. part of Montreux (p. 212). Between Clarens and *Vernex* is the new *German Protestant Church*, with its slender tower.

Pensions abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At *Vevey*: *Hôt.-Pens. du Château* (6-8 fr.), three houses E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden; *Pens. Maillard* (5 fr.), both with a view of the lake; *Pens. Wolf* (4-6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies; *du Lac*; *du Panorama*, at the back of the town; *Hôtel et Pens. Mooser*, at Chemenin, 10 min. above the town, charming view (6-10 fr.). At St. Légier: *Pens. Béguin*; *des Alpes*. — At LA TOUR DE PEILZ, near Vevey: *Pens. Comte*; *des Alpes*; *du Rivage* (*Prélaz*); *Riant-Site*; *Mon Désir*.

Near Clarens, 'AU BASSET': **Pens. Ketterer*, sheltered. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 20 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million francs. They now belong to his nephew, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 5000 to 10,000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'réisseur'). — At CLARENS: on the left, *Pens. Genevoise*; *Beausite*; on the right, *Ermitage*, on the lake; on the right, **Pens. Mury-Monney* (*Verte-Rive*; 5-7 fr.); on the left, *Pens. Moser* (5 fr.); on the right, **Hôtel Roth*, with a garden on the lake. Above Clarens: **Pens. Baugy* (4-4½ fr.). At the station: **Hôtel des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.); *Hôtel du Châtelard* (*Marmier*). — At CHAILLY (1580'), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300' above the lake, *Pens. Mury*, with pleasant garden and shady walks near it (1½ fr.); *Pens. la Colline*. At *Brent*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Chailly, *Pens. Dufour* (4 fr.; small and quiet). At *Charnex*, 1 M. from Clarens, on the road to Glion, *Pens. Dufour-Cochard* (5 fr.; well spoken of), with fine view. — Between Clarens and VERNEX (all on the lake): **Hôtel Roy*, with pleasant garden; *Pens. Germani*; *Clarentzia*; *Villa Richelieu* (5-8 fr.); **Lorius* (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards).

At MONTREUX-VERNEX: On the left, **Cygne*, and opposite to it the older house (R. & A. 3½, B. 1½, A. ¾, pens. 6-8 fr.); **Pens. Pilivon*; on the right, **Monney* (5½-8½ fr.); **Beau Séjour au Lac* (adjoining which is a bath-house); all on the lake; *Bon-Accueil*; **Hôtel Suisse* (5½ fr.), on the opposite side of the road, with a garden on the lake; *Beautieu*. At the station, *Hôtel & Pens. de Montreux* (4½-6½ fr.); *Bellevue* (4½ fr.); *Hôtel Victoria*; *Hôtel de la Gare*; *Pens. Ramseyer*; *Pens. Bel-Air*. By the steam-boat-pier, *Hôtel-Restaur. Tonhalle*. — Preserved meats, etc., sold by *Méautis*. Beer at the *Tonhalle*, at *Marguet's*, and at the *Poste*. — *Wanner's Bazaar*, well stocked. — *Schmidl*, chemist. — *Benda's* book-shop and library. Tuition of all kinds easily obtained.

On the TERRITET ROAD (where the *Kursaal* is on the right, see below), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the left, *Hôt.-Pens. de Russie*; **Hôtel National*, with a terrace high above the lake. (On the right, **Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Rivage* (*Spicker*), with a garden on the lake; **Hôt. P. Breuer*; *Villa Elisabeth*; **Pens. Bonport*. The five last, ½ M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the VILLAGE OF MONTREUX, ½ M. from the lake and the station: **Pens. Visinand*; **Mooser* (5 fr.); *Biensis*, and **Vauvart* (7 fr.), all with a fine view.

At Territet (to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion). **Hôtel des Alpes*, 90 rooms (from 2 fr.) and 'salons' (6-10 fr.), D. 5 fr., pens. from 7 fr.; dépendance in the garden, with suites of apartments for families. **Hôtel Mont-Fleury*, finely situated, with grounds (pens. 5-8 fr.). — *Hôtel du Lac*,

small; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; *Pens. Mounoud*; ^{*}*Hôtel Bonvillard*, R., L., & A. from 3 fr.; *Pens. Villa Rosa*.

At Veytaux. ^{*}*Masson* (4-5 fr.), adjoined by a villa with furnished rooms; *Pens. Chillon*, near the castle. — Between Chillon and VILLENEUVE, the handsome ^{*}*Hôtel Byron*, finely situated (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 215).

At Glion (2254'; cable tramway, see below). ^{*}*Hôtel Righi-Vaudois* (pens. 6-8 fr.); ^{*}*Hôtel Victoria* (6-8 fr.), beautifully situated; ^{*}*Hôtel du Midi* (5 fr.); *Hôtel de Glion* and others, about 5 fr.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. At many other houses rooms with or without board may also be obtained. The GRAPE CURE begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — AIGLE (p. 215) and BEX (p. 216) are also pleasant resorts in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 223), *Ormont Dessus* (p. 219), *Villars* (p. 215), etc., are much frequented. Similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 194.

Clarens, *Charnex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are collectively called **Montreux**. This district is divided into two parts by the brook (*Baie*) of Montreux; that on the right bank is named *Châtelard* (p. 211), that on the left bank *Les Planches*. The central point of the district is the village of *Montreux-Verner*, on the lake, with a railway-station and steam-boat-pier. (About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the S. end of it is the new *Kursaal*, where a band plays several times daily. Visitors' tax $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per week.) The handsome church of Montreux, on a hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, commands a superb ^{*}View of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne.

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREUX. To Glion (2254'), loftily situated at the back of Montreux, with a beautiful view of the lake, a cable-tramway ascends in 8 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Western Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The line, constructed by Mr. Rigganbach on the same system as the Giessbach tramway, but much steeper, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : $1\frac{3}{4}$. At the top is the *Buffet de la Station* (view). Adjacent is the garden of the *Hôtel Righi-Vaudois* (see above), which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it, with the snow-clad Dent du Midi in the centre. The garden of the *Villa Nestle* is worth seeing (visitors admitted). Pleasant way back through the *Gorge du Chauderon* (see below) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path). From Glion the *Mont Caux* (3937') may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — To the ^{*}*Gorge du Chauderon*, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by a brook called the *Baie de Montreux*. From the bridge of Montreux to the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2 hours. The path into the gorge leads round the corner to the left by the telegraph-office at *Les Planches*, the E. part of Montreux. — ^{*}*Rocher de Naye* (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman; ascent 4, descent 3 hrs.; view embracing the Bernese range, the Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion, *Mont Caux*, and *Chamosalles* (auberge in the lower and in the upper chalet); another track over the wooded ridge of *Mont Sonchand* (guide desirable). — *Mont Cubli* (3940'). N.E. of Sonzier; to the summit and back 4 hrs. — To *Les Arants*, 2 hrs., see p. 222. — By *Charnex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4488'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 210), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 66. — To ^{*}*Villars*, see p. 215. — Ascent of the *Jaman*, see p. 222. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pisserache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 219) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 214). The **Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the pier ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from stat. Territet-Glion; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge, but the strait is now dry.

‘Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for ‘twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.’

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron’s ‘Prisoner of Chillon’ (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

Above the entrance are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo. (Fee to attendant.)

It is an historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (Pertz, *Monum.* ii. p. 556); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome *Hôtel Byron* (p. 212). The **Ile de Paix**, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. to the W. of Villeneuve, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M.

from the S. bank, commanding a fine view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines : —

‘And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.’

In the E. bay of the lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (**Hôt. du Port*; **Hôt. de Ville*), a small walled town, the *Pennilurus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The ‘Clos des Moines’ is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see below.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 222) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5341') in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 223) in 6 hrs.

RAILWAY JOURNEY. *Geneva*, see p. 194. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the beautiful hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which peep Mont Blanc and its neighbours in clear weather. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chambésy*; 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Versoix* (p. 205); $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coppet* (p. 205). At (11 M.) *Céligny* the *Dôle* (p. 205) becomes visible to the left. Beyond ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nyon* (p. 205) the line skirts *Prangins* with its château, and then quits the bank of the lake.

The tract of country between the *Promenhouse*, which the train crosses near ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gland*, and the *Aubonne* (see below) is called *La Côte* and is noted for its wine. 20 M. *Gilly-Bursinel*; $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rolle* (p. 206). The height to the left is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'; p. 206), a splendid point of view, easily reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the next stat. (25 M.) *Aubonne-Allaman*.

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 28 M. *St. Prex*; the village lies on a promontory below, on the right. From ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Morges* (p. 206; station 8 min. from pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 206).

The line again leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 188). $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Renens*.

38 M. *Lausanne (Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 207.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 191), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 209). 42 M. *Lutry*.

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 209) to (47 M.) *Rivaz-St-Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the *Veveyse*. 50 M. *Vevey* (p. 209); $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 210); 52 M. *Burier*; then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 210).

54 M. *Montreux-Vernex* (p. 212), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. *Territet-Glion* (Passage des Alpes, with restaurant), immediately above the steamboat-pier Territet-Chillon

(p. 213), and the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 212). $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 213; *Café Einholtz*) is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the castle of *Chillon*.

57 M. **Villeneuve**, see above. The train now enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley*, bounded by high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near *Bouveret*. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the *Rhone Valley* is ($59\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roche*. Part of the mountain near *Yvorne* (1561'), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('*Crosex-Grillé*' and '*Maison Blanche*' or '*Clos du Rocher*'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 227).

63 M. **Aigle**. — *GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS, on the hill $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Aigle, with extensive grounds, and suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr. — BEAU-SITE, at the station, pens. 6 fr.; *MON SÉJOUR, 2 min. from the station; VICTORIA, 2 min. farther, opposite the post-office; these three have baths and pleasant grounds. — HÔT. DU MIDI and HÔT. DU NORD, commercial, in the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station. — English Church Service at the Gr. Hôtel des Bains.

Aigle (1375'; pop. 3371), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau*.

The *Plantour* (1604'; p. 216), a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., with a tower of Roman origin and grounds, affords charming views of the *Rhone Valley*.

VILLARS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. E. of Aigle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer resort, lies on the hill-side, high above the right bank of the *Rhone*. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 18, with two horses 30 fr. and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2 M.) OLLON (Hôtel de Ville); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above Ollon. After 2 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) *La Pousaz* we take the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. *Huenoz* (3307'; pron. *Wems* by the natives), charmingly situated; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Chesière* (3970'; Hôtel du Chamoissoire, moderate), with beautiful view; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Villars* (4166'; Pension des Chalets, the two first houses on the right; a little farther on, *Grand Muveran; *Bellevue, a little higher up; pension in each 6-8 fr.). Magnificent view of the *Rhone* valley, the Petit and Grand Mœveran, the Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. The finest excursion is the ascent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the *Chamoissoire (6949'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the *Rhone*, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to *Bretaye* (1 hr. from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. — From Bretaye a tolerable path leads past the small lakes *des Chalets*, *Noir*, and **des Chavannes*, to (2 hrs.) *La Forclaz* (4144'), and crossing the *Grande Eau*, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Le Sepey* (p. 220). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, and *Chesière* (see above). — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus*, over the *Col de la Croix* (5174'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 220). — From Villars by *Arveye* to *Gryon* (p. 224), 1 hr.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (see above) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.) *Corbeyrier* (3235'; *Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis*, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The *Signal* (1/4 hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau *Aux Agittes* (4997'; bridle-path, 1½ hr.). The ascent of the *Tour de Mayen* (7621'), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Aï* in 3½ hrs., presents no difficulty. The *Tour d'Aï* (7818') is fit for experts only.

FROM AIGLE TO THE ORMONTS (p. 220), a pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. to Le Plan and back 15 fr. and fee of 1 fr.; diligence to Sepéy daily in 2½ hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 4½ hrs.; comp. p. 219). Attractive route for walkers from Aigle viâ *Leysin* (4150') to Sepéy, 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 220; recommended for returning).

Between Aigle and (65 M.) *Ollon-St-Triphon*, on the left, rises the *Plantour* with its tower (p. 215). The village of *St. Triphon* lies on the S. slope of the hill, 1 M. from the railway; *Ollon* is 1 M. higher up, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 2½ hrs., see above.) A finger-post indicates the road from the station to the right to *Colombey* (p. 227) on the left bank of the Rhone.

68 M. Bex. — *GRAND HÔTEL DES SALINES, with salt and other baths, in a fine sheltered situation, 1½ M. from the station, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 5, pens. 9-11 fr.; adjacent, *HÔT.-PENS. VILLA DES BAINS; in the village, UNION, moderate; *GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS; *BELLEVUE, the nearest to the station; *HÔT.-PENS. DES ÉTRANGERS; PENS. DU CROCHET, 5-6 fr.; Rail. Restaurant. — English Church, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427'; pop. 3958; pronounced *Bay*), charmingly situated, on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.).

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (1/2 hr.), from the *Boët*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (¾ hr. to the S.E.). — The extensive salt-works of *Dévens* and *Bévieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradual ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to *Dévens*, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by a process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

A road leads to the E. of Bex, on the left bank of the *Avançon*, to (3½ M.) *Frenières* (2850'; Pens. Giroud) and (2 M.) *Les Plans* (3612'; *Pens. Bernard; *Pens. Merletaz; 5-7 fr. at both; guides *Philippe* and *François Merletaz*). In the sequestered *Vallée des Plans*, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the *Pont de Nant*, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles, ½ hr.; to the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910') 3 hrs.; to the *Glacier de Plan-Nest* 3 hrs.; ascent of the *Argentine* (7982') 4 hrs.; *Dent de Morcles* (9777'), with an imposing view of the *Mont Blanc* chain and the Alps of Valais, 7 hrs. (descent to Morcles, p. 217, 3½ hrs.); *Tête à Pierre-Grept* (9548') 7 hrs.; *Grand-Méveran* (10,043'), by the *Frête de Sailles* (8527'; a pass to the Rhone Valley between the *Grand* and the *Petit Méveran*), 7 hrs.; to *Anzeindaz* (p. 224) over the *Col des Essets* (6690') 4 hrs.

From Bex to *Gryon*, and over the *Pass de Cheville* to *Sion*, see R. 68. To *Chesières* and *Villars* (by *Dévens*, 3 hrs.), see above.

The train crosses the *Avançon* and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 228), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. St. Maurice (1342'; pop. 1631; *Hôtel *Grisogono*, near the station, pens. 6 fr.; *Ecu du Valais*; *Hôt. des Alpes*, well spoken of; Rail. Restaur., fair, D. 2½ fr.), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs,

the Roman *Agauenum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Verolliaz, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crosier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up an apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, i.e. rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall at the end ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the station, where tickets and guides are to be had).

Travellers ascending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Martigny and Brig. Those descending change for Lausanne, but not for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains.

The *Baths of Lavey* (1420'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above St. Maurice (see below), are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in the bed of the Rhone. — A narrow road ascends in zigzags to the E. of the baths to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Morcles* (3822'; *Pens. Cheseaux*; guides *Ch. Guillat* and *Jul. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Above it (10 min.) is *Daily* ("Pens. Perrochon, 5 fr."), with a charming view. Ascent of the *Dent de Morcles* (9777') from this point $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 216); bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line approaches the Rhone, and passes the spot where huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with rocks and débris.

75 M. *Evionnaz* occupies the site of *Epaunum*, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 263). Near the hamlet of *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe*, which rises among the gorges of the Dent du Midi (comp. p. 228), and here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230' ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (1 fr.).

77 M. *Vernayaz* (1535'; *Hôt. des Gorges du Trient*; **Hôt. des Alpes*; **Hôt. Suisse*; *Hôt. de la Poste*; *Café* at the station), the starting-point of the route to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 252), has a staff of guides and horses (guide to Chatelard 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the **Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. At the entrance is the **Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient* (not to be confounded with the inn at Vernayaz).

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. (Tickets at the hotel, 1 fr. each.) The rocks, here about 420' high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is $\frac{7}{2}$ M. long, extending to the *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* (p. 250), from which its entrance is visible.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands *La Batiaz* (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent to it from the Drance bridge takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (adm. 30 c.). The hill on which the castle stands affords a *View (as fine as from the tower, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) of the broad lower Rhone Valley as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps, above which the Sanetsch and part of the Gemmi are prominent; on the S. side of the valley rises the *Pierre-à-Voir*, resembling a tower; below us lie Martigny and Martigny-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz, above which rise the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Drance, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 261).

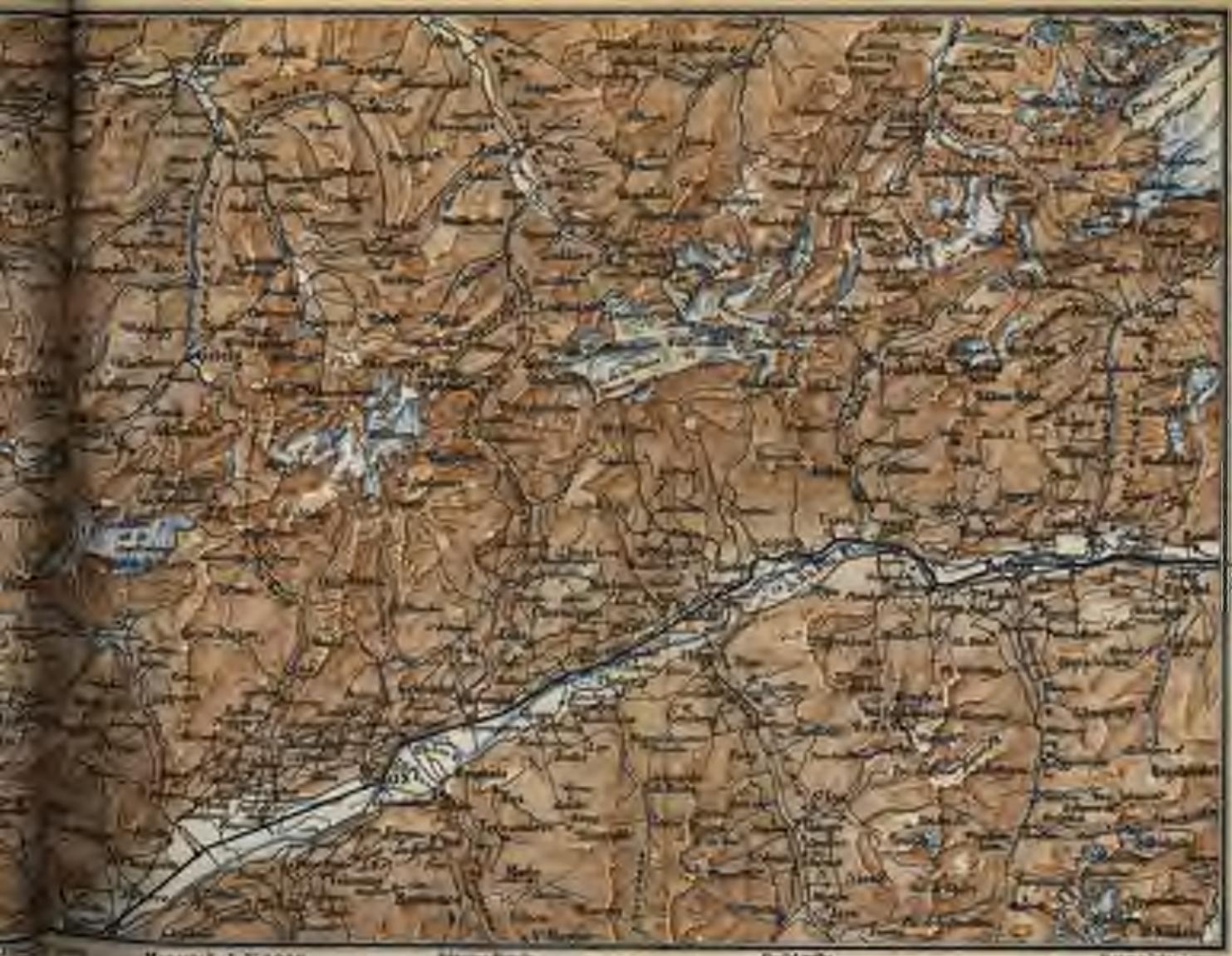
81 M. Martigny. — **HÔTEL CLERC*, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; **HÔTEL DE LA TOUR*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC*, similar charges; *AUBERGE DE L'AIGLE*, unpretending, on the left as the town is entered from the station. — The RAILWAY STATION (*Rest. de la Gare*, with a few beds) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Martigny-Ville (1558'; pop. 1525), the Roman *Octodurus*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 76), over the *Tête-Noire* and Col de Balme (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 77). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, both known to the Romans).

EXCURSIONS. Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follataires*, famed for its flora. Ascent of the *"Arpille* (6831'; 4 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (see above) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes*; then past the hamlets of *Ravoir*, through wood, and steeply to the chalets of *Arpille* (5964') and the summit. Superb view of the *Glacier du Trient*, *Mont Blanc*, and the Alps of Bern and Valais. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 250).

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'), a limestone peak of the mountain range which separates the Rhone Valley from the Val de Bagnes, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 269), Sembrancher (p. 261), or Chable (p. 266). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the *Col*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but





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Figure 2. Results.

not very pleasantly on a sledge in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian Alps (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Mörles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Giétroz (p. 267).

**Gorges du Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 261.

Railway to *Brieg*, 48 M. from Martigny, see R. 78.

66. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

30 M. From Saanen to Gsteig (8 M.) diligence daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; new road thence over the Col de Pillon to Ormont Dessus (8 M.), nearly completed; diligence from Ormont-Dessus to (14 M.) Aigle in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8 fr., from Ormont-Dessus to Aigle 15 fr.

Saanen (3382'), p. 178. The road leads S. through the broad and smiling Saane-Thal, called in its upper part the *Gsteig-Thal*, to *Ebnit* and to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gstad* (3455'; *Bär*), at the mouth of the *Lauenthal*.

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after $\frac{1}{2}$ M., to (4 M.) *Lauenén* (4130'; *Bär*, rustic), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenén-See* (4557') 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenchrithorn* (9304'). — From Laue-nen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 175.

Gsteig, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937'; **Bär*, pens. 5-6 fr.), $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Gstad, is finely situated. To the S. rise the *Sanetschhorn* (9679') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,282').

To **SION OVER THE SANETSCH**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., attractive on the whole. The path crosses the *Sarine*, and ascends steeply through woods and pastures, and afterwards in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) dreary *Kreuzboden*; thence 1 hr. to the pass of the *Sanetsch* (7287'), on this side of which there is a cross (*La Grande Croix*). Descent (passing the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* on the right) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Zanfleuron* (6775'; *Höt.* Sanetsch, new), whence the *Oldenhorn* (p. 220) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (p. 174) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the *Sanetschhorn*, or *Montrun* (9665') in 5 hrs., and the *Diableret* (p. 220) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The *Sublage* (8973'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sion* (p. 269). Ascent from Sion to the pass 7, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (p. 220) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767'), to (5 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5086'), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with the houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus**; in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Aï* and *de Mayen*. To the left is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau*. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) the **Hôtel des Diablerets* (3815'; pens. 7 fr.), post-station for Ormont-Dessus, at the W. base of the Pillon; then, a little below it, **Au Plan** (**Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; *Pensions du Moulin, Chamois, des Hiron-*

*elles, etc.), and (1½ M.) Vers l'Eglise (3649'; *Hôt.-Pens. Mon Séjour; *Pens. Busset), the largest of these scattered villages.*

EXCURSIONS from Plan. (Guides: *Mollien, V. Goltraut, Fr. Bernet, Fr. and Moïse Pichard.*) To the *Creux de Champ* (4275'), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side, 1½ hr. (to the foot of the largest fall). A good survey of the *Creux de Champ*, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5340'), 1½ hr. S. of Plan. — Ascent of the *Palette* (7133'), easy as far as the (2¼ hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux*; thence, without path, and rather rough, ¾ hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Arnen-See*. Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* (in 1½-2 hrs., past the small *Rettau-See*). — *Pointe de Meilleret* (6404'), 2½ hrs. from Vers l'Eglise; no difficulty; view extending to Mont Blanc. — Good walkers need no guide for any of these.

The *Oldenhorn* (10,250'), *Fr. Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended from *Gsteig* (7 hrs.), from the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (8 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), or from *Zanfleuron* (p. 219), 4 hrs. A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of *Pillon*; those from *Gsteig* on the *Upper Oldenalp*.

The *Diableret* (10,650'; 7 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), from the *Hôtel des Diablerets*, difficult. Imposing view. Easy descent over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Sanetsch Pass* (comp. p. 219).

To *VILLARS* (4 hrs.), or *GRYON* (4½ hrs.) BY THE COL DE LA CROIX, a fine route (or over the *Col de la Croix* and the *Chamossaire* to *Villars* 6½ hrs.; guide not indispensable). From the *Hôtel des Diablerets* we ascend the valley of the *Grande-Eau* for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the *Col de la Croix* (5687'), 5 min. N. of the hamlet of *La Croix*. View limited. (Travellers who do not ascend the *Chamossaire* should at least mount the pastures to the right of the *Col de la Croix* for ¼ hr. in order to obtain a fine view of Mont Blanc.) The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the left to *Arveye* 10 min.; to the right to *Villars* 20 min. (p. 215). — The path to *Gryon* descends to the left a little above *Arveye*, crosses the brook, and reaches *Gryon* in 40 min. (p. 224). This route is preferable to a path to *Gryon* which crosses the *Gryonne* ½ hr. from the pass and follows the left bank.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as *Ormont-Dessous*. About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from *Château d'Oex* (p. 223); to the S. appears the Dent du Midi. We next reach (1½ M.) *Le Sepey* (3704'; *Hôt. des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; *Cerf*, moderate; one-horse carr. to Plan 8 fr., and fee of 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour a second time after a minute's interval.

EXCURSIONS. *Pic de Chaussey* (7798'), 4½ hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 223). Ascent of the "Chamossaire via Bretaye" (3½-4 hrs.), and descent to *Villars* (1½ hr.), see p. 215. — A road, with fine views, leads from *Sepey* to *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of (2½ M.) *Leysin* (4150'; tavern, good *Yvorne*). From *Leysin* to (1½ hr.) *Aigle* a good path descends to the left by the fountain beyond the church, affording charming views of the Rhône Valley, the Dent du Midi, part of the Mont Blanc chain, and to the left the Dent de Morcles, Dent Favre, and Grand Mœveran.

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 215). Near *Aigle* we cross the *Grande-Eau*.

Aigle, 7 M. from *Sepey*, see p. 215.

67. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 204, 218.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to (18 M.) Château d'Oex in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 85 c.; coupé 6 fr. 80 c.); thence to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Aigle daily in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 fr. 25 c.; coupé 11 fr. 25 c.).

Bulle (2487'; pop. 2494; **Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station; **Union*; **Cheval Blanc*), a busy little town, the centre of the Freiburg dairy-farming district, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 190).

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM BULLE, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for the observant. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see below) for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême* to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), and leads along the W. slope of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême. We pass (1/2 hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf*; (1 hr.) *Gros-Planay* (a rustic inn in a large pasture); ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalet of *Bonne Fontaine*. Thence by a steep path to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

The *Moléson (6578'), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets in the centre, and extends to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM ALBEUVE (see below; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well-shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. Here we cross the stream, re-cross it at a charcoal-kiln, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from VAULRUZ, the station before Bulle (p. 190), unites at Part-Dieu with that from Bulle, but is not recommended, as a lofty buttress must be crossed before the valley of the Trême and the base of the Moléson are reached.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmental, see p. 177. (Diligence in summer daily in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) — From Bulle to VEVEY (25 M.) diligence daily in 5 hrs., by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz* (see above), *Semsales*, and *Châtel St. Denis* (2670'; *Hôt. de la Ville*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson may be ascended hence, by the *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.)

The road from Bulle to Château d'Oex leads past (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Tour de Trême*, with its picturesque old tower, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Epagny* (2390'). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of **Gruyère** (2723'; **Fleur de Lys*), with a well-preserved old castle of the once powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and now containing frescoes by Corot and Menn, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee to attendant). The environs consist of rich

pasture-land, famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches' or cattle-call. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine*, or *Saane*. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Enney* (2409') we observe the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460') in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207'), spurs of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard*, overshadowed by barren mountains. Passing *Neirivue*, we next reach (1 M.) *Albeuve* (2487'; *Ange*; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (passing a picturesque old bridge below), and arrive at (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608'; **Hôtel du Jaman*; horses and guides).

FROM MONTBOVON OVER THE JAMAN TO MONTREUX (6 hrs.) OR VEVEY ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Guide unnecessary (8 fr.; horse to the top of the pass 10, to Montreux or Vevey 20fr.). A most attractive walk; but the pass should be reached as early as possible, as the midday mists are apt to conceal the lake from view.

From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and diverges to the right by a path to *Sciernes* and *Allières*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col de la Dent de Jaman** (4974'). A most beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here, embracing the *Rochers de Naye* and the entire range to the S. as far as the *Tour d'Aï*, and to the N. as far as the *Dent de Lys* and the Moléson; also the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Savoy Alps, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the huge Valaisian Mts. to the S. From the *Dent de Jaman* (6165'; fatiguing ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive, including the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the pass to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right (the path to the left, skirting the E. slope of the Baie de Montreux, being shorter but rough); 25 min., a bridge over the brook of Montreux; then a slight ascent, and a level walk to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Les Avants** (3212'; **Hôtel des Avants*, well situated, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 fr.). A new road descends hence on the W. slope of the valley. Where it trends to the W., 2 M. from Les Avants, at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, we descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) *Sonzier*, and then rapidly to the left again to (1 , hr.) *Montreux-Vernex* (p. 212).

The road to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of *Charnex* (2231'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which another road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads to *Brent* and towards the village of *Chally* (Pens. Mury). Instead of entering the village, we descend by a road to the left, which leads us into the Vevey road. To *Vevey* (p. 209), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bend. (The traveller coming from Vevey must, by the last houses of *La Tour*, take the first path to the left, and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnex, and Jaman'.)

The valley of the Sarine now turns to the E., and we enter a wooded ravine, the stream flowing far below in a deep rocky channel. In a wider part of the valley lies ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Tine* (Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we observe on the oppo-

site bank the pretty village of **Rossinières** (**Pens, Grand Chalet*, 5-6 fr., *Pens, Dubuis*; *Eng. Ch. Serv.* in summer). At (1½ M.) *Les Moulins*, at the mouth of the *Tourneresse*, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine by the (¾ M.) bridge of *Le Pré*, and ascend to (1 M.) —

18 M. **Château d'Oex**, Ger. *Oesch* (3498'; **Hôt. Berthod*, in an open situation, R., L., & A. 3, D. fr.; **Ours*, in the village, R., L., & A. 2½-3½ fr.; **Pens, Rosat*, **Villa d'Oex, Bricod, de la Cheneau, du Midi, Morier-Rosat*, etc., pens. from 5 fr.; *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite *Berthod*), a scattered village and summer resort in a green valley. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rises the jagged *Dent de Chamois* (p. 178). From Château d'Oex to *Saanen* (7 M.), see p. 178.

***Mont Cray** (6795') may be ascended from Château d'Oex in 3 hrs. (guide desirable); the view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienna and Neuchâtel to the N.

FROM CHÂTEAU D'OEUX TO AIGLE (23 M.; diligence daily in 5½ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (see above), to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Vallée de l'Etivaz*) in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Derant* the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *L'Etivaz* (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path descending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road considerably higher up.) From Etivaz to the top of the hill (5069') 2 M.; then a slight descent to (¾ M.) *La Lécherette* (4519'; inn). We next reach (1¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (inn), where we have a splendid view of the *Dent du Midi*. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2¼ M.) *La Comballaz* (4476'; **Couronne*, generally full in summer), much frequented for its mineral spring and its pure air. (*Pic de Chaussey*, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 220.) Beyond this the road overlooks a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 220) and (7 M.) *Aigle* (see p. 220).

68. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 218.

11 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); then a bridle-path. Guide to Aven desirable (P. L. Amiguet, P. F. Broyn, and O. F. and Henri Aulet at Gryon; a guide may generally be found at Anzeindaz also; from Gryon to Sion 12 fr.). Horse 20 fr.

The route over the PAS DE CHEVILLE, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost continuous series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey.

Bex, p. 216. The road leads to the N. to *Bévieux* (p. 216), crosses the *Arançon*, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of *La Chêne*, *Fenalet*, and *Aux Posse*s. Fine view of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 227). Near Gryon we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenières* and the falls of a branch of the *Avançon*, descending from the *Vallée des Plans* (p. 216).

7 M. **Gryon** (3632'; *Pens. Saussaz*; *Pens. Morel*) is a considerable village. To *Villars*, and over the *Col de la Croix* to *Ormont-Dessus*, see p. 220.

BRIDLE PATH. By the (10 min.) last house of Gryon we follow the path to the right, in view of the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the *Avançon*. On the right rise the *Argentine* (7985') and the *Grand Mauverun* (10,043'). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245') we cross the *Avançon*, and for a short distance traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the *Argentine*, which glitter like silver in the sunshine. Crossing the *Avançon* again, and passing the (3/4 hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810'), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and next reach the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6220'; small *Inn* with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grept*, adjoined on the E. by the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8569'). To the N. the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (highest peak 10,651'; ascent difficult and dizzy; experts take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz). Our path now ascends gradually, turning at the end of the Alp a little to the right, to (3/4 hr.) the **Pas de Cheville** (6722'). In the distance to the E. are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the *Weisshorn*. The path now descends to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and over steep and stony slopes, past a waterfall, to the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710'). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213'), to (1/2 hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698'), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the *Diablerets* in 1749. To the left, high above us, lies the great *Zanfleuron Glacier*.

We skirt the S. side of the lake; then cross (3/4 hr.) the *Liserne*, follow the left bank, and passing the chalets of *Besson* (4370'), skirt a wooded slope descending steeply from the E. into the profound gorge of the *Liserne*. The path, for the most part protected by a low stone wall, and quite safe, gradually descends to (1 3/4 hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530'), at the end of the *Liserne* gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We now descend to the left to (20 min.) *Aven*, surrounded by fruittrees, follow the slope to (20 min.) *Erde* and (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a thriving village belonging to *Conthey*, one of the chief wine-growing villages in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the (1 1/2 M.) bridge over the

Morge. From this point by the high-road to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sion*, see p. 269. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Liserne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Liserne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of *Mottelon*, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075'; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *l'Arette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of that name (p. 269).

69. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret.

Lake of Geneva (S. Bank).

Comp. Map, p. 202.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank 3 times daily, in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Touques-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Anty-Séchez*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, and *Evian*. — RAILWAY from *Annemasse* (to which omnibuses and a tramway run from Geneva, p. 195) to *Thonon* and *Evian*, see p. 232. From *Bouveret* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Maurice* three trains daily, corresponding with the steamboats, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Geneva, see p. 194. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at *Cologny* (the village lying on the hill above, p. 202), *Belotte* (for *Vesenaz*, p. 202), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*, a little inland), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Sinaï; Pens. du Colombier) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Touques* and *Nernier*, opposite which *Nyon* (p. 205) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which lies *Excenevrex*. The Savoy Mts. become more conspicuous.

Thonon (1401'; pop. 5500; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

Railway to *Bellegarde*, see p. 232. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine view).

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty VALLEY OF THE DRANCE by *Le Biot* and *St. Jean d'Aulph* (with ruins of a monastery) to (20 M.) a bridge which crosses the Drance opposite to *Montriond*, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by *Les Gets* (1112m) to (10 M.) *Taninges* (p. 239); that to the left to (3 M.) *Morzine* (Hôtel des Alpes). From Morzine over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golisse* to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, see p. 248; over the *Col de Coux* to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Champéry*, see p. 228.

The steamer next passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, on the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (p. 207). The long promontory round which

the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the affluent of the Rhone, p. 218). In the bay lie the baths of *Amphion* (Gr. Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove.

We next touch at **Evian-les-Bains** (**Grand-Hôt. d'Evian*, with garden on the lake; *Hôt. des Bains*; *Hôt. de France*; *Hôt. du Nord*; **Hôt. du Montblanc*, moderate; *Hôt. de Fonbonne*, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated (2913 inh.), with a lofty and conspicuous church-tower. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house* (water containing bi-carbonate of soda), the garden rising at the back of which affords a beautiful view. At the end of the pleasant lake promenade is the prettily situated *Casino*. — Railway to *Thonon* and *Bellegarde*, see p. 232.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde*, is the old château of *Blonay* with a park. Opposite lies *Lausanne* (p. 207), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the right is visible the lofty *Paudèze* viaduct, on the *Oron* Railway (p. 191). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is **Meillerie**, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux takes shelter at the house of Mme. Volmar during a storm. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. caused the Simplon road to be hewn through the rocks. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

St. Gingolph (*Poste*; *Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite *Vevey* (p. 209), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viriers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting excursion, with fine views, up the ravine of the *Morge* and across the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below). We may extend our walk on the left bank of the *Morge* to (1½ hr.) *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the *Blanchard* (462'; with guide, 1¾ hr.), and return by the right bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forest to *St. Gingolph*. — Ascent of the *Dent d'Oche* (7300') from *Novel*, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the *Grammont* (7116') 4 hrs., also interesting. — To the E. of *Novel* a tolerable bridle-path leads round the S. side of the *Grammont*, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanney*, in 4½ hrs. to *Vourey* (see below).

Bouveret (*Tour*) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which converts the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called *la Battaglière*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake.

The RAILWAY enters the Rhone Valley to the S.E. and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Ser* (1289'), which was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction, the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. The railway is carried out into the bed of the river. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the *Dent du Midi* (p. 227).

4 M. **Vouvry** (*Poste*), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockulper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished. To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies *Yvorne* (p. 215), to the right of which rise the serrated Diablerets and the snow-clad Oldenhorn. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St. Triphon (p. 216).

10 M. **Monthey** (1381'; *Croix d'Or; Cerf*), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre Adzo (pierre suspendue)*, curiously balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the "Val d'Illiez, about 12 M. in length, remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart inhabitants. (One-horse car. from Monthey to Champéry 10, two-horse 15 fr. and fee; omnibus in summer daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the *Viège* through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in numerous windings (cut off by the old paved bridle-path, following the telegraph-posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Mœveran. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The path to the right ascends to Morgin.) We next reach (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the prettily situated village of *Trois-Torrents* (Hotel-Pens. *Trois-Torrents*), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the *VAL DE MORGIN*, in which lie the *Baths of Morgin*, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; "Grand Hôtel, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Val d'Illiez*, and (3 M.) **Champéry** (3389'; "Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, R. 2, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; "Croix Fédérée, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPÉRY. (Guides, *Maur. Caillet, Ant. Grenon, Jos. Oberhausen*, etc.) The *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the environs. — The "Culet (6453'; guide 4 fr.) affords a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine-wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the Culet. Chalets and cow-herds afford frequent opportunities of asking the way.

"**Dent du Midi** (10,450'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18, with a night at Bonavaux 20, with descent to Vernayaz 24 or 26 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonavaux* (good quarters); thence to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Vernayaz ($6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* by a steep and stony path to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Van d'en haut* (milk), where we cross the *Salanfe*. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as a corner is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan* and (1 hr.) *Vernayaz* (p. 217).

Tour Sallières (10,587'; 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.; spend night at Bonavaux, see above), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan*. Superb view of Mont Blanc. — Similar view from the *Dents Blanches* (9100'), ascended by the chalets of *Barme* in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 15 fr.).

PASSES. FROM CHAMPERY TO SAMOËNS OVER THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLESE, 6½ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the (¾ hr.) small shrine mentioned above, we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets, and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the Col de Coux (6322'; Inn), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 225). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1½ hr.) Col de la Golèse (5483'). Beautiful view of the side-valley in which *Les Allamans* lies, and afterwards of the valley of the Giffre. Then (1¾ hr.) Samoëns (p. 248). A good road thence to (4½ M.) Sixt (p. 247).

FROM CHAMPERY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., not difficult for mountaineers (guide necessary, 15 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for ¾ hr., then gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Ancel*, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Susanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (½ hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) Col de Sagerou (7917'), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides. We descend thence to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogelettes* and (½ hr.) *Borce*, and along an almost perpendicular rocky slope into the (½ hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1¼ hr. more Sixt (p. 247).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX. The most interesting approaches to Chamonix are the route over the *Col d'Anterne* and *Col du Brévent* (10-11 hrs.; comp. p. 247), and that over the *Col des Fonds* (*Col Léchaud*) and the *Buet* (14 hrs.), the former in fine weather without, the latter always with a guide (comp. p. 248). A supply of provisions should be taken in each case.

FROM CHAMPERY TO VERNAYAZ over the *Col de Susanfe* (7940', 10-11 hrs.; with guide), fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Ancel* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the *Tour Sallières*, and descend through the *Salanfe Valley* (see above) to *Salvan* and *Vernayaz*. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of *Salanfe*, 1 hr. beyond the *Col de Susanfe*, and cross the *Col or Chieu d'Emaney* (8356'), lying between the *Tour Sallières* and the *Luisin* (p. 251), to the valley of the *Trèche*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Triguent* (p. 251), or the *Col d'Emaney* and *Col de Barberine* to the valley of the *Eau Noire*, *Barberine*, and (7 hrs.) *Valorcine* (p. 249).

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massonger* approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 216) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

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70. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains ($55\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 5, 6 fr. 10 c.), to Chambéry (64 M.) in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 5 c.), to Albertville ($93\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 7 hrs. (18 fr. 70, 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 35 c.); from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (25 M.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.); from Annecy to Annemasse (35 M.) in $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). DILIGENCE between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy daily. From Annemasse to Geneva a tramway and omnibuses.

Geneva, see p. 194. 3 M. *Meyrin*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Satigny*; on the left flows the *Rhone*. Near ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Pleine* we cross the valley of the *London*. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chancy-Pougny*; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Collonges*. The *Rhone* here separates the steep slopes of the *Mont Vuache* ($3444'$) from the *Jura* chain. The lofty *Fort de l'Ecluse* (1387'), to the right, guarding the entrance to France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, extended by Vauban, destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. Beyond the short tunnel under the fort we pass through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and cross the deep valley of the *Valserine* by an imposing viaduct, 275 yds. long and 170' high.

21 M. *Bellegarde* (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste*); French 'douane'.

Above the confluence of the *Valserine* and the *Rhone*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hotel, is the so-called *Perte du Rhône*. Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been so much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the *Rhone* is used as a motive power for machinery by the *Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône*. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly underground, is carried from the bed of the river above the *Perte* to the *Valserine*, into which it falls a little above its influx into the *Rhone*. A new manufacturing town is springing up here, and a railway now runs through the valley of the *Valserine* to *Nantua* and *Bourg*.

FROM *BELLEGARDE* TO *EVIAN* (49 M.), railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Stations: *Valleyry*; *Viry*; 15 M. *St. Julien*; 20 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*, at the N.W. base of Mt. *Salève* (p. 203). The *Arve* is then crossed to (24 M.) *Annemasse* (p. 238), the junction for *Annecy* (p. 238), on the high-road to *Chamonix* (tramway to *Geneva*, see p. 195). 28 M. *St. Cergues*; 33 M. *Bons-St. Didier* (ascent of the *Voiron*s, see p. 203); 37 M. *Perrignier*; 43 M. *Thonon* (p. 225); 49 M. *Evian* (p. 226).

Four tunnels (1121, 917, 493, and 165 yds. in length respectively). Beyond (28 M.) *Pyrimont* (with asphalt-mines near it) a handsome viaduct crosses the *Vezeronce*. $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seyssel*, an old town, lies on both banks of the *Rhone*, which is crossed here by a double suspension-bridge. The river, now navigable, flows through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Culoz* (774'; *Hôt. Folliet*; **Rail. Restaur.*), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033'), is the junction for *Lyons*, *Macon* (*Paris*), and *Turin*. Carriages generally changed, and a long halt.

The *Mont-Cenis* train crosses the *Rhone*, and at (46 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the *Lac du Bourget* (745'), which is 10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*. The train

skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (see below).

55^{1/2} M. Aix-les-Bains. — "GRAND HÔTEL d'AIX, Avenue de la Gare; GR. HÔTELS DE L'EUROPE, DE L'UNIVERS, DES AMBASSADEURS & DU NORD and *HÔT. VENAT in the Rue du Casino; SPLENDIDE HÔTEL, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges. Slightly less expensive: GR. HÔT. DES BERGUES, Avenue de la Gare; GR. HÔT. DU GLOBE and DES BAISNS, Rue du Casino; BEAUSITE, above the Jardin Public; *CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX, Boul. des Côtes; *HÔT. GUILLAND ET DE LA POSTE, Place Centrale; HÔT. LAPLACE and DE GENÈVE, Rue du Casino; HÔT. DE L'ESTABLISSEMENT THERMAL, by the Baths; HÔT. DAMESIN & CONTINENTAL, Rue de Chambéry; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, GERMAIN, BOSSUT, GARIN, DU PARC, etc. — In July and Aug., the height of the season, the charges are very high (R. 15-20 fr. per day in the principal hotels, 5-10 fr. per day in the others). — *Pensions* and *Maisons Meublées* also abound. — *Restaurants*: Dardel, Place Centrale; Gr. *Café de la Gare*, etc.

CAB, per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — VOITURES PUBLIQUES for excursions (to Marlioz, Port de Puer, etc.), Place Centrale.

CASINOS. Cercle, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 65 fr. — Villa des fleurs, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE during the season.

Aix-les-Bains (850'; pop. 4741), the Roman *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, a famous watering-place, picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 12,000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, used for drinking and for baths. The large *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1854, is well fitted up. In front of it rises the *Arch of Campanus*, a monument erected in the 3rd or 4th cent. A. D., in the form of a triumphal arch, in memory of T. Pomp. Campanus and his family. The eight niches contain the urns of the persons whose names are recorded on the monument. The well-preserved *Château* (14th cent.), now the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, contains a *Museum* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, and other curiosities (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 5 c.). The rallying-points of visitors are the sumptuous *Cercle* or *Casino*, with its handsome saloons, and the *Villa des Fleurs* (see above), with its pleasant garden, where concerts are frequently given. Queen Victoria resided at the Villa Mottet during her visit to Aix in April, 1885. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to (1 M.) Marlioz (in 10 min.; there and back 60 c.), which possesses cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant shady walks in the *Parc*, the *Promenade du Gigot*, and the *Avenue Marie*. — The *Lac du Bourget* (see above) may be reached either by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.) *Port de Puer* (steamboat-pier), or by the *Avenue de Cornin*, leading to the (1 1/4 M.) *Port de Cornin*. On the bank of the lake extends the beautiful wooded hill of *Tresserve*, 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine views. At the N. end of the hill rises the *Maison du Diable* (villa and garden), and on the W. side, on the bank of the lake, is the château of *Bonport*.

**Hautecombe*, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, is another interesting point. (Steamboat thither several times a week; trip round the lake on Sundays, allowing

an hour at Hautecombe. Boat with two rowers to Hautecombe and back, with one hour's stay, 4 fr.; each hour more 1½ fr.; to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a bargain should be made beforehand.) The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles*. On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the *Mont du Chat*. We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Hautecombe, whence it should be sent on to the château of *Bourdeau*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads us to Bourdeau, and thence we return by boat to Aix. — Farther to the S., at the influx of the *Leisse*, lies the village of *Le Bourget*, with a ruined castle and a church in the transitional style, the choir of which contains fine basreliefs of the 13th cent. — Ascent thence of the *Dent du Chat* (5304'), 4 hrs., by a good bridle-path; splendid view of the Alps, including Mont Blanc.

To the N. of Aix, on the Geneva road, lies (1½ M.) *St. Simon*, with a chalybeate spring; ¼ hr. thence, in a romantic gorge, are the *Cascades de Grésy* (adm. 50 c.). From St. Simon a good road leads to the N.E. through the picturesque *Défilé des Combes* to the (3½ M.) *Moulin de Prime*, and thence by *Cusy* to the (7½ M.) *Grotte de Bange* with its subterranean lake (a drive from Aix of 5½ hrs., there and back; lights for the grotto must be brought). — To the E. of Aix a pleasant walk by (¾ hr.) *Mouxy* and the (1¼ hr.) *Rocher de St. Victor* with a chapel, to the (1½ hr., 3½ hrs. from Aix) *Montagne de la Cluse*, commanding a beautiful view. — To the S.E. (20 min.) the *Rocher du Roi*, once a Roman quarry, with a fine view.

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY. 25 M., a branch-line (1½ hr.). The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Séroz*, which has worn a deep channel for itself, called the *Gorges du Séroz* (where a small steamboat plies). 2½ M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall. 7½ M. *Albens*. Through an opening to the right appear the Semnoz and the Tournette (p. 237). 10½ M. *Bloye*. At (13 M.) *Rumilly*, a little town of Roman origin, we cross the *Chéran*. The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the *Fier*. 17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We now traverse the wild and romantic *Défilé du Fier* (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14th-16th centuries. 20½ M. *Lovagny* (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); ½ M. to the E. are the *Gorges du Fier*, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300' high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tournette. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the *Fier*. 25 M. *Anney*, see p. 237.

As the train proceeds, the lake is concealed by the wooded hill of Tresserve (see above). Fine view to the right.

58 M. *Viviers*. To the left rises the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113').

64 M. **Chambéry** (883'; pop. 19,622; **Hôt. de France*, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; **Hôt. de l'Europe*, Rue d'Italie, a good way from the station; *Hôt. des Princes*, Rue de Boigne; *Hôt. de la Paix*, opposite the station), the capital of Savoy, a handsome looking town, lies on the rapid *Leisse*. On the promenade between

the railway and the town rises a large *Fountain-Monument*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of *Gen. de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr. amassed in the East Indies. Of the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232, now restored and occupied by the *Préfecture*, the square tower and part of the façade belong to the original building. It contains small archæological and natural history collections. The chapel ('*Sainte Chapelle*') has an elegant late-Gothic choir. At the back of the château is the *Grand Jardin* (reached by going to the left round the building, through the gate, and up the avenue), a public promenade with a terrace commanding a fine view. The *Theatre* is richly decorated in the interior. Near it is the archiepiscopal *Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice (14th and 15th cent.). The pleasing new *Hôtel-de-Ville* possesses a small picture-gallery. In front of the *Palais de Justice* rises a bronze statue of *Ant. Favre* (d. 1624), a famous jurist, erected in 1864.

WALKS. To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the *Rochers de Lemenc*, with a church in which *Gen. de Boigne* and *Mme. de Warens*, Rousseau's friend, are interred. Charming view. — To *Buisson-Rond* (20 min.), a pleasant park; the *Cascades de Jacob* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the chapel of S'. *Saturnin* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — *Bout du Monde* (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the *Dent du Nivolet*, with a fine waterfall of the *Doria*. — *Les Charmettes* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and *Mme. de Warens* (1736). — *Challes* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; omnibus from stat. Chambéry $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), with a sulphur-spring, a bath-house, and an old château converted into a hotel and pension (good, but dear).

The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.) is attractive and free from difficulty. Road for about 8 M.; then a bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry we traverse a picturesque district, passing the ruins of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the right owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. 70 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. 72 M. *Montmélian*, junction for *Grenoble*. The castle, on a hill, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pleasing survey of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends. 74½ M. *Cruet*, where the *Isère* is crossed. 79 M. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*; the small town, on the right bank of the *Isère*, 1½ M. to the N., is commanded by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, once a state-prison of Savoy, destroyed during the French Revolution.

The MONT-CENIS RAILWAY quits the *Isère* here and ascends to the right in the *Maurienne Valley*, watered by the *Arc*. Stations *Chamrousset*, *Aiguebelle*, *Epierre*, *La Chambre*, *St. Jean-de-Maurienne*, *St. Michel*, *La Praz*, and (46 M.) *Modane*. Then through the great *Mont-Cenis Tunnel* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long) to *Barriodèneche* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The railway to Albertville again crosses the *Isère*. On the left lies *Fréterive*, with taffeta manufactories, and on the right *Ayton*, with a ruined castle. 85 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with Roman antiquities. On the left *Montailleur*, with an old castle. On the opposite

bank of the Isère, *Ste. Hélène-des-Millières*, with salt springs. 89 M. *Frontenex*, whence a road leads to the N. over the *Col de Tamié* (2980') to (11 M.) *Faverges* (see below).

93½ M. **Albertville** (1181'; pop. 5086; **Hôt. Million*, in the market; *Hôt. des Balances*; *Etoile du Nord*), a pleasant town, which received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, consists of two parts separated by the *Arly*: on the right bank *L'Hôpital*, on the left the picturesque little old town of *Conflans*, with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO MOUTIERS-EN-TARENTAISE, 17 M., diligence 3 times daily in 3 hrs. (3½ fr.; railway in course of construction). The road leads through the *Isère Valley*, which gradually narrows and becomes grander as we ascend, by *Tours* and *Cevins*, at the N.E. base of the *Tournette* (3050'), to (10½ M.) *Fessons-sous-Briançon*, with a ruined castle; then through the gorge of the *Pas de Briançon* to (12 M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon*, and by *Grand-Cœur* and *Aigueblanche* to (17 M.) **Moutiers** (1575'; 1969 inh.; *Hôt. Machet*; *Hôt. Vizier*), the ancient capital of the *Tarentaise*, the seat of a bishop, and named after a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing. A little to the S., in the pretty valley of the *Doron*, are the baths of (¾ M.) *Salins* and (3½ M.) *Brides-les-Bains*. — A road leads to the E. of Moutiers (diligence twice daily) through the picturesque valley of the Isère to (17 M.) *Bourg-St. Maurice* (p. 258).

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 12½ M. (diligence daily in 3 hrs.; 2½ fr.), by a road through the picturesque *Daron Valley*. The little town of **Beaufort** (2625'; *Cheval Blanc*; *Montblanc*), prettily situated, is commanded by the château of *La Salle*. Thence through the *Gitte Valley* to the *Col du Bonhomme* and over the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*, 9-10 hrs., with guide (16 fr.; comp. 255). — **FROM BEAUFORT OVER THE COL JOLI TO ST. GERVAIS**. 10 hrs., with guide, interesting on the whole. Bridle-path through the *Dorine Valley* (or *Vallée de Haute-Luce*), by *Haute-Luce* and *Belleville*, to the *Col Joli*, lying to the S. of *Mont Joli* (p. 254), with a view of *Mont Blanc*; descent to *Contamines* (p. 254) and *St. Gervais* (p. 240).

The **ROAD TO ANNECY** (28 M.) ascends to the N., on the right bank of the *Arly*. To the left, on a steep hill, stands the church of *Pallud*; on the right the *Doron* issues from the *Vallée de Beaufort* (see above). At (5 M.) **Ugine** (1510'; pop. 3000; *Soleil d'Or*), the road quits the valley of the *Arly*, and enters that of the *Chaise* to the left.

FROM UGINE TO SALLANCHES OR ST. GERVAIS (8-9 hrs.). Road through the valley of the *Arly* to (8 M.) *Flumet* (3008'; *Hôt. des Balances*), a village at the influx of the *Arondine* into the *Arly*. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of *Faucigny*. (Travellers in the reverse direction have to undergo custom-house formalities here.) Then (7 M.) *Megeve* (3701'; *Soleil*). About 1 M. farther the path (a shorter route to *Chamonix* also) to (2½ hrs.) *St. Gervais-les-Bains* (p. 239) diverges to the right, skirting the mountains, leading partly through wood, and affording charming views of the valley of the *Arve*. — Near *Combloux*, as the road descends towards *Sallanches*, we enjoy a superb view: opposite us towers the *Aiguille de Varens* (8831'), to the left lies the valley of the *Arve* as far as *Magland* (p. 239); to the right rises the entire *Mont Blanc* chain, with its glaciers and the summit. 8 M. *Sallanches*, see p. 239.

At *Ugine* the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the *Chaise*, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed of the *Eau Morte*, which we now follow. 7½ M. *Faverges* (1925'; **Hôt. de la Poste*), with

its extensive old castle. (To *Frontenex* over the *Col de Tamié*, see p. 236.) We next reach (6 M.) *Bout du Lac*, a hamlet at the S. end of the **Lac d'Annecy** (1463'; 9 M. long), on which a steamer plies three times daily to Annecy in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: a pleasant trip; on the right rise the grotesque rocky pinnacles of the *Tournette* (see below). On a promontory extending far into the lake, to the left, is the prettily situated (3 M.) *Château Duingt* (1476'). On the opposite bank lie *Talloires*, the birthplace of Berthollet (see below), and *Menthon*, with sulphur-springs and an old château in which St. Bernard was born (p. 263). To the left lies *Sévrier*, at the foot of the long *Semnoz* (see below). We next reach ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

28 M. **Annecy** (1476'; pop. 11,334; *Gr.-Hôt. Verdun*, near the lake, dear; **Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre; Aigle*), a picturesque, old-fashioned town, the capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named *Anneciaccum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciaccum Vetus*, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* is now a barrack. Gothic *Cathedral*, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal *Palace*. In the chapel of the monastery *de la Visitation* repose St. Francis de Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641). The *Promenade du Pâquier* on the lake affords a pleasant walk and fine view. In the middle of it rises the *Préfecture*, in front of which stands a monument to the engineer *Sommeiller*, one of the constructors of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel. On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with shady avenues, adorned with a bronze statue of the famous chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1822), by Marochetti. In the vicinity is the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, containing a small museum, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its beautiful environs, is recommended as a pleasant resting-place.

EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the *Tournette* (7733'), well worth the fatigue. Road to (10 M.) *Thônes* (2054'; Couronne); thence with guide, by *Bel-champ* and the *Chalets de la Rosary* to the top in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; superb view, especially of the Mont Blanc group. — The *Semnoz* (5590'), to the S. of Annecy, a fine point, easy (5 hrs.). We take the Albertville road on the S. bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Sévrier*, and ascend by a road to the right to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Leschaux* (3028'); bridle-path thence to the top in 1 hr. (*Hôt. Crêt du Chatillon*; mountain-railway projected). Beautiful view. — The *Parmelan* (6086'), to the N. of Annecy, is chiefly interesting on account of its grotesque rock-formations. Road to (3 M.) *Sur-les-Bois*, and to the left to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Naves*; then with guide, by the *Grand-Montoir* and the *Pas des Contrebandiers* (a narrow path on the brink of a precipice), to the top in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (admirable panorama).

Railway to *Aix-les-Bains*, see p. 234. Near *Lovagny*, the first station (11 min.) are the interesting *Gorges du Fier* (p. 234).

The new RAILWAY FROM ANNECY TO ANNEMASSE crosses the *Fier* and turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (see above). 3 M. *Pringy-la-Caille*; 6 M. *St. Martin-Charvonnex*; 10 M. *Groisy-le-Plot*. At (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Evires* (2592'; Buffet) the line reaches its highest point. Travellers

in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the custom-house here, as that part of the Department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (see below). Tunnel of 1320 yds.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the *Arve*, of which it affords a beautiful survey. 20 M. *St. Laurent*; 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Roche-sur-Foron* (*Croix Blanche*), a village on the *Foron*, a tributary of the *Arve*. (To Chamonix, see below.) To the left appear the *Salèves* (p. 202). 26 M. *Chevrier*; 28 M. *Reignier*. Beyond (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monnetier-Mornex* (p. 203) the line joins the Bellegarde and Evian Railway (p. 232) and crosses the *Arve*. 35 M. *Annemasse*, and thence to *Geneva*, see below.

71. From Geneva to Chamonix.

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE (four different vehicles, from Grand-Quai 10, 12, 26, and 28) in 9 hrs., incl. halt of 1 hr. for dinner at Sallanches, returning in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs ('banquette' 21, there and back 36 fr.). The extra carriages used when the diligence is full take 2 hrs. longer. Before paying the fare, the traveller should see the seat he is to get. At Chamonix owing to the competition of the different companies, tickets may generally be procured at a considerably reduced rate (4-5 fr.). — From *La Roche*, a station on the new line from Annemasse to Annecy (see above), an omnibus and supplementary carriages also start daily for Chamonix (at 1 p.m.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 18 fr.). This route shortens the fatiguing drive by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; we leave Geneva by tramway for Annemasse about 9 a.m., take the train to *La Roche*, and there have 2 hrs. to spare for an early dinner. Seats in the diligence had better be booked beforehand at the office of the 'express-diligences', Grand Quai 28. Railway from *La Roche* to (5 M.) Bonneville, and thence to Chamonix, projected.

CARRIAGES (p. 195). For a carriage and pair with four seats the fare usually demanded is 100 fr., but by applying to the carriage-owner in person the traveller may generally obtain one for 70-80 fr.

Geneva, see p. 194. The road to Annemasse passes a succession of villas and well-kept gardens extending to the large village of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Chêne* (1384'). The *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. At (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Annemasse* (1427'; *Hôtel du Soleil*), the first French village, a station on the Bellegarde and Evian line (p. 234), and junction for Annecy (see above), luggage is not examined, as that part of Savoy which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French customs. Further on, to the right, rises the château of *Etrambière*, with its four towers, at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and beyond it lies *Mornex* (p. 203). We approach the *Arre*, and cross the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The scenery improves. In the background rises the pyramidal *Môle* (6127'). Beyond (5 M.) *Nangy*, on a pine-clad knoll, stands the *Château de Pierre*. Near (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Contamines-sur-Arre* lies the château of *Villy*, on the hill-side to the left; beyond the village, on a lofty rock, stands the ruined castle of *Faucigny*, after which the province was named. Then (5 M.) —

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Bonneville** (1457'; pop. 2247; *Couronne*; *Balances*),

a little town of some importance, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, commanded by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Pointe d'Andey* (6165') on the right, and the slopes of the *Môle* (see above) on the left. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on this side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

A road leads from Bonneville to the W. to (5 M.) *La Roche* (see above). Another to the E. (diligence twice daily) by (5 M.) *Margnier* (where the *Giffre* is crossed) and (4 M.) *Châtillon* to (3 M.) *Taninges*, on the road from Geneva and Annemasse to Sixt (p. 248).

The road traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently inundated, and then enters a broad, fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vougy* the *Giffre* falls into the *Arve*. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Scionzier* lies at the entrance to the wild *Reposoir Valley*. On the hill to the left, on the road to Taninges (see above), is the castle of *Châtillon*. We now cross the *Arve* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

26 M. **Cluses** (1591'; *Hôtel National*; *Union*), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the left, near the entrance, an *École d'Horlogerie*. Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1624'), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750' above the road, is seen the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.).

Near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695') on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Arreeu* (8097') and the *Pointe Percée* (9196'), and on the left, the bold precipices of the *Aiguille de Varens* (8163'). The conspicuous cascade of *Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road traverses a district ravaged by torrents of mud and débris. At the village of ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

36 M. **St. Martin** (*Hôt. du Montblanc*; *Hôt. des Grandes Alpes*) we suddenly obtain a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. The *Aiguille du Goûter* appears first; then, from right to left, the *Dôme du Goûter*, *Mont Blanc* itself, the *Mont Maudit*, *Mont Blanc du Tacul*, the *Aiguille du Midi*, the *Aiguille Verte*, etc. — The road now divides. The old road leads on the right bank of the *Arve* to *Chède* and (8 M.) *Servoz* (see below), while the new crosses the *Arve* by a handsome bridge to —

$36\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sallanches** (1788'; *Hôt. des Messageries*; *Bellevue*; *Chalet Suisse*), where the diligences stop for dinner. (Road to Ugine and Albertville to the S., see p. 236.) — The road, here uninteresting, next leads by *Domancy* to (5 M.) *Le Fayet* (1860'; *Hôt. de la Paix*; *Hôt. des Alpes*, etc.), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*.

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066'; *Hôtel*), a watering-place with sulphur-springs, lies in the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Chamonix road, on the *Bon-Nant* ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-

streams in Savoy), which forms a waterfall at the back of the baths. (*Cascade de Crêpin*). — A path leads in 20 min. from the baths to the **Village of St. Gervais** (2657'; *Hôtels du Mont Joli*, *du Montblanc*, *de Genève*, and several pensions), on the road to Contamines (p. 261), a health-resort, prettily situated. (The village is 2 M. from Le Fayet by the carriage-road.) Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105'), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800'; not to be confounded with the *Tête-Noire* between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is over the *Col de Voza* (p. 253).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see above). The road to Chamonix on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a cutting and enters the wooded valley of (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (p. 246) and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'). Beyond the inn a short tunnel; the road then returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Servoz*, whence we may visit (in 1 hr., there and back) the *Gorges de la Diosaz* (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery attached to the rocks.

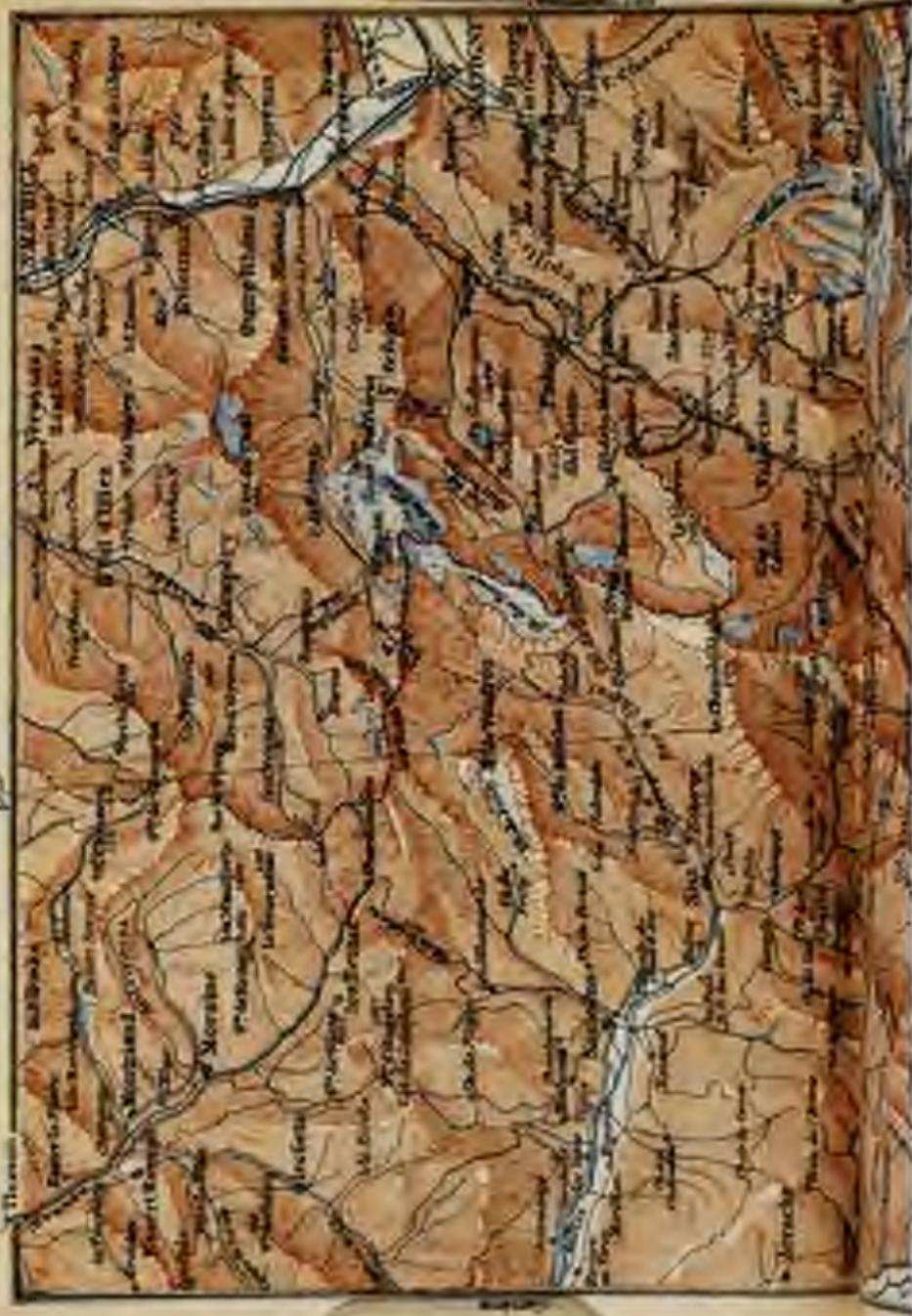
47 M. *Les Montées* is an inn by the *Pont Pélissier*, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. (From this point to the *Gorges de la Diosaz* 25 min.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* (p. 253), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the **Pont de Marie* (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Taconnay*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 245) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve for the last time by the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and 1 M. beyond it reaches —

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chamonix*.

72. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels. *Hôt. IMPÉRIAL*, *Hôt. ROYAL*; at both, R., L., & A. 4-5 fr. and upwards, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE*, similar charges; *Hôt. DU MONTBLANC*, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt.-PENS. COUTTET*, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. DES ALPES*, same charges, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. UNION & DES CLUBS ALPINIS*, with its dépendance *Palais de Cristal*, R. from 3, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Unpretending: *HÔTEL DE FRANCE*, R. from 2, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. SUISSE*; *Hôt.-PENS. DE LA POSTE*; *Hôt. DE LA PAIX*, well spoken of; *CROIX BLANCHE*; *BALANCES*; *RÉUNION DES AMIS*; *DE LA TERRASSE*, with restaurant. — *Café Carrier*.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montenvers*, the *Flegère*, the *Briant*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only





engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 244). The following extract is from the 'Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix'. Travellers are provided with guides by the Guide-Chef, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a *cours extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club.

The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires*. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

COURSES ORDINAIRES:

Glacier des Bossons and back	5 fr.	nayaz by Salvan	12 fr.
Montenvers and back	6 fr.	Brévent by Planpraz 10, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	12 fr.
Montenvers, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back	9 fr.	Brévent by Plan Bel Achat 10, Lac du Brévent 9, Plan Bel Achat	9 fr.
Montenvers, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flegère, and back in one day	12 fr.	Jardin, and back by Chapeau 14; with night on Montanvert	16 fr.
Flégère and back	6 fr.	Mer de Glace d'Argentière 8, to the 'glacier-circus' in one day 12, in two days	18 fr.
Pierre Pointue 8; including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille	10 fr.	Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in one day (incl. return-fee)	18 fr.
Col de Balme 8; back by Tête Noire 9; or by Barberine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in one day 9, in two days	12 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'Anterne	18 fr.
Ascent of Buet and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in one day 23, in two days	28 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Vozza, or Prarion	8 fr.
Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête-Noire, or to Ver-		Contamines by the Col du Tricot	15 fr.

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES:

Mont Blanc	100 fr.	du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet	50 fr.
Grands Mulets and back in one day 20, in two days 30, Grand Plateau 50, Dôme du Gouter 60, Corridor or Bosses du Dromadaire	70 fr.	Aiguille Verte 100, Grandes Jorasses 80, Aig. d'Argentière and du Chardonnet 65, Aig. du Midi 60, Aig. du Tour	50 fr.
Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80; Cols de Trelatête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles 60; Cols		Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day	10fr.

The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Mich. Charlet*; *Jean Bapt. Croz*; *Ed. Cupelin*; *François, Henri*, and *Michel Devouassoud*; *Mich. Ducros*; *M. Folliquet*; *Aug. and Alex. Paccard*; *Michel and Fréd. Payot*; *Ben. Simon*; *Gasp. Simond*; *Michel, Sim., and Tob. Tairraz*; *A. Tournier*.

Horses and Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montenvers and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montenvers for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The Collection of Pictures of *M. Loppé*, a talented painter of Alpine

scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montenvers, is worth seeing. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTENVERS (see below) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 243) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 243), descend to (1 hr.) Les Praz (p. 244), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 244; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montenvers is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montenvers) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montenvers to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montenvers or the Chapeau about the same time. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 249) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 243) and Montenvers to Chamonix from *La Joux* (p. 249), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 245) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITTIRE, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (hardly worth seeing; adm. ½ fr.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE POINTUE (p. 245) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Échelle, a whole day. — To the JARDIN (p. 244) from the Montenvers (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the Brévent (p. 244) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3445'; pop. about 4000), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Ouches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bosssons*; and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*. In front of the church rises a monument to *Jacques Balmat* (p. 246), the first ascender of Mont Blanc.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the *Mercurie Suisse*. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevse naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

The ***Montenvers**, or *Montanvert* (6303'; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Ta-lèvre*), and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice,

about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montenvers, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), past the *Chalets des Planards*, to (1 hr.) *Le Caillet* (4880'; auberge), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (10 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to *Les Bois* (p. 244). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) **Hôtel du Montenvers* (R., L., & A. 4, B. 2, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517'); to the left of it are the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the lower *Aig. du Bochard* (8766'); to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214'); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800'), the *Mont Mallet* (13,086'), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,157'); and immediately behind us tower the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,294') and *de Blaitière* (11,596').

From the Montenvers travellers usually cross the *Mer de Glace* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The passage of the glacier (10-15 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. At one point, where the path leads between crevasses, steps are hewn in the ice (fee). On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine, skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the '*Mauvais Pas*', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for travellers making this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Chamonix.

The **Chapeau* (5082'; auberge), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochard* (8766'), is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background *Mont Mallet* (13,086') and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,157'); to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,294'), *de Blaitière* (11,596'), and *du Midi* (12,610'), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210'), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,710').

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois and the *Aiguille du Dru*, and then through pine-wood. After 25 min. it divides: to the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Larancher* (**Hôt. du Mauvais Pas*; p. 249), to the left to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 249). A shorter path, but rough at places, and unfit for riding, diverges 5 min. above this

bifurcation (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the source of the Arveyron below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (see below). — The *Source of the Arveyron* (1 hr. from Chamonix, road as far as *Les Bois*) is not now worth visiting owing to the retrogression of the Glacier des Bois.

The **Jardin* (9144'; guide necessary, p. 242) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montenvers, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle*; here we take to the crevassed *Mer de Glace*, and ascend it for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*. We now turn to the right, ascend past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the *Séracs* ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the *Talèfre Glacier* to the (25 min.) *Jardin*. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group; though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary.

The **Flégère* (5925'; ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to (1½ M.) *Les Chables*. The direct foot-path diverges to the left on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. (The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz*, after 10 min. diverges to the left by a small pinecopse, crosses the Arve and is joined by the path just mentioned.) We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (auberge), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (poor inn, high charges). The *View (comp. Panorama) embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to the Glacier des Bossons and beyond it. Exactly opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), enclosed by the sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte*; to the right the *Aig. de Charmonz*, *de Blaitière*, *du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening light most favourable.

The **Brévent* (8274'), the S.W. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords a similar but finer view. While from the *Flégère* the *Mer de Glace* and the *Aiguille Verte* are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the *Buet* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of the Dauphiné. The new bridle-path (4½ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Molard* and *Les Mossons*, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan-Nachat* (4833'; auberge), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (6975'; small inn), on



LA CHAINE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA PLEIADE.

a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' (p. 247) to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz*; then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through a rocky gully (*la Cheminée*, provided with railings) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit.—The *Brévent* may also be combined with the *Flégère*. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the *Flégère* path, about 20 min. below the *Croix de la Flégère*, and follows the slope of the mountain, in full view of the *Mont Blanc* chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of *Planpraz* (p. 247), which is visible from the *Flégère*.

To the **Glacier des Bossons** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix 6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Praz Conduit*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left) *Les Tsours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (auberge), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 5 min. the path to the *Pierre Pointue* diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks we reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) high moraine of the *Glacier des Bossons*, and cross the glacier in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Pavillon Foncière* (auberge) on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943'). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,610') and *de Blaitière* (11,596'). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). We descend by *Les Bossons* to the *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 240), and return to Chamonix by the high-road on the right bank of the Arve.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue** (6722') is another favourite point (bridle-path, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). Beyond the bridge across the *Nant des Pèlerins* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see above) we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5266'). Then through wood and pastures to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (Restaur.), on the brink of the huge *Glacier des Bossons*, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise *Mont Blanc*, the *Dôme du Gouûter*, the *Aiguille du Gouûter*, etc.; also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the *Aiguille de la Tour*, which commands the best survey of the *Glacier des Bossons* (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion).—The *Pierre à l'Échelle* (7910') is another fine point ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to *Mont Blanc*, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the *Glacier des Bossons* (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the *Aiguille du Gouûter*, the *Dôme du Gouûter*, the *Bossets du Dromadaire*, and the highest peak of *Mont Blanc*; in the foreground are the *Grands Mulets*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant (guide necessary).—A pleasant way back from the *Pierre Pointue* is by the *Plan de l'Aiguille* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the

moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins*. We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487'); lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053') and the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance. We descend by the *Chalets sur le Rocher* to *Tsours* (p. 215) and (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

Mont Blanc (15,731'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,366', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812'; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations; in 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have not unfrequently occurred on the mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (see above) to the (7 hrs.) *Grands-Mulets* (10,007'; *Inn* with four rooms; bed 4, déj. 3-4 fr.); on the second they proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900'), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Dôme du Gouter* and the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (or to the left by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, and the *Petits-Mulets*, 15,310') to the summit in 3-4 hours. They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). — FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 240), by the *Col de Voza* (p. 253), to the (8-10 hrs.) *Aiguille du Gouter* (12,710'), where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut (spend night); thence by the *Dôme du Gouter* and the *Bosses* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 257) 16 hrs.; to the *Pavillon du Montblanc* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Col du Géant* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; thence over the *Glacier du Géant* and through the *Valley Blanche* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Cabane du Tacul* (11,693'), at the S. base of the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'), where the night is spent. Lastly a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. on the ice-slopes of *Mont Blanc du Tacul* and *Mont Maudit* to the *Corridor* and the summit. Another route leads from the Combal Lake (p. 256) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the Cabane on the *Aiguille Grise* (10,705'), 8 hrs. from Courmayeur, whence the top is attained in 6-8 hrs. The ascent over the *Glacier du Brouillard* is very difficult and hazardous. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the *Dôme du Gouter* (11,210'; see above), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Grands Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 75.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR OVER THE COL DU GÉANT, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult

(guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montenvers* (p. 243) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must sometimes be mounted by ladders. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943'), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,159'); first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the *Col du Géant* (11,033'), between *Les Flambeaux* (11,700') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,529') on the left, with a refuge-hut and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Pavillon du Montblanc* or *du Fruitière* (p. 257) and Courmayeur. — Other passes cross the Mont Blanc range from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the *Col de Triplet* (12,162') at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Tafére*, between the *Aig. de Triplet* and the *Aig. de Tafére*; the *Col de Pierre-Joseph*, to the S. of the *Aig. de Tafére*; the *Col des Hirondelles* (13,452') between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses*; the *Col de Miage* (11,076'), S. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay*; and the *Col de Trelatète* (p. 255). — FROM CHAMONIX TO ORSIÈRES over the *Col d'Argentière* (11,555'), 20 hrs., very difficult; from the *Pavillon de Lognan* (p. 249) the *Glacier d'Argentière* is traversed to the col, lying to the S. of the *Tour Noire* (12,608'), with a superb view; then a long and hazardous descent over the *Glacier de la Neuva* to the *Val Ferret* (p. 258). Somewhat less difficult, but for adepts only: *Col du Chardonnet* (10,979'), between the *Aig. d'Argentière* and the *Aig. du Chardonnet* (descent over the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to *Praz de Fort*, p. 258). Also the *Col du Tour* (10,992'): from the *Col de Balme* to Orsières 11-12 hrs.; a toilsome ascent over the *Glacier du Tour* to the pass on the S. side of the *Aig. du Tour*; descent across the *Glaciers du Trident* and *d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (8835'), and through the *Combe d'Orny* to *Som la Proz* (p. 258) and *Orsières* (p. 261).

FROM CHAMONIX TO SIXT OVER THE *COL DU BRÉVENT* AND THE *COL D'ANTERNE*, bridle-path, 10 hrs. (mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide, unnecessary in settled weather, or porter, 18 fr.). The 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' leads from the W. end of the village, past the church, to the foot of the mountain, and ascends through wood in windings to the (1½ hr.) *Restaur. des Chablettes* (fine view). Farther on it quits the wood and zigzags up a barren slope to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Planpraz* (6773'; Inn, dear; ascent of the Brévent, see p. 244). To the *Col du Brévent* (8078') ½ hr. more. We then descend a slope, carpeted with Alpine plants, into the valley of the *Diosaz* (5413'), which (1¼ hr.) we cross by a wooden bridge. [With a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right and ascend by the chalets of *Villy* and the *Col de Salenton* (8277') in 6 hrs. to the summit of the *Buet*, see below.] We now ascend to the left to the (2 hrs.) **Col d'Anterne* (7425'); magnificent retrospective view of Mont Blanc. The path descends past the *Lac d'Anterne* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* (Alpine fare), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Mr. Wills. The bridle-path descends the picturesque *Vallée des Fonds*, watered by a tributary of the *Giffre* (see below). Near (1 hr.) *Salvagny*, a fine cascade on the left. Then (1¼ hr.) *Sixt* (2483'; *Hôtel du Fer à Cheval*, R. & L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, called from its shape *Vallée du Fer à Cheval*. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. Near *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road) there is another waterfall in a vault of snow, 100 paces long. Path from Sixt over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917') to Champéry, see p. 228.

[The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc, is far preferable in the reverse direction (comp. p. 228): from Sixt to the *Chalets des Fonds* 1¾ hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the right and crosses the brook (the path to the left ascends to the *Col Léchaud*, or *Col des Fonds*, p. 228); 3½ hrs. *Col d'Anterne*, at the foot of which the path turns to the left (that to the right leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the *Diosaz*; 2 hrs. *Col du Brévent*; 2 hrs. *Chamonix*!]

In the valley of the *Giffre*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Sixt, lies the little town of Samoëns (2490'; pop. 2540; *Hôt. de la Poste*; *Hôt. du Commerce*, both uninviting). Fine view from the small chapel above the church (10 min.). From Samoëns we may proceed to the N., either to the left across the *Col de Jouplane* (6683'; inn), or to the right across the *Col de la Golère* (5483'), to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (*Hôt. du Chamois*), and then descend the valley of the Drance to *Thonon* on the Lake of Geneva (p. 225); or to the E. over the *Col de la Golère* and *Col de Couze* (6825') to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez (p. 228); or to the W. by omnibus through the valley of the Giffre (daily in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr.), by ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Taninges* (whence a road leads to Bonneville, p. 239), and ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jeoire*, to *Annamasse* and ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Geneva* (Rue de Rive, 13). From Samoëns at 4.30 a.m., from Geneva at 10 a.m.

From CHAMONIX to SIXT BY THE MONT BUET, interesting, but fatiguing, 13-14 hrs. (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return). To (6 M.) *Argentière*, and to the (1 hr.) entrance to the *Bérard Valley*, see p. 249. We ascend this valley to the (3 hrs.) *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (pass night); then over loose stones and snow to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the *Buet* (10,197'); magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent to the S.W. by the *Col Léchaud*, or *des Fonds* (p. 228), to the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sixt*.

73. From Chamonix to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

ROAD to Chatelard $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., or by Salvan to Vernayaz 4 hrs. — The MARTIGNY ROAD, beyond Chatelard, is narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather); carr. and pair for one person 50 fr., for each additional person 10 fr. more (to Argentière only, 6, 7, 8, 10 fr.); to Tour 9, 10, 11, 15 fr.; to Chatelard 30, 30, 35, 40 fr.). From Martigny to Trient 1-3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 40 fr.; Tête-Noire 35 or 45, Chatelard 40 or 50 fr.; Chamonix, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (if a night is spent on the way, 15 fr. more). Owing, however, to the great competition at Martigny, the traveller may generally procure a carriage and pair for 30-40 fr. to Chamonix. The traveller should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends continuing his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. The use of return-carriages is prohibited in both directions, unless the same hirer engages the vehicle to go and return. — FROM VERNAYAZ TO CHAMONIX a small gig for one person 30, for 2 pers. 40 fr.; office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. The use of these vehicles from Chamonix to Chatelard is also prohibited; but the traveller may telegraph for one to meet him at the latter place (thence to Vernayaz 20 or 25 fr.). — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr.).

Two ROADS and a BRIDLE PATH connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Chatelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes. Tra-

vellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the Arve to (1½ M.) *Les Praz* (*Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet, ‘à la Mer de Glace’; both moderate). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1½ M.) *Les Tines* (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 243). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (¾ M.) *Lavancher* (3848'; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais Pas, with view of Mont Blanc, R. 2, pens. from 5 fr.), on the right, above the road. (To the Chapeau, see p. 243.) About ½ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 242.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grasonet*, and (1 M.) *Les Chosalets*, cross the Arve, and reach (¾ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (3963'; *Couronne*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,543').

**Glacier d'Argentière*. Bridle-path from *Les Chosalets* (see above) to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* (6563'; Inn kept by the guides J. Tournier and Al. Simon); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey on the grand ‘séracs’ of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*), and may walk on it without hazard. The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier (with guide, 3 hrs.) to the ‘Jardin’, a triangular rock at the base of the Mont Dolent, with fine flora in summer (not the Jardin above Chamonix). — *Col d'Argentière* and *Col du Chardonnet*, see p. 247. — From the Pavillon we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (see above).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (25 min.) hamlet of *Trélechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (1¼ hr.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4741'), the watershed between the Rhône and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (20 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard*, or à *Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds ½ hr. to the walk. Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,197'), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 248). Our road crosses the (1¼ hr.) *Eau-Noire* (Auberge; to the waterfall 10 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8609'). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of *Valorcine* (4232'; pop. 640), and (25 min.) its church, protected against avalanches by a bulwark of masonry. The valley contracts. The road

descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it in a picturesque wooded ravine. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (rustic, not always open) stands at the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the *Barberine*, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up (1 fr.). We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684'), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the small *Hôt. Suisse au Chatelard* (poor), and reach (6 min.) the *Hôt. Royal du Chatelard*, halfway between Chamonix and Martigny, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from each, where the two routes to the Rhône Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road via Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (see below).

FROM CHATELARD TO MARTIGNY ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). The road passes through a cutting in the rock with an archway of masonry and crosses the Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas (mauvais pas)* descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Perçée*. To the N.W. rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8609'); to the N.E., above the valley of Trient, appear the *Dent de Mörles* (p. 217) and *Grand-Mäveran* (p. 216). We next reach (10 min.; from Argentière 3 hrs.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003'). A wooden belvedere, which we reach 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the grand gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) **Gorges Mystérieuses**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a miniature lake, above the influx of the Eau-Noire, rendered accessible in 1884. Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide).

The road here turns suddenly to the right into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of **Trient** (4249'; *Hôt. du Glacier de Trient*; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*, dear), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the *Col de Balme* (p. 251).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Trient*, better known as **Col de la Forclaz** (4997'; tavern). The view hence is limited, but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhône Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the road (p. 251), or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the steep old path.

FROM CHATELARD TO VERNAYAZ (4 hrs.). The narrow road ascends from the *Hôt. Royal* (see above) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the *Trient* (p. 218), the *Glacier de Trient* (p. 251), and the *Aiguille du Tour*, it next reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Finhaut**, or *Finshauts* (4060'; *Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*; *Pens.-Restaur. du Montblanc*, well spoken of), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way. Farther on, the Tête-Noire road soon becomes visible (see above).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a Cantine (splendid view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads on the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3261'), to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Gorges du Triège* (auberge at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salvan** (3035'); **Hôt.-Pens, des Gorges du Triège*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Union*, moderate).

To the **Cascade du Dalley*, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissovache Fall (p. 217). In returning to Salvan we enjoy a fine view of the snow-mountains of the Great St. Bernard. — The Luisin (9140'; 5-6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the Alps of *Plan à Jeur* and *La Creuse*, affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, Valais, and Bern.

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnuts, descends the steep slopes in windings to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 218).

74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6, thence to Chamonix 4 hours. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Carriages, see p. 248. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by carr. by arrangement with the hotel-porters (comp. p. 248). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unfit for riding. Several inns and cabarets on the route.

Martigny (p. 218) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 218) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drance Bridge* (1640'), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, through vineyards, orchards, and meadows, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off: 20 min. *Les Rappes*; 35 min. *Sergnieux* (3820'); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997'; *Restaur.*, see p. 250), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, with a tramway for the ice-traffic, leads to the (1 hr.) **Glacier de Trient*, the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (safe to walk upon; no guide required; may be reached by tram-car).

After a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 250), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 250). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to the left, see above) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *nature*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cantine and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the chalets of *Zerbazière* (6660'), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7224'; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Gouter; and also of the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

A still finer view is obtained from a second eminence to the right, with a white boundary-stone, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677'), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (with guide). A cross $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the inn on the path to Martigny is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent without a guide.

FROM THE COL DE BALME TO THE TÊTE-NOIRE ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; no guide required in fine weather), interesting, and recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned eminence with the boundary-stone, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon reappears and passes to the right of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min., a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a brook and descends rapidly to the left on its bank; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., another group of chalets (paths descending to the left to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Beautiful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête-Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now good and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 250). The views are less striking in the reverse direction. From Martigny to the Col de Balme and back by this route about 11 hrs., from Chamonix and back 12, from Chamonix to Martigny 10-11 hrs.

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows

the *Arve* (p. 242), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a heap of stones, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Le Tour* (4695'), to the left of which is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. Carriage-road hence to Chamonix ($\frac{7}{4}$ M.). The fragments of slate brought down by the *Arve* are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carr. from *Tour* to Chamonix with one horse 6, with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Tour* we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the *Glacier du Tour*, and (1 M.) the *Arve*, and soon reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Argentière* (p. 250; from the Col de Balme to Chamonix a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

75. From Chamonix to Aosta over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 240, 260.

BRIDLE PATH. Four days: 1st, to Contamines $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); 2nd, to Chaplu (better quarters than at Mottets) $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Contamines (or, incl. Pointe des Fours, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more); 3rd, to Courmayeur $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 4th, road to Aosta, 24 M., a drive of 4 hrs. — Good walkers or riders may reach Courmayeur from Chamonix in two days, by spending the night at (9 hrs.) La Balme (p. 255), and crossing the Col des Fours to Mottets: from La Balme to Courmayeur 11 hrs. — Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre Dame de la Gorge, in which case Chaplu is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The *Tour of Mont Blanc*, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. The paths are good, except that over the Col des Fours which is unfit for riding. The views from the Col de Voza, the Col du Bonhomme, the Pointe des Fours, and the Col de la Seigne are very fine, and the scenery about Courmayeur ranks with the grandest among the Alps. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret; but it is preferable to drive from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Thôodule Pass or Matterjoch to Zermatt.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 240) from Chamonix to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the hamlet of *La Gria*, turn to the left and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Gria* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Les Ouches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Two paths diverge hence to the left. The first (a footpath, preferable; finger-post), diverging by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947'), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachut* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by Dôme du Goûter), and the valley of the *Arve*. The other path (more liable to be mistaken, and disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5495'; Inn,

20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, which is not visible hence), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926') and the *Prarion* (p. 240), with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,359', rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* not far from the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley (opposite the village of *Bionnassay*, through which the path from the *Col de Voza*, 1 hr. longer, leads to *Bionnay* on the Contamines road) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont-Joli* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (8826') in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. du Tricot, de Trelatête, etc.*). At (18 min.) *La Villette* the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 240), which we follow to the left. The road soon crosses the brook descending from the *Glacier de Miage*. To the right, on the slope of *Mont Joli*, stands the conspicuous church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *La Chapelle* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais (3927'; **Hôt. du Bonhomme*, D. 3 fr.; *Union*), a large village with a handsome church.

The **Mont Joli* (8290') is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; auberge $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trelatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the *Pavillon de Trelatête* to Nant-Borrant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines over the *Col Joli* to *Beaufort*, see p. 236.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, and (40 min.) across the deep gorge of the Bon-Nant; 10 min. *Chalets of Nant-Borrant* (4780'; *Inn*, R. 3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the fall of the *Glacier de Trelatête* and the *Col de Béranger* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the *Aiguille de Varens* (p. 239).

From Nant-Borrant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the *Col de la Seigne* in 7 hrs. by the *Col du Mont Tondu*, or *Col du Glacier* (9204'); trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant the path ascends to the left (fine waterfalls) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pavillon de Trelatête* (6483'; *Inn*, well spoken of), which overlooks

the *Trelatête Glacier*, and mounts the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tondu* (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to *Mottets* (p. 256), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 256). — Over the *Col de Trelatête* (11,424'), immediately S. of the *Aiguille de Trelatête*, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 256), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (1 hr.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5627'), an unpretending inn, beautifully situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the *Col du Bonhomme* 6-8, *Col des Fours* 6-8, *Chapiu* 8-10, *Mottet* 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the *Col du Bonhomme* only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point of the pass, where one path ascends to the left to the *Col des Fours* and the other descends to *Chapiu*, as the guides are apt to call the first saddle (see below) the *Col du Bonhomme* and to return thence. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the *Col du Bonhomme* 5 fr. (bargain necessary).

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) *Plan Jovet* (6437') with a few chalets. (To *Mottets* over the *Col d'Enclaves*, see p. 256.) On the (1/2 hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543') rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said once to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (1/2 hr.) reaches a saddle, sometimes called the *Col du Bonhomme*, but not the actual summit of the pass. Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* and *de la Bonnefemme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

On the opposite side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gitte* and to *Beaufort* (p. 236) in 3½ hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the *Tarentaise*, but uninteresting. Guide to *La Gitte* advisable.

Beyond this first saddle we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), enjoying a fine view of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 236), and next reach (40 min.) the summit of the **Col du Bonhomme** (8153'), where the path divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones to (1¾ hr.) —

Chapiu, properly *Les Chapieux* (4951'; **Soleil*; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*; mule to the *Col de la Seigne* 5 fr.), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, and 2 hrs. below *Mottets* (see below).

FROM CHAPIU to *PRÉ-ST-DIDIER* over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the *Col de la Seigne* in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (p. 258), at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of *Le Crey* and *Bonneval*, commanding a beautiful view of the upper *Isère* Valley (*Tarentaise*), and at length unites with the high-road. From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Pré-St-Didier*, see p. 258.

The direct route to *Mottets* (2½ hrs.) ascends from the *Col du Bonhomme* to the left, indicated by posts and rarely free from snow (guide advisable in doubtful weather) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8892'), to the left of which rises the *Pointe des Fours* (20 min.),

a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets and the (20 min.) *Hameau du Glacier*, a group of ruinous huts, where the path from Chapiu comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge, and ascend the left bank to (25 min.) the two houses of —

Mottets (6227'; *Ancien Hôtel*, dear; *Repos des Voyageurs*, poor), situated at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,580'), with its extensive glacier.

Over the *Col du Mont Tondu* to *Contamines*, see p. 254. Another route to Mottets (4 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; shorter, but trying) is from the *Plan Joret* (see above), past the small lake of that name, and over the *Col d'Enclaves* (8812'), between Mt. Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves.

A bridle-path, well constructed at places, ascends hence in zig-zags to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8307'), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the ***Allée Blanche**, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N.W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580') and *Aig. de Trelatête* (12,900'); then beyond the depression of the *Miage Glacier*, the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of *Mont du Brouillard* and *Mt. Rouge*; farther on towers the bold and isolated *Aig. de Peuterey*. Of the more distant peaks the *Aig. du Géant* and the *Grandes Jorasses* are conspicuous; and beyond the *Col de Ferret* rise the *Mt. Vélan*, *Grand Combin*, and other peaks of the Great St. Bernard. On the S. the Allée Blanche is flanked by a monotonous chain culminating in the *Mt. Favre* (not visible). In the valley lies the green *Lac de Combal*. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lower chalets, at the end of a level plateau. On the left are the *Glacier de l'Estelette* and the great *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*. We next round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend to a second level reach of the valley (formerly the bed of a lake), at the end of which ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lies the green *Lac de Combal* (5776'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The *Miage Glacier*, at the head of which valuable lead and silver mines are now worked, is not visible.) After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the *Doire* is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (5 min.) the *Cantine de l'Arizaille* (dear), and enjoy a fine view down the valley.

The well-trodden path descends through wood and pastures, passing (40 min.) a lead smelting-house (see above). (On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades.

On leaving the wood (20 min.) we survey the old bed of the glacier for a long way up; on the left is the Aiguille de Peuteret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (see below). By the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Guérison*, a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* (see below) to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little baths of *La Saxe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we cross the Dora, pass the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Montblanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *ANGELO, *HÔTEL ROYAL, in both R., L., & A. 4, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; UNION; *MONT BLANC, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the village. *Diligence* in summer to Aosta in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 5, coupé 6 fr. (at other seasons from Pré-St-Didier only). One-horse carriage to Aosta 18, two-horse 30 fr. (return vehicles 12 or 20 fr.). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 241). *Jul. Grange, H. Gratien, L. Proment, Em. and J. M. Rey, and H. Seraphin* are recommended.

Courmayeur (3963'), Ital. *Cormaggiore*, a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7648), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. — From the hamlet of *Dollone*, opposite Courmayeur at the base of Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the enormous precipices of the *Jorasses* and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The **Mont de Saxe* (7680'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the *Col de la Seigne* to the *Col de Ferret*, the *Col du Géant* and the *Jorasses* being close to us. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, by *Le Villair* (leaving *La Saxe* on the left), to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6470') and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Châlets de Leuchi* into the *Val Ferret*.

The **Cramont*, or *Grammont* (9059'; direct, 4 hrs.; guide 6fr.), is the grandest point of view near Courmayeur. The direct route, very steep at places, is only fit for the experienced. The route by (3 M.) *Pré-St-Didier* (see below; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all) is easier: following the Little St. Bernard road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., we then ascend to the right by a good bridle-path to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pavillon Saussure*, erected by the I. A. C.; thence to the top, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

TO CHAMONIX OVER THE *COL DU GÉANT* (comp. p. 247), 14 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pavillon du Fruittier*, or *du Mont Blanc* (7108'; dear, especially when provisions are brought from Courmayeur), on the *Mont Fréty*; thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,033'; refuge-hut), with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). — Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 246.

FROM COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY OVER THE *COL FERRET* (14 hrs.), fatiguing, and on the whole unattractive (guide to the *Chalets de Ferret* advisable, 15 fr.). From *La Saxe* (see above) we follow the left bank of the *Dora* to a point above the village of *Entrèves*; we then (1 hr. from Courmayeur) cross the *Doire du Val Ferret*, and ascend on its right bank. By the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Praz-Sec* we again cross the stream. (The

path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocks of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow *Val Ferret*, passing the poor huts of *La Vachey*, *Féraché*, *Gruetta*, and *Saljoan*. (Paths diverging to the right to be avoided.) The last chalets are those of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pré du Bar* (6730'; auberge), at the base of the glacier of that name, which descends from *Mont Dolent* (12,569'). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col Ferret*, or *Col de la Peulaz* (8323'), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the *Val Ferret* and the S. side of the *Mont Blanc* group with its huge glaciers (de *Triolet*, etc.), of the *Jorasses*, the *Aiguilles du Géant*, and the *Allée Blanche* as far as the *Col de la Seigne*. [Another pass, called *Le Chantonet* or *Petit Col Ferret* (8176'), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of *Mont Dolent*, is shorter, but more fatiguing and destitute of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6843'), below which we cross the *Drance* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reach the *Col de Fenêtre* route. (From this point to the *St. Bernard Hospice* 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 265). The path then descends to the left to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Ferret* (5566'; cabaret), and through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* or *Ferrex* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Folly* (5240'; with the *Glacier de la Neuva* above it, on the left). Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Seiloz* (cabaret), ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (where we reach the road), *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Orsières* (p. 261).

The ROAD FROM COURMAYEUR TO AOSTA (24 M.) winds down to the *Doire* and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Walkers will prefer the old road, with fine views, on the hill-side to the left, descending to the new road below *Pré-St-Didier*.) Passing ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Palésieux*, we cross the *Doire* to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pré-St-Didier* (3280'; *Poste*; *Londres*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the *Dora* valley.

To BOURG-ST-MAURICE OVER THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 22 M., a route preferred by some to that over the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 266). The road ascends the valley of the *Thuille* to *La Thuille* (4700'; *Hôt. du Glacier du Ruitor*, poor and dear), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Ruitor* (which may be ascended hence, p. 311), to *Pont Serrant*, the *Cantine des Eaux-Rouges* (2 M. from the pass, Alpine fare), and the (13 M.) pass of the *Little St. Bernard* (7200'), the boundary between France and Italy since 1860. On the S. side is a hospice like that on the Great St. Bernard (p. 263), and adjoining it an **Inn*. [The *Pointe de Valézan* (9413') may be ascended hence in 1 hr., or the *Belvedère* (8642') in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., both with admirable views of the *Mont Blanc* chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the *Isère* (*La Tarentaise*) and the *Savoy Mts.* the whole way, to *St. Germain*, *Séez*, and (9 M.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (2805'; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a small town on the *Isère*, whence a diligence runs twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moutiers-en-Tarentaise* (p. 236).

From Bourg-St-Maurice to *Chapin*, see p. 255. — To the E. of Bourg-St-Maurice a road, practicable for driving the greater part of the way, ascends the wild upper part of the *Isère Valley*, by *Ste-Foy*, at the W. base of the *Ormetine* (10,772') and *La Thuille* (with the beautiful *Mont Pourri*, 12,429', on the right), to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Tignes* (5143'; *Inn*), at the confluence of the *Isère* and the *Sassière*, which forms a pretty fall. To the N.E. rises the *Aig. de la Grande-Sassière* (12,323'; ascent difficult). Thence over the *Col de Guilletta* to the *Val de l'Rhône*, see p. 311; over the *Col de Galise* to *Ceresole*, see p. 312.

Below *Pré-St-Didier* we again cross the *Doire* (grand retrospective view of *Mont Blanc*, which continues visible as far as *Avise*), follow the lofty slope for some distance, and then descend through vineyards into a broad and rich valley. To the S. appears

the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola* (p. 310). On the hill to the left of (2 M.) **Morgex** (*Angelo*) is the picturesque ruined château of *Chalant*; farther on is *La Salle* with the ruins of a castle. Opposite *Villaret* (Inn), on the right bank, is the pretty church of *Derby*, with a fine waterfall above it. The valley contracts. The road returns to the right bank by the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de l'Equilive* and leads through a wild and picturesque defile (*Pierre Taillée*) to *Runaz* (*Croix*, poor). Opposite lies *Avise*, with a ruined castle and an ancient tower. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another rocky gorge, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Liverogne** (*Hôt. du Col du Mont*) we cross the deep gorge of the *Grisanche* (p. 312). Behind us is the snowy *Ruitor*; to the left is the church of *St. Nicolas*, on a precipitous rock. Beyond (3/4 M.) *Arvier* we descend rapidly and cross the *Savaranche*. (To the right, on the hill, are the château and church of *Introd*, p. 311.) Then (3 M.) **Villeneuve** (*Cerf*), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of *Argent* on a lofty rock.

We next ascend a little on the left bank of the *Doire*, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective *View of the three-peaked *Ruitor*, the *Grivola* with the *Trajo Glacier*, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre*, with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S. (p. 309); on the right bank lies *Aimurville*, with iron-foundries and the château of Countess *Rocca-Chaland* with its four towers. The road passes the handsome château of *La Sarre*, and traverses a broad shadeless valley to (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

24 M. Aosta. — *HÔTEL DU MONTEBLANC, to the W. of the town, on the Courmayeur road, 1/2 M. from the post-office, R., L., & A. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5 fr. (well to ask charges); COURONNE, Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, convenient for the diligence, Italian, but very fair. Carriages at both hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, with English and other newspapers (admission gratis). *Restaur. *Lanier*, in the Hôtel-de-Ville; beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôtel-de-Ville. — One-horse carriage to Châtillon 15, two-horse 25 fr.; to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. — No extra-carriages are provided for diligence-passengers; seats should therefore be secured in time.

Aosta (1913'; pop. 7760), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of Aosta, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* or *Dora Baltea*. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The most interesting of these are the *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, a double *Gateway* somewhat like the *Porta Nigra* of Trèves, a handsome *Triumphal Arch*, with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a *Bridge*, and the ruins of a *Basilica*. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the *Place Charles Albert*. The other relics may be inspected in about 1/2 hour. We follow the principal street towards the E. from the Place, and soon reach the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the Triumphal

Arch. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow Rue du Pont Romain crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few paces to the left. The modern bridge across the *Buttier* affords a fine view of the Grand-Combin, Ruitor, etc. — The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with frescoes, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. The church of *St. Ours* contains well-carved choir-stalls; adjacent are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. The old *Campanile* affords a pleasing survey of the town and environs. Modern *Hôtel-de-Ville* in the *Place Charles Albert*, or market-place (containing the office of the Alpine Club and interesting collections). Near the Hôt. Montblanc is the *Tour du Lépreux*, brought into notice by Xav. de Maistre. Farther to the W. are the remains of a Roman Theatre. — A French patois is spoken in this valley, from Courmayeur near its head down to Châtillon. The natives of this beautiful district are sadly afflicted with cretinism.

The "Becca di Nona (10,384'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide, 8 fr.; provisions necessary) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and ascends somewhat rapidly to the village of *Charvensod* (guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of *St. Grat* and the chalets of *Chamolé*. We now ascend the hill to the left, passing the *Signal Sismonda* (8360'; refuge-hut, with excellent view of the Ruitor and the Pennine Alps), to the *Alpe Comboé*, in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona (4 hrs. from Aosta; rustic fare), and in 2½ hrs. more to the summit (refuge-hut). Superb "View (Panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and the Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — Immediately to the E. rises the beautifully shaped *Mont Emilius* (11,667'), which may be ascended by experts from the *Comboé* Alp in 4 hrs. (with guide). We follow the *Col de Garin* route as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (p. 309), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. View still more extensive than from the Becca di Nona.

We may, for variety, in descending from the Becca, leave *Comboé* to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Dard*. Below the basin of *Comboé* there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

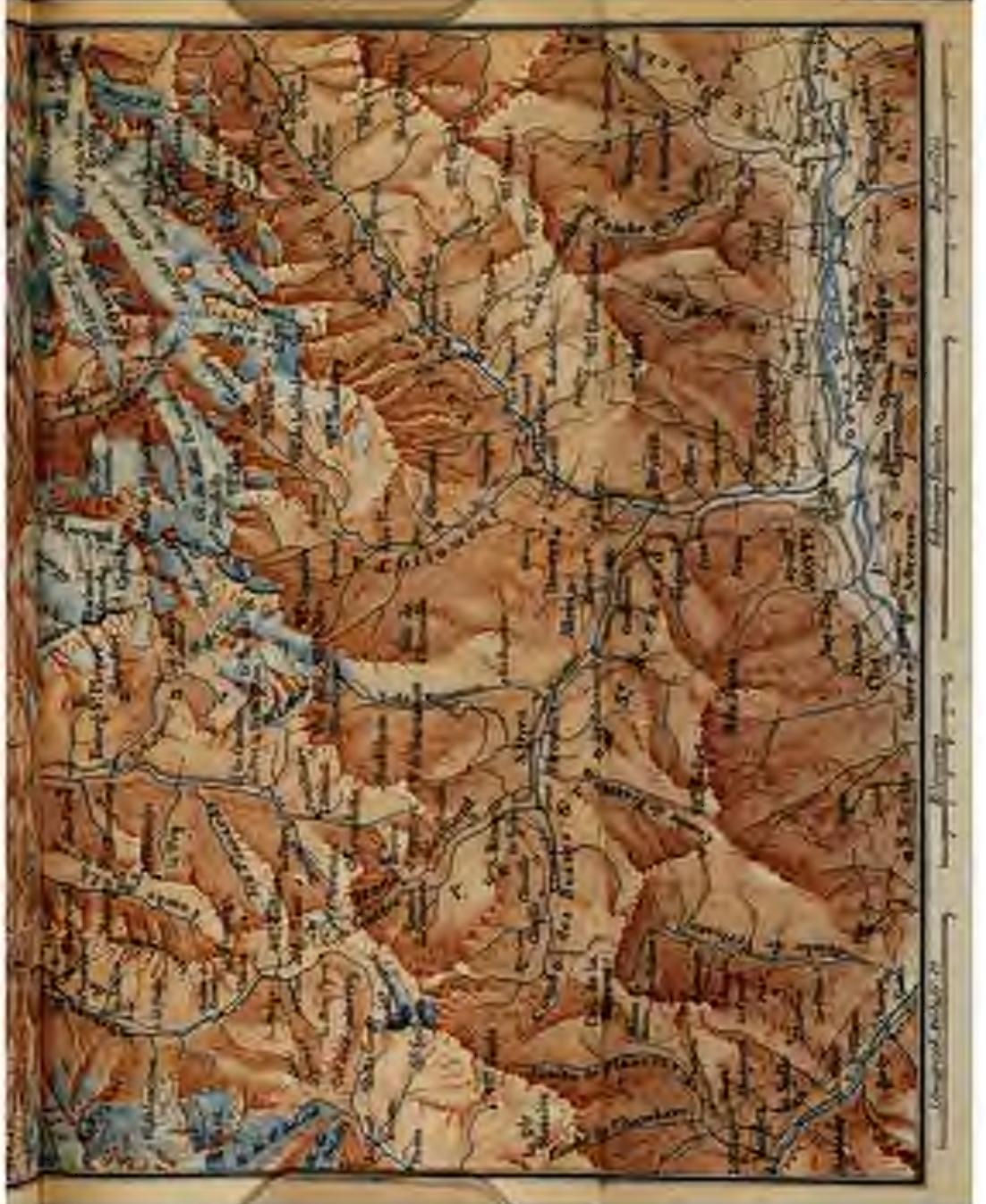
FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 295) the shortest route is through the *Val Pellina*, and over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,686'), in two days: to the chalets of *Prarayen* (p. 285) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,313'), and down the *Stock*, *Tiefenmatten*, and *Zmutt* glaciers to Zermatt, 12-14 hrs., according to the state of the snow and ice (comp. pp. 286, 299).

From Aosta to Châtillon, and over the *Théodule Pass* to Zermatt, see R. 82; over the *Col de Collon* to *Evolena*, see p. 285; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 268; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, see R. 76.

76. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

16½ hrs.: From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 5½ hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 9 hrs.); road to (23 M.) the *Cantine de Proz* (p. 262), thence to (4 hrs.) *St. Rémy* bridle-path; road again to Aosta (13 M.). Guide quite unnecessary. As the ascent to (12 M.) *Orières* is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg-St-Pierre, then walk to *St. Rémy*, and drive from *St. Rémy* to Aosta,





and so accomplish the journey in one day. *Diligence* daily from Martigny to Orsières in 3 (back in 2) hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.). *One-horse carr.* to Orsières 15, two-horse 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Cantine de Proz 30 or 45 fr.; if the horses are ridden from the Cantine de Proz to the Hospice, *one-horse carr.* for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, two-horse carr. for 4 pers. 60 fr. — *Chars-à-bancs* and saddle-mules are generally to be had at the Cantine: *Mule* to the hospice 5, from Liddes 8 fr. and fee; from Bourg-St-Pierre to St. Remy 15 fr. — *One-horse carr.* from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Remy, 1-2 pers., 15 fr.).

The Great St. Bernard Route, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, traverses some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return through the Val Ferret (p. 264).

Martigny, see p. 218. Beyond *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 218) we cross the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drance*, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix diverges to the right (p. 251). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* and *Le Borgeau*, to (3 M.) *Les Valettes* (1978'; Restaur. des Gorges du Durnant).

**Gorges du Durnant* (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., *one-horse carr.* 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from *Les Valettes* to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery 880 yds. in length, (adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the *Champex* bridle-path (see below). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888', see below), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (3/4 M.) *Bovernier* (2037') the Drance traverses a wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362'), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock took place here in consequence of the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 267). At (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sembrancher* (2329') the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 266). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8461').

FROM MARTIGNY TO SEMBRANCHER, over the *Mont Chemin*, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786'), leads to the right past iron-mines to *Vence* (3701'), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

FROM SEMBRANCHER TO SAXON over the *Pas du Lens* (5446) 5 hrs., a bridle-path. — The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 218).

12 M. *Orsières* (2894'; *Hôt. des Alpes*), 4 M. farther, at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 258), has a curious old tower.

FROM MARTIGNY TO ORSIÈRES BY THE VAL CHAMPEX (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the high-road. Road to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Valettes*, see above. Here we ascend to the right (or we may go through the *Gorges du Durnant*), and ascend gradually through pasture and wood, by *Lombard* (see above), *Crettet* and *Champex* (Pens. & Restaur. du Lac, rustic), to the (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) top of the pass (4903'), to the S.W. of *Mont Catogne* (see above). The path then descends past the small *Lac de Champex* (4807'; Restaur.), and leads to the left by *Biollay* to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Orsières*. In the reverse direction this route is not so pleasant, owing to the steep ascent from Orsières to the Col. — From Champex an ascent of 3 hrs. through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the "Col des

Ecrandies (9000'); magnificent survey thence of the *Glacier du Trient*, one of the finest views of the kind in Switzerland.

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 258. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour*, *du Chardonnet*, *d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 217. — The *Cabane d'Orny* (8835') may be reached from Orsières in 6 hours. Very interesting, and without difficulty or danger, thence to ascend the *Glacier d'Orny* to the 'nèvè' of the *Glacier du Trient* (p. 251) and the (3 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,859'). — Guides, *Henri Cott*, *Fr. Biselx*, and others.

The road crosses the *Drance*, which is seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Velan* (see below), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fon-taine-Dessous* (3799') and *Rive Haute* (4010') the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (43 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Liddes** (4390'; *Union*; *Angleterre*; mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Mérignier* (10,403') and the *Maisons Blanches* (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne*. At *Allèves* we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, pass the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Lorette* on the left, and reach (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

20 M. **Bourg-St-Pierre**, or *St-Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358'; **Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th cent. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.)

EXCURSIONS. ((Good guides, *Dan.*, *Eman.*, and *Jules Balley*.) The *Tête de Bois* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6fr.; mules also) commands the *Mont Blanc* and *Combin* group, and the *Val d'Entremont* below.

A good path leads through the interesting *Valsorey*, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7191'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the *Grand-Combin*, and (r.) that of *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of *Mont Velan* and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. — The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col des Maisons Blanches* (12,005') or the *Col du Sonadon* (11,447') to the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 267), or the *Col du Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213') to the *Val Ollomont* (p. 268). — The *Grand Combin* or *Combin de Graftencire* (14,163') may be ascended from the *Chalets d'Amont* by the *Col des Maisons Blanches*, or better by the *Glacier du Sonadon*, in 8-9 hrs. (grand, but difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Ascend easier from the *Cabane de Panossière* (comp. p. 266).

Beyond *St. Pierre* the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of *St. Pierre* and the *Défilé de Charreire*. Fine scenery; several falls of the *Drance*. At the (3 M.) —

23 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982'), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*, the highest pasture in the valley, the road ends.

To the E. rises the snowy *Mont Velan* (12,333'; difficult; for experts

only; guide 25 fr.). The starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (see above; ascent rather longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: N., as far as the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc; to the N.E. the Grand-Combin.

The BRIDLE PATH ascends the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* for 20 min. (with *Mont Velan*, the *Glacier de Proz*, and its large moraines on the left), traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hospitalet* (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley. It next (20 min.) crosses the Drance by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the *Pont Tronchet* (7457'), and leads through the dreary *Grande Combe* (*Vallée des Morts*) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Hospice.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8120'), situated on the pass, consists of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and numerous rooms for travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire, and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('tronçon pour les pauvres', to the left in the church), less than they would have paid at a hotel.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 237) founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 273); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15° , spring 25° , summer 48° , autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the

establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 288), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 262). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, reliques found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. Relief by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake to the W. of the monastery is sometimes coated with ice on summer mornings.—Towards the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Velan*, adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212').

The *Chenalette* (9480'; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), N.W. of the Hospice, commands a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the Mont Velan and Grand-Combin are quite near. — Similar view from the *Mont Mort* (9403'), to the S.E. — A more extensive prospect and a far more striking survey of Mont Blanc are afforded by the *Pointe des Lacerandes* (*Pic de Bronaz*; 9676'; 3 hrs., with guide; trying).

FROM THE HOSPICE TO MARTIGNY OVER THE COL DE FENÊTRE (9 hrs.) recommended as a return-route to persons visiting the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path (guide advisable) diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Hospice, and ascends rather steeply to the (1 hr.) *Col de Fenêtre* (8856'; fine view). It then descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and (1 hr.) *Ferret* (5566'), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 288). — **FROM THE HOSPICE TO COURMAYEUR (9-10 hrs.)** the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend

from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Drance, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col de Fenêtre, until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 258; from the Hospice to the Col Ferret, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with several chalets, and the *Cantine*, or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre*. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) **St. Remy** (poor inn), the first Italian village, where the road begins. Carriages and mules, see p. 261. The first house on the right is the custom-house.

FROM ST. REMY TO THE HOSPICE (2 hrs.). From the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cantine* mentioned above walkers may proceed to the right, direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point is indicated by a cross on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the hospice come in sight. Guide (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ /fr.) superfluous; mule 3 fr., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for the attendant.

FROM ST. REMY TO COURMAYEUR over the *Col de la Sérena* (7580'), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret preferable, see above.)

ROAD TO AOSTA (13 M.). Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (*Auberge National*). The road crosses the *Buttier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope of the *Tête de Chenailles*, is the church of *Allein*. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz*, a hamlet; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Cluse*, a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of *Condamine* a view is disclosed of the long *Valpellina Valley*, with the snow-clad *Mont Collon* in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Velan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gignod** (2398'), with a square Roman tower, most picturesquely situated high above the entrance to the *Valpellina Valley* (pp. 268, 285, etc.). Far below is the white church-tower of *Roisan*, and farther up lies the village of *Valpellina* (p. 268).

The scenery now assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vineyards, and fields of maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mari*. Beyond (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Signaye**, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Ruitor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius*; to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa. Then (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.)—

13 M. *Aosta*, see p. 259.

77. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre.

Val de Bagnes.

Comp. Map, p. 260.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin about 8 hrs. (Sembrancher 8 M., Chable 4½ M., Champsec 2½ M., Lourtier 1/2 hr., Mauvoisin 2½ hrs.). To Chable a good road, (one-horse carr. 15 fr.); thence to Champsec bad; beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the *Col de Fenêtre* (guide 18 fr.; *Justin Felley; Justin, Séraphin, and Etienne Bessard; L. Besse; F. Pérordin; Maur. Troillet*, and others at Chable) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane 2¾ hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 1½, Valpelline 4, Aosta 3 hrs.

From Martigny to (8 M.) *Sembrancher*, see p. 261. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the *Drance*, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (4½ M.) *Chable* (2743'; *Hôt.-Pens. Giétroz; Hôt. du Grand-Combin*), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,727'); to the left *Mont Pleureur* (12,159') and the *Glacier de Giétroz*.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; comp. p. 218). — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Riddes*, see p. 269.

We now follow the left bank of the *Drance*, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and (2½ M.) *Champsec* (2966'; *Restaur. Cortey*). Here we cross the *Drance* and ascend by a rough cart-road (new road in progress) to (1½ hr.) *Lourtier* (3657'; rustic inn). Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the *Drance* forms several falls; at (1 hr.) *Granges Neuves* (4843') it receives a large contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*. Then (20 min.) *Fionney* (4911').

To the *Cabane de Panossière* (8900') a most interesting excursion (from Fionney, by the Alps of *Corbassière*, 4½ hrs., with guide; from Mauvoisin, over the *Col de Plangolin* or the *Col des Otanes*, 9350', in 3½-4 hrs.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting-point for the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,212'), the *Tourelon Blanc* (12,182'), the *Col des Maisons Blanches* (p. 267), etc. The *Grand-Combin* (14,163'; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but it requires experience and a steady head (comp. pp. 262, 267).

PASSÉS. To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Crêt* (7577') to the *Col du Crêt* (10,329'; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,702'); descent over the *Glacier des Eroulans* to the (6-7 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liappey*, p. 283). A similar pass is the *Col de Sevreu* (10,500'), between the *Parrain* and *Rosa Blanche*; ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the *Col du Crêt*, or *Col du Sevreu*, and the *Col de la Meina* to *Evolena* 18fr.). — Two other passes (trying, for mountaineers only), one the *Col de Cleuson* (9567'), to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985'; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.), the other the *Col de Louvie* (9511'), to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925'), lead to the N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert*. Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975') in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340') and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 269). From the *Col de Cleuson* the traveller may prefer to cross the *Grand Desert* towards the N.E. and the *Col de Prazfleur* (9748') to the *Val des Dix*.

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Drance* by *Bonatchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of *Mauvoisin*, or *Montroisin* (5571'), span-

ning the Drance, which flows 100' below. Wild scenery. On the opposite bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher, is the **Hôtel du Giétroz* (5847'), grandly situated opposite the *Glacier de Giétroz*.

This glacier has receded much of late. Formerly it extended down into the valley, and at the beginning of the present century had so impeded the Drance that a considerable lake was formed. In 1818 this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation (p. 261). A similar catastrophe occurred in 1595.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next passes the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290') and *Vingt-huit*. By the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Boussine* (6570'), we come in sight of the glaciers; to the E. the *Glacier de Breney* sends its moraines down into the valley. The chalets of *Lancey* (6716) lie on the right bank. The path then crosses the moraines and the flat lower end of the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) reaches the Alp *Grande Chermontane* (7313'), grandly situated at the foot of the vast *Glacier d'Otemma*. The chalets here are usually occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (night-quarters). Opposite, on the right side of the valley, is the finely situated *Alp Chanrion* (7907'; 1 hr. from Chermontane). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine* (12,590'), *Grand Combin* (14,163'), *Mont Avril* (10,961'), *Mont Gelé* (11,539'), *Tourme de Bouc* (10,972'), and *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135').

EXCURSIONS. The **Mont Avril* (10,961'), from Chermontane by the *Col de Fenêtre*, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — The *Tour de Boussine* (12,590'), by the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, 6 hrs., not easy (guide 25 fr.). — The *Grand Combin* or *Graffeneire* (14,163'), by the *Col du Sonardon* (see below), in 10 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.; comp. p. 266). — *Mont Blanc de Seilon* (12,700'), from Mauvoisin, by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 9-10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); or better from Liappey, over the *Col de Seilon*, in 8-9 hrs.; magnificent view. — *Mont Pleureur* (12,159'), from Mauvoisin, by the *Alp Giétroz*, 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — The *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135'), from Chanrion (6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,179'; 8 hrs., 15 fr.); *Combin de Corbassière* (12,211'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.); *La Salle* (11,946'; 7 hrs., 12 fr.); *La Luette* (11,627'; 7-8 hrs., 15 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.), and *Ruinette* (12,727'; 10 hrs., 30 fr.) may also be ascended by mountaineers (distances and tarifff from Mauvoisin).

PASSES. Over the *Col du Sonardon* (11,447') to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.): from Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the *Grand Combin*; descent over the *Glacier du Sonardon* to the *Valsorey* (p. 262) and *Bourg-St-Pierre* (p. 262). — Over the *Col des Maisons Blanches* (11,241'), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the *Cabane de Panossière*, p. 266). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), another route crosses the *Col de Crête Sèche* (9475'), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche*, to the *Valpellina* (to Bionaz 7 hrs., guide 15 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the *Col de Seilon* (10,663'; $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to Arolla), by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from Lancey over the *Glacier de Lyserose* and the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 285). Over the *Col de Breney* (11,975'; 8-9 hrs. from Chermontane to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 283), difficult. From the *Col de Breney* the **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,472'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (comp. p. 285). From the *Glacier Durand* or *Seilon* we may cross

the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 285). — Over the *Col de Vasevey* (10,705'; 6-7 hrs. from *Mauvoisin* to *Liappey*), interesting, and not very difficult. — To *Arolla* over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (11 hrs.). see p. 285; *Col de l'Evêque* (13 hrs.), see p. 285. — From the upper *Glacier d'Otemma* over the *Col d'Otemma* (about 11,025') or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,637') to *Valpellina*, difficult (9-10 hrs. from *Chermontane* to *Prarayen*; guide 20 fr.).

The route from *Chermontane* to the (1½ hr.) *Col de Fenêtre* (9140'), skirting and afterwards crossing the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, presents no difficulty. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540'); to the right the *Mont Avril* (10,961'), a splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The col commands a fine view of the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps (p. 309). A bridle-path descends to the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Balme* and (1 hr.) *Porchéry*, and by *Les Veaux* and *Ollomont* to (1 hr.) *Valpellina* (3100'; *Hôt. des Mines), from which a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 259).

78. From Martigny to Intra on the Lago Maggiore over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 260, 218, 276, 282.

116 M. RAILWAY from *Martigny* to (47½ M.) *Brieg* in 2½-3 hrs., fares 9fr. 50, 6fr. 30, 4fr. 75 c. (from *Lausanne* to *Brieg* in 5-6 hrs., fares 16fr. 70, 11fr. 30, 8fr. 35c.; from *Geneva* to *Brieg* in 8½ hrs., fares 23fr. 30, 15fr. 80, 11fr. 65c.). — DILIGENCE from *Brieg* to *Domo d'Ossola* (41 M.) twice daily in summer, in 8½ hrs. (16 fr. 85. coupé 20 fr. 30c.); from *Domo d'Ossola* to *Intra* (27½ M.) twice daily in 4½ hrs. (6 fr. 80. coupé 11 fr. 10 c.). *Gravellona* is the junction for *Stresa* (see p. 276; change of carriages; diligence in 1 hr.). — Diligence-seats, see Introd. IX. The diligence starts from the station at *Brieg*, and then stops at the post-office. Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond *Iselle* (Italian frontier, p. 276) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — STEAMBOAT from *Intra* to *Laveno* and from *Stresa* to *Arona*, see R. 108. — EXTRA-POST with two horses from *Brieg* to *Arona* 169 fr. 20 c., with three horses 238 fr. 50 c. — CARRIAGES. With one horse (for 2 pers.) from *Brieg* to *Berisal* 15, with two horses (2-4 pers.) 25, with three horses (4-6 pers.) 35 fr.; to the *Hospice* 25, 45, 55 fr.; *Simplon* 30, 60, 70 fr.; *Domo* 55, 100, 130 fr.; *Pallanza*, *Intra*, *Baveno*, or *Stresa*, 85, 150, 200 fr. (Return-carriages frequently to be had for less.)

Martigny (1558'), see p. 218. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to *Martigny*, see RR. 65, 69.)

The *Rhone Valley* from *Martigny* to *Brieg* presents few attractions. The valley, averaging 2½ M. in width, shows many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 277), as the river is called in the Valaisian patois. In rainy weather rocks and débris are often precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a great distance. The bed of the valley, thus rendered marshy, presents an expanse of grass and reeds, with a few oases of corn and maize. Vines flourish at the foot of the hills on the right (N.) bank of the *Rhone*, above which generally rise masses of bare yellow-grey rock. A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

At *Martigny* the *Rhone Valley* forms a right angle. The railway, not far from the left bank of the river, runs straight to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1572': *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains). The Etablissement

de Bains (water impregnated with iodine) lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right of the station. The village, commanded by a ruined castle, is picturesquely situated in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8124') from Saxon 5-6 hrs., a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 218. — To CHABLE in the Val de Bagne (p. 266) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the *Col des Etablons* (7129'; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To Sembrancher over the *Pas du Lens*, see p. 261.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1572') beyond (8 M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (11 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, Vétroz, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 225), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sion**, Ger. *Sitten* (1709'; pop. 4871; *Poste*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi*, moderate, well spoken of), the Roman *Sedunum*, the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon* in 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel covered with beams (*Grand-pont*, forming the principal street). From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2149'), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of **Valeria* (2038'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catharine*, founded in the 9th cent., and containing pictures and various curiosities (shown by a woman who lives at the castle and is well informed). Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, which was also burned down with part of the town in 1788.

In the town itself the Gothic-Romanesque *Cathedral* (tower the oldest part) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are objects of interest. The picturesque head-dress of the Valaisian women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed with broad ribbon.

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 55; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Bex*, see R. 68; over the *Sanetsch* to *Saanen*, see p. 219 (the *Hôtel Sanetsch* at *Zanfeuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.; thence to the Wildhorn, etc., see p. 219). — To *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 81.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 283), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. At (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Liène*, which rises on the *Rawyl*. 21 M. *Granges*; the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765'; pop. 1671; *Poste*; **Bellevue*, pens. 5 fr.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation. On the side next the Rhone is the *Schinderthurm*, or ruined castle of *Vieux-Sierre*, with a fine view of the *Val d'Anniviers* and the Rothhorn. On a rocky hill above the Rhone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to

the S., is the *Géronde*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm, with two little lakes (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers* (*Bella Tola*) and *Zinal*, and passes to the *Turtman Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 81. — Interesting ascent of the *Mont Bonvin* (9843'), by *St. Maurice de Lac* and the *Praberon* and *Colombire* Alps, 7-8 hrs.; superb view of the Valaisian Alps, and of the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte* and the *Wildstrubel* to the N.

Beyond *Sierre* a short tunnel and a deep cutting. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenen*, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, skirts the hill-side, and approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. On the opposite side is the *Illgraben* (see below). We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala*, pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leuk-Susten*, Fr. *Loèche-Souste* (2044'; **Hôtel de la Souste*, near the station). The little old town of *Leuk*, with its castle and towers (p. 172), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. On a hill to the left is perched the church of *Varen*.

To the *Baths of Leuk*, see p. 170; one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 25 fr. The HIGH ROAD FROM *SIERRE* TO *LEUK STATION* traverses the *Forest of Pfyn*, about 2 M. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, a range of pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high. On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. *Leuk*, the road crosses a canal, 16' deep, which in rainy weather drains the "Illgraben", or *Höllengraben*, a vast semicircular basin, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone, passing the château of Baron Werra, and is carried by a stone dam along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) *Turtmann* (2080'), Fr. *Tourtemagne*; the village (*Poste* or *Lion*; *Soleit*) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmannthal* (p. 291). The *Turtmann* forms a fine waterfall, 85' high, 8 min. from the Post Inn.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gampel*. The village, with deserted smelting-works, lies on the right bank, 1 M. distant, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschenthal* (p. 172), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat*. Near *Niedergesteln* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*, Fr. *Rarogne*; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wundstuh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. We now quit the Rhone, and cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Visp*, or *Vispach*, Fr. *Viège* (2155'; pop. 816; **Post. Sonne*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaur.*, with beds), a picturesque village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 292), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of

the Visp Valley is the *Balfrin* (12,474'; p. 305), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Zermatt.

From Visp to Zermatt, and across the *Théodule Pass* to *Aosta*, see R.R. 82, 83; to *Saas*, and over the *Moro Pass* to *Vogogna*, see R. 84. Travellers starting from Lausanne by the first train may reach Zermatt on the same day (bridle-path to St. Niklaus, thence carriage-road).

Above Visp we again approach the Rhone, and skirt it by means of a stone embankment, traversing several stony tracts, especially at the influx of the *Gamsen*, descending from the *Nanzer Thal*. The right bank is steep and wooded. To the right of the line is *Glis*, with an old Romanesque church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8130'); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (10,482'). We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to—

47½ M. **Brieg**, Fr. *Brigue* (2244'; pop. 1200; **Hôt. des Couronnes et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4½ fr.; *Angleterre*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; **Rail. Restaur.*), a small town, where the railway terminates. The turreted château once belonged to the Stockalper family (p. 275). The fine snow-mountain to the S. is the *Monte Leone*; to the N. the *Great Aletsch Glacier* is visible.

To **BELALP**, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 6, horse 15 fr.). From Brieg we cross the Rhone to (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 272), and ascend to the left by a stony and almost shadeless path, steep at places, to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (rustic inn); then through wood and over the *Rischinen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2 hrs.) *Hôtel Belalp* (7153'), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the *Sparhorn*, and high above the *Aletsch Glacier*. (Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. Sunrise particularly fine.) The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belongs to Prof. Tyndall.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the hill-side, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735'), to that of (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view. — To the **Upper Aletsch Glacier**, very attractive. Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1½ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc. We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Grosse Aletschhorn* (p. 279), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beichgrat* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all; guide and provisions necessary).

The **Sparhorn** (*Belalphorn*, 9889'), 2½-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the *Eggishorn*, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the *Aletsch Glacier*, and to the left of the *Fusshörner*, the *Grosse Aletschhorn* (ascent, p. 278) is most prominent; adjoining it are the *Sattelhorn*, *Ebnefluh*, *Distelhorn*, *Breithorn*, and the *Tschingelhörner*, and to the left, adjacent to the *Hochstock*, is the *Nesthorn*. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the *Monte Leone*; more to the right are the *Fletschhorn*, *Monte Rosa*, *Mischabel*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*, *Brunnegghorn*, *Dent Blanche*, *Grand Combin*, and *Mont Blanc*. To the left of *Monte Leone* are the *Bortelhorn*, *Hüllhorn*, *Helsenhorn*, *Punta d'Arbola*, *Güschihorn*, *Ofenhorn*, the peaks of the *St. Gotthard group*, and lastly the *Walliser Fiescherhörner*.

From the Belalp to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5 hrs.), see p. 279. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the *Aletsch Glacier* (3 fr.).

FROM **BELALP TO RIED OVER THE BEICHGRAT**, toilsome, but very interesting (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the *Ober-Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the **Beich-Pass** (10,237'), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschenthaler Breithorn* (see below); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the beautiful *Gletscherstaffel Alp* and *Ried* (p. 172). The *Breithorn* (12,451'), a splendid point of view, is ascended from the *Beichgrat* in

3 hrs. without difficulty. Still grander is the panorama from the *Nesthorn* (12,535'), 7-8 hrs. from Belalp, by the Upper Aletsch Glacier; trying, but without special difficulty for adepts. — The *Schienhorn* (12,646'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Beichgrat, is very difficult. — *Gr. Aletschhorn*, see p. 278.

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 79, 52, 43, 80.

The SIMPLON ROAD, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-6, quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ to Simplon, where it halts $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon $5\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). A good walker may easily outstrip the diligence in ascending from either side, especially if he takes the short-cuts, but his descent will be slower. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg. (Just above the village a short-cut, to the left, rejoins the road near the second refuge. Other short-cuts farther on.) The road is soon joined ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 271), on which lies the lofty *Saltine Bridge* (*Pont Napoléon*, 2477'). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8130'). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn*. Fine retrospective view of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the *Sparrhorn*, with the *Nesthorn* on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the *Eggishorn*; above us, to the S., is the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, which the road afterwards passes, and the *Schönhorn*. Beyond the hamlet of *Schlucht*, by the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *First Refuge* (3560'), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the *Bleiche Kapelle* (4072') it again approaches the deep ravine of the *Saltine*. By the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Second*, or *Schallberg-Refuge* (4334'; auberge), two brooks from the *Staldenhorn*, one on each side, unite far below with the *Saltine*, the valley of which (*Ganterthal*) now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the *Wasenhorn*, *Furggenbaumhorn*, and *Bortelhorn*. The road, now nearly level, traverses the *Ganterthal* to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge*, which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends in a wide curve (short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

9 M. **Berisal**, the *Third Refuge* (5006'; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-8 fr.), finely situated, and suitable for some stay.

EXCURSIONS. The *Wasenhorn* (*Punta di Terrarossa*, 10,730'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. — *Bettihorn* (9728'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide) not difficult (comp. p. 279). — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio*, 10,485'), ascended by the *Bortel Alp* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., trying (guide 10 fr.).

FROM BERISAL TO ISELLE BY DIVEGLIA, 10 hrs., with guide, a splendid route, but fatiguing. We ascend the *Bortel-Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier* to

the *Passo di Forchetta*, between the *Furggenbaumhorn*, or *Punta d'Aurona*, and the *Bortelhorn*, and descend to the beautifully situated *Alp Diveglia* (p. 280), and through the *Val Cherasca* to *Trasquora* and *Iselle* (p. 275). — From the *Alp Diveglia* over the *Col di Valdentre* (8000') and the *Passo di Buscagno* to *Al Ponte* in the *Val Devero* (p. 279), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult.

The road crosses the *Frombach* and the *Weissbach*, and reaches the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Fourth Refuge* (5645'). To the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the *Rauthorn* with the *Raut Glacier* and the finely shaped *Fletschhorn* with the *Rossboden Glacier*; beautiful retrospective view of the *Aletschhorn*, *Schiernhorn*, etc. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schalbet Gallery*, or *Caploch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schalbet Refuge* (6358'). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* (6460') is precipitated the stream which issues from the glacier, forming a waterfall visible through a side-opening. Two other galleries. Then the (1 M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6539'), with a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and of *Brieg* in the Rhone Valley far below.

A little farther on we reach the highest point of the **Simplon** (6595'; $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Berisal), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which is the **Hospice** (6571'), at the base of the *Schönhorn* (10,505'), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 263). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

EXCURSIONS. The *Schönhorn* (10,505'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide), laborious, but interesting. — **Monte Leone** (11,696'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), up the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, difficult and unfit for novices (easier from *Gondo* by *Alpien*, see p. 275). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bisten Pass* (mule-track), see p. 293; to *Saas* by the *Sirvotlen* and *Simeli Passes*, p. 274.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone thrives here. The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Old Hospice* (5699'), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. Beyond the (2 M.) *Seventh Refuge* in the *Engeloch* we cross the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Krummbach* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Am Senk Bridge* (4855'); to the right is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine (see below). Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

21 M. **Simplon** (4856'), Ital. *Sempione*, Germ. *Simpeln* (*Poste, R., L., & A 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôt. *Fletschhorn*, at the lower end of the village), among pastures at the N.E. base of the *Fletschhorn* (p. 274).

FROM SIMPLON TO SAAS several routes; the shortest and finest is across the **Rossbodenjoch* (8-9 hrs.; fatiguing, but without serious difficulty for adepts; guide 20 fr., Jos. *Dorsaz* of Simplon). On the left side of the *Rossboden Glacier*, which has lately receded, we ascend steep moraine and rock, cross the upper part of the glacier, and mount steep rocks to the pass (about 11,485'), lying to the N. of the *Rossbodenhorn*, with a superb view. Descent across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hoferalp* (see below) and *Saas im Grund* (p. 304). — Another grand, but much

more difficult pass, not without danger, is the **Laquinjoch** (11,514'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

To **Saas over the Sirvoltén and Simeli Passes** (or the **Gamsjoch**), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the Seventh Refuge (see above) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the **Niederalp**, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'coulour', steep at first (leaving the **Sirvoltén Lake** to the left), to the (4 hrs.) **Sirvoltén Pass** (about 8530'), to the N. of the **Sirvolténhorn** (view limited). Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the **Nanzer Thal**, into which the **Gamser Glacier** descends. We ascend the glacier gradually to the S.W. towards an arête coming down from the Mattwaldhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (about 10,040'); to the left to the **Gamser Joch** (each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirvoltén Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed **Magenhorn** (10,333'), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the **Fletschhorn** with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the ***Mattwaldhorn** (10,729'), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in 1 hour. Toilsome descent from the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the **Mattwald Glacier**. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the **Sattel** (9236'), on the E. side of the **Rothhorn** (9133'), and to the **Hofersalp** (7258'). The path now improves and leads by **Bodmen** to (3½ hrs.) **Saas im Grund** (p. 304). Descent by the **Alp Sevenen** to **Balen** (p. 315) much longer and not advisable.

The **Fletschhorn** (**Rossbodenhorn**; 12,853'), 8-9 hrs. from Simplon (guide 25 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the **Hohsaashütte** (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquinthal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 5-6 hrs.

Walkers may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the road near the **Algaby** Gallery. Beyond the (¼ M.) **Löwenbach**, the road forms a wide bend and enters the **Laquinthal**, and at the (1¾ M.) hamlet of **Gsteig** or **Algaby** (4042') it crosses the Krummbach, into which the **Laquinbach** falls. Below this the brook is named the **Doveria**. Beyond the (¼ M.) **Gallery of Algaby** begins the ***Ravine of Gondo**, watered by the brawling Doveria, one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate quite overhang the road. The road passes the (1¼ M.) **Eighth Refuge**, and crosses the Doveria by (½ M.) the **Ponte Alto** (3747'), and by another bridge near the **Ninth Refuge** (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which seems to terminate the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, 'Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the **Pressinone**, or **Alpienbach**, forms a waterfall, which is crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the beautiful **Bodmer Glacier** is visible beyond the ravine. This magnificent Alpine scene surpasses the finest parts of the **Via Mala** (p. 344). Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The poor hamlet of (2½ M.) **Gondo** (2818'), Ger. **Gunz** or **Ruden**, is the last

Swiss village (customhouse). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Varia*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may without difficulty cross the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,735'), between the *Weissmies* (p. 306) and the *Portengrat* (*Pizzo d' Andolla*, 12,008'), to Saas im Grund (p. 304; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of *Monte Leone* (11,696') from Gondo via *Alpien* is less trying than from the *Simplon* (p. 273). A night is spent in the highest chalets of the *Frazinado Alp*, 4 hrs. from Gondo; thence by the *Alpien Glacier* to the top, 4-5 hrs.

A column of granite on the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. The first Italian village is ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *S. Marco*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next reach ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

30 M. *Iselle* (2175'; *Posta*, well spoken of), where luggage is examined. Below ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trasquora*, which lies on the hill to the left, the road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the *Cherasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by *Diveglia*, see pp. 273, 280.) Near (1 M.) *Varzo*, a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Gallery of Crevola* (1286') and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Crevola* (1099'; *Osteria della Stella*), where for the last time we cross the *Doveria* by a bridge 100' high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Valle d'Antigorio* (p. 282). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, Ger. *Esenthal*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

41 M. **Domo d'Ossola** (1000'; **Hôt. de la Ville et Poste*, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. d'Espagne*; *Pesce*, plain), a small town with 3300 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Tosa*, which becomes navigable here. The **Calvary Hill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 397. — On the W. opens the *Valle di Bognanco*, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see below).

Below Domo d'Ossola the scenery is less interesting. At (3 M.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Val Antrona* opens on the right.

OVER THE ANTRONA PASS TO SAAS, 12-13 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path follows the left, and afterwards the right bank of the *Ovesca*, by *Viganella*, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Antrona Piana* (3064'; bed at the prefect's). Passing the charming little *Antrona Lake* (formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* in 1632), it ascends the *Vassoncina*, *Granarioli*, *Lombraoro*, and *Cingino* Alps to the (6 hrs.) *Saas* or *Antrona Pass* (3311'), between the *Jäzzihorn* (*Pizzo del Cingino*, 10,600') on the left and the *Latehorn* (10,526'; easily ascended from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see p. 305). Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggenthal*, *Altmaegg*, and (4 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 304). — To *MATTMARK* from the *Val Antrona* a direct, but rough route crosses the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (3313'). Before the ascent to the *Lombraoro* *Alp* begins (see above), we cross the *Ovesca* to the left and ascend rapidly to the pass, between the *Jäzzihorn* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* (10,155'; a fine point, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the pass); we then descend through the wild *Ofenthal* to *Mattmark* (8-9 hrs. from *Antrona Piana*; p. 303).

By ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pallanzano* the road skirts the Tosa for a short distance, and then traverses a broad grassy expanse. On the right opens the *Valle d'Anzasca*, with the superb five-peaked crown of Monte Rosa at its head. The road crosses the Tosa. (The road to *Pie di Mulera* diverges to the right, see p. 301.) Then ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Masone* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vogogna** (741'; **Corona*), a small town at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. The rapid Tosa is navigable here, though not without difficulty. Next villages ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pre-mosello* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cuzzago*. We cross the Tosa by a bridge of five arches to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Migianone*, and next reach ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

$56\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ornavasso** (*Italia; Croce Bianca*). The marble quarries on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of Milan. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gravellona*, a place with large cotton-mills, the *Strona* falls into the Tosa. The *Lake of Orta* lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (p. 406). The road to *Stresa* and *Arona* diverges here to the right.

The ROAD TO STRESA ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence and change of carriages, see p. 268) passes large granite quarries, in which beautiful crystals of felspar are found, and reaches the *Lago Maggiore* at (2 M.) *Feriolo* (p. 402); in the distance are seen *Pallanza* and the *Isola Madre* (p. 403) and, farther off, the fine outline of the *Sasso di Ferro*. Beyond (3 M.) *Baveno* (p. 402) the road continues to skirt the lake, in view of the *Borromean Islands*, and next reaches ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stresa* (p. 404).

The road to *Pallanza* crosses the Tosa and leads past the base of the *Montorfano*, near the picturesque *Lago di Mergozzo*, to *Fondo Toce*, at the influx of the Tosa into the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 399). To the S. in the distance are the *Borromean Islands* (p. 403); on the right rises the *Monte Motterone* with its hotel (p. 405). We now follow the bank of the lake, passing *Cwendone* on the hill to the left, with its pilgrimage-church, to *Suna*, with its pleasant villas, (6 M.) *Pallanza*, and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Intra* (p. 402; 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Brieg), whence a steamer, corresponding with the diligence, crosses to *Laveno* on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 400).

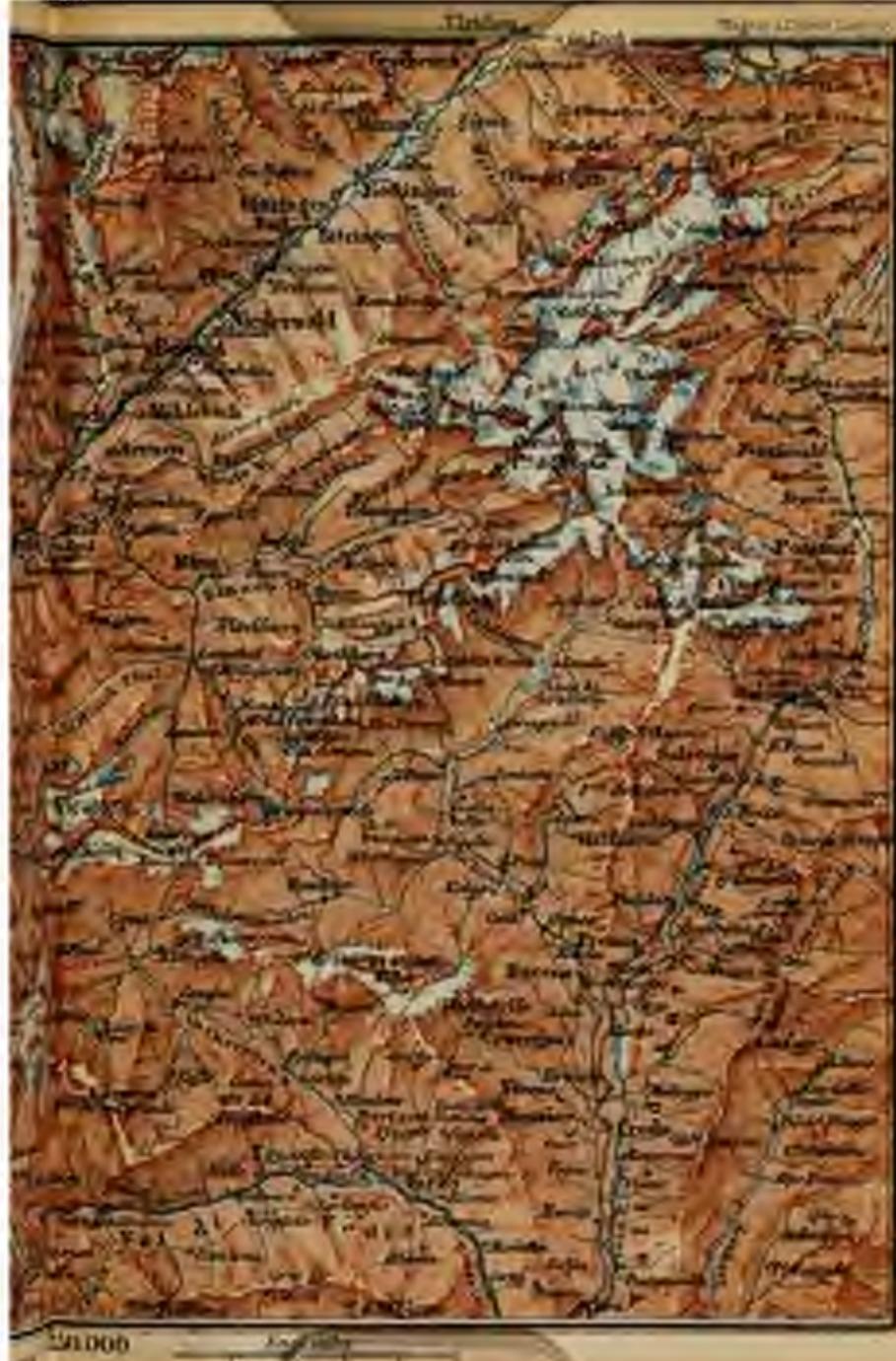
79. From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. The Eggishorn.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brieg twice daily (7.30 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ($12\frac{1}{2}$, coupé 15 fr.; to Fiesch in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 65 c.). In the reverse direction the journey takes $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch 20. two-horse 30 fr.; to Brieg 30 or 50 fr.; from Brieg to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 10, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flüelen 90 or 150 fr. (Return-carriages often to be had for less.)

From the Rhone Glacier over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 43; over the *Grimsel* to the *Haslital* and to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

The ***Rhone Glacier**, imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450') and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,803'), *Rhonestock* (11,823'), and *Dammastock* (11,920') on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M., resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base, '*In Gletsch*' (5,751'), is the *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône* (R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.). A beau-





Scale 1:1000

Longitude

tiful blue *Ice Grotto*, hewn in the glacier, 25 min. from the hotel, is worth seeing (1½ fr.).

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased much of late years (its movement being marked by rows of stones of different colours), issues the **Rhone**, the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, descending 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun'. The natives, however, give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, which they regard as the source of the river.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (3¾ M.) **Oberwald** (4456'; *Hôtel Furca*, plain), at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic *Weisshorn*, and behind us the *Galenstock*. The valley consists of three regions, the highest extending a little beyond *Fiesch*, the second to the bridge of *Grengiols*, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near *Sion* (p. 269).

From the wild **Gerenthal**, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Kühboden Glacier* and the *Gerengpass* (9052'), S. of the *Kühbodenhorn* (10,082'), to the *Alpe Nuora* and *All' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto* (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — The **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from the *Kühboden* (head of the *Gerenthal*, 6635') over the *Gerengletscher* in 5 hrs. (difficult; for experts only, with good guides).

At (2¼ M.) **Obergestèle** (4452') the direct route to the *Grimsel* diverges to the right (p. 166). Opposite (1¾ M.) **Ulrichen**, or *Urlichen* (4380'; **Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain) is the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 280.)

To **AIROLO** OVER THE **NUFENEN PASS** (8⅓ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary (12, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 280. At (2½ hrs.) *Altstafel* (p. 281) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufenen Pass** (*Passo di Novena*, 8006'), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066') on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400') on the right, to the **Val Bedretto**. Immediately to the N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruna* on the left bank, to the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5260'; poor inn; route over the *S. Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 281). The lofty *Val Bedretto* is bleak and barren. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are common in spring and winter, and we frequently cross their track. The hamlet of (1 hr.) *Bedretto* (4610'; Inn, rustic) was partly destroyed by an avalanche in 1863, when 28 of the inhabitants perished. Then (20 min.) *Villa* (very poor inn; route over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realsp*, see p. 108). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4367'; *Albergo delle Alpi*, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the *Ticino*. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* is the picturesque *Val Ruvino* to the right, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 98).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4396') and (2¼ M.) —

10 M. **Münster** (4528'; *Goldnes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to *Brieg* 18 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The 'Löffelhorn' (10,138'; 5 hrs., fatiguing; guide 6 fr.) is ascended from Münster, partly over snow and granite-rocks. View like that from the Eggishorn, with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, *Reckingen* (with the finest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blinnenthal*), *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen*, are almost contiguous. At (5 M.) **Niederwald** (4052'; *Zum Guten Freund*), an excellent spring under a roof by the road-side. The Rhone now forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Fiesch** (3458'; **Hôt. du Glacier et Poste*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, lower down, well situated), prettily situated at the influx of the brawling *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

EXCURSIONS. The *Fiesch Glacier* is interesting on account of its beautiful ice-formations and colouring. Steep path to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stockalp*, whence the glacier is safely accessible. From the Stockalp to the *Märjelenalp* (7756') 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence past the *Märjelensee* and by the *Thälligrat* (see below) to the *Eggishorn Hotel* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

***ASCENT OF THE EGGISHORN** very interesting (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 6, horse 10 fr.). Above the *Hôt. des Alpes* the bridle-path ascends to the right, somewhat steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) an auberge and several pyramids of earth lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210'); then over pastures (where we may take the direct path following the telegraph-posts, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) **Hôt. Pens. Jungfrau* (7195'; R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, pens. 8 fr.), a favourite resort of English tourists, and suitable for some stay. The little *English Church*, 200 yds. from the inn, was opened in 1884. From the inn to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., but not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the left. (The path to the right leads to the Thälligrat above the Märjelensee and to the *Märjelenalp*; see above.) After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more the bridle-path ends, and we ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, a pyramid of rock covered with large blocks of stone.

The *Eggishorn* (9626'), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, commands a superb view of the Bernese and the Vataisian Alps. Immediately below us lies the dark-green *Märjelen-See* (7710'), in which blocks of ice often float; then the huge Aletsch Glacier (13 M. long), the largest among the Alps, to the left the Mittel-Aletsch Glacier, and to the right the Fiesch Glacier. Of the countless peaks the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and Gross-Wannehorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Dreieckhorn, Great Aletschhorn, Sattelhorn, Nesthorn: to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Misshabelhörner, Monte Rosa, Fletschhörner, Weissmies, Mt. Leone, Bortelhorn, and Helsenhorn. We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai Thal (p. 292). Compare the annexed Panorama by *Imfeld*.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau* (guides, *Seiler* and *Albrecht*), see p. 150; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 165. To the *Concordia Hut* (9417') an interesting glacier-walk (5 hrs.; guide 10-12 fr.). The *Grosse Aletschhorn* (13,773' guide







ПАНОРМАМЪ ВЪ ЕДИШОНН. (1855)

40 fr.), the second-highest of the Bernese peaks, is ascended either from the Concordia Hut or from Belalp (p. 271); difficult, but without danger for experts. View exceedingly grand.

From the Eggishorn to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, *Jungfrau joch*, etc., see p. 153; to the *Grimsel* over the *Oberaarjoch*, *Studerjoch*, etc., see p. 165. — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauinenthör*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebenfluh-Joch*, see p. 148.

FROM THE EGGISHORN OVER THE LÖTSCHENLÜCKE TO RIED 12-13 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 30 fr.). We ascend the Great *Aletsch* Glacier and the Great *Aletschfirn* to the Lötchenlücke (10,513'), a depression of the *Anenrat*, to the N. of the *Sattelhorn* (12,294'), and descend the crevassed Lötchen Glacier to the *Gletscherstaffel Alp* and *Ried* in the Lötchenthal (p. 172).

FROM THE EGGISHORN TO THE RIEDERALP AND BELALP (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5 hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, past the little English church, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone, leads over the *Bettmer-Alp*, with its little lake (6532', abounding in fish), and the *Goppisbergalp* to the (2½ hrs.) beautifully situated *Rieder Alp* (6315'; *Hôt.-Pens. *Rieder-alp*, R. & L. 2½, D. 5, pens. 7-8 fr.). Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820'; Müller's Inn), whence we may scale the *Riederhorn* (7343'; ¾ hr.), a very fine point of view. Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the *Schenhorn*, to the (1½ hr.) *Grosse Aletschgletscher* (5486'), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide) to *Aletschbord*; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to (1 hr.) the *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 271). — FROM THE RIEDERALP TO MÖREL (1½ hr.), a bridle-path, at first through pastures, then through wood, making a long sweep to the right (steep paths descending to the left to be avoided), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. We first reach *Ried* (3890'), a finely situated village; then, by a roughly paved path, *Mörel* (p. 280).

FROM FIESCH OVER THE ALBRUN PASS TO BACENO OR TO THE TOSA FALLS, 12-13 hrs. (guide from Imfeld desirable; to Baceno 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by *Aernen* and the *Binnegg*, with fine view of the *Binnenthal* and Valais, to (1¾ hr.) *Ausserbinn* and (1½ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or *Binn* (4718'; *Hôt. *Ofenhorn*, finely situated), a village in the *Binnen-Thal*, a valley interesting to mineralogists. (Guides, Jos. Welschen and J. J. Gorsat, of *Binn*; Ad. and Elias Walpen of *Infeld*). The **Bettihorn* (9728'; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from *Binn* without difficulty; admirable view (comp. p. 272). Ascent of the *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,637'), by the *Albrun* Pass (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), for adepts only; the last part not easy; superb view. Experts (with guides and rope) may proceed to the E. over the *Hohsandgletscher*, or past the *Obersee* and over the *Nuefeliu Pass*, to the *Tosa Falls* (p. 281). — We now follow the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, to (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5144'), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank (guide advisable). We enter (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass a number of chalets, and reach (1¾ hr.) the last huts *Auf dem Platt* (6924'; chalybeate spring). We now ascend steeply to the (1 hr.) *Albrun Pass* (*Colle d'Arbola*, 7907'), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450') on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli-Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago*, and through the *Val Devero*, by *Crempiolo* to (1 hr.) *Al Ponte* (6273'; small inn) and (2½ hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 282). From *Al Ponte* over the *Buscagno Pass* to the *Alp Diveglia*, see p. 273. — To THE TOSA FALLS. Below the *Beuli-Alp* (see above) we ascend the valley to the left to the *Alp Forno*; cross the *Colle di Vanin* (fine retrospect of the *Val Devero* and the lake of *Codelago*) by a bad path to the *Lago di Lebendun*; then cross the *Nuefeliu Pass* and descend the *Nuefeliu Valley* (rounding the slope to the right by a solitary chalet) to *Auf der Fruth* (p. 273; 9-10 hrs. from *Binn*).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE GEISSPFAD PASS, 12 hrs., a fine route (guide 12 fr.). At *Imfeld* (see above) we diverge to the right to the *Messernalp* (6175') and ascend past the *Geisspfadsee* (7973') to the (4 hrs.)

Geisspfad Pass (*Bocca Rossa*, 8120'); then descend, steeply at first, to *Al Ponte* (p. 279).

FROM FIESCH TO BACENO OVER THE KRIEGALP PASS, 12-14 hrs., toilsome, and of little interest (guide 12fr.). From Binn we ascend to the S. through the *Längthal* to (1 hr.) *Heitigkreuz* (4862') and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3½ hrs.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo della Cornera*; 8465'), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo di Cornera*, 10,120') and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743'; ascent from here very difficult, see below). Descent to the *Buscagna Alp* in the valley of that name and over the *Devero Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (p. 279).

FROM FIESCH TO ISELLE OVER THE RITTER PASS, 12-14 hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 12 fr.). From Binn (see above) we ascend the *Läng Thal* to the S. to the (5 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo del Boccarecio*; 8833'), between the (r.) *Hältenhorn* (9679') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743'; for adepts, 2½ hrs. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1½ hr.) beautifully situated *Alp Direglia* (5800'; Giov. Roja's new inn) in the *Val Cherasca*, and by *Trasquora* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 275).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Aernen* on the hill opposite (see above), to (1½ M.) **Lax** (3425'; **Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down, commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background, to the bridge of *Grenziols* (*Grünenbrücke*, 2907'), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grenziols* in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 279.) We descend a rocky ravine, and again cross the river by the *Küstenbaum Bridge*, to (5 M.) **Mörel** (2523'; *Hôt. Eggishorn*, moderate; **Hôt. des Alpes*). — To the *Riederthal*, 3 hrs., see p. 279.

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has difficulty in passing, rises the very picturesque *Hochfluhkirche*. We next cross the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier, reach (4 M.) **Naters**, a large village amidst fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*Auf der Fluh*), and cross the Rhone (2216'), to (1 M.) —

31 M. *Brieg*, see p. 271.

80. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (5½ hrs.); thence to Foppiano rough (3 hrs.; porter 6-8 fr.). Guide (to Frutwald 12, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). — Road from Foppiano to Domo d'Ossola 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domo d'Ossola daily at 4 p.m. — One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Horse from the Falls to Domo d'Ossola 30 fr. (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano). — Domo had better be reached overnight, as the diligences in both directions start at an early hour.

At *Ulrichen* (p. 277) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the *Eginenthal*. The path crosses the *Eginenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to (1¼ hr.)

the *Alp Hohsand* (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and Alpine roses, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9387'). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of *Im-Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585'), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 277). A steep ascent of 1 hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., towards the S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right, to the **Gries Pass** (8027'), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto*, p. 277.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left. The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* (*Toce*, or *Toccia*), descending from the *Valle Toggia*. The upper part of the *Formazza* valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6348'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlein*), *Morast* in the second, and *Kelrbächi* (or *A Rialt*) and *Auf der Fruth* (*Sulla Frua*), in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending **Hôt. de la Cascade* (5528'; R., L., & A. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). This inn (2 hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa*, 85' broad, falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The ****Tosa Falls**, or *Cascata di Frut*, 540' in height, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.) Immediately above the falls a bridge crosses the *Tosa*.

The **Piz Basodino** (10,748') may be ascended by good climbers without serious difficulty from the inn in 4 hrs. (the landlord acts as guide). De-scented, if preferred, to the *Val Bavona*, p. 398.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO AIRÖLO, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to *All' Acqua*, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Valle Toggia*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right rises the *Bocchetta di Valmaggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the left, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369'),

where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pescior Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn at Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping at first to the left) we pass some chalets, and descend through a growth of Alpine roses and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1½ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 277). Thence to *Airolo*, see p. 277.

FROM THE TOSA FALLS TO BIGNASCO. 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route by the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the S. Giacop path and ascend over débris and rock to the *Bocchetta di Val Magg* (8710'), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn*; then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodino* on the right, see above) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through the picturesque *Val Banona* (by a road beyond *S. Carlo*) to *Bignasco* (p. 397).

Below the Tosa Falls begins the **Val Formazza**, or *Pommata Valley* containing the villages of (1½ hr.) *Fruthwald* (*In Canscha*), (10 min. *Gurf* (*In Grovello*)), (¼ hr.) *Zum Steg* (*Al Pont*; wine and a few beds at Schmidt's), with the town-hall and archives of the valley (10 min.) *Pommata*, and (1½ hr.) **Andermatten** (4075'), or *Al Chiesa*, with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.) *Staffelwald* (*S. Michèle*) the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (¾ hr.) *Unterwald* (*Foppiano*), the last village where German is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 280).

From the Val Formazza over the *Albrun Pass to Fiesch* in the Valais see p. 279. — To the **VAL MAGGIA** (p. 397), toilsome, and deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide); from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the **Criner Furka** (7631', fine view) descent of 1½ hr. to *Bosco* and (3½ hrs.) *Cerio* (p. 397).

The **CARRIAGE ROAD** follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivau* (Inn) and (1 M.) *Al Passo*. The valley of the Tosa below this point is called the ***Valle d'Antigorio**, one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. The mica-schist rocks between (1½ M.) *S. Rocco* (*Inn, Asti wine) and (3 M.) *Premia* (2621'; *Agnello*) contain garnets. At (1½ M.) **Baceno** (*Alp del Capel Verde*, well spoken of; *Agnello*), at the mouth of the *Va Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to Fiesch over the *Albrun* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see p. 279.)

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) **Crodo** (1679'; *Inn) below which is (1 M.) a rustic bath-house. Then by *Roncio* and *Oira* to (6 M.) *Crevola* on the Simplon route, and (3½ M.) —

21 M. *Domo d'Ossola*, see p. 275.

81. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(*Val d'Hérens*, *Val d'Anniviers*, *Turtmann Valley*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 218, 269, 296.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 83) may avoid the Rhône Valley and reach their destination by an interesting mountain route in 4-5 days. 1st day. By rail to *Sion*, and walk through





the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 16 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 8½ hrs.). On the same day Zermatt may be reached by carriage, or on the next day on foot (4½ hrs.).

i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (16 M.), a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6.15 a.m. in 5¾ hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open one-horse carriages), returning at 1.40 in 3¼ hours. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, or the reverse, 20 fr. — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Horse to Vissoye 20, to St. Luc 22 fr.

Sion, p. 269. The road to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') straight to the (½ M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) *Bramois* lies to the left below, and *St. Léonard* (p. 269) at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl. By the isolated church of (4 M.) *Vex* (3140'; rustic inn) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*. The cultivation of maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extends as far as Vex.

The road, nearly level, skirts the W. slope, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides, 2½ M. farther up. The W. branch is the *Val d'Hérémence* (see below), and the E. the *Val d'Hérens* (*Eringer Thal*). The road passes the large village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near *Sauterot* (3051') crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the *Val d'Hérémence*. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second tunnel in particular, where the road re-enters the *Val d'Hérens*, are a number of pyramids of earth, each covered with a stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Hérémence (or *Val d'Orsera*; the upper part *Val des Dir*). A cart-track leads from Vex (see above) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055'; bed at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Prolin*, *Cerise*, and *Mars* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Prazlong* (5276'), at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below; over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, we pass the *Méribé Alp* (1.) and ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called *La Barma*, with the Alp of that name on the right (8094'; thence over the *Col du Crêt* to *Fionney*, see p. 266). Passing the chalets of *Lautarel*, we next reach (3 hrs.) the *Seilon Alp* (7454'), opposite which, on the left bank of the *Dixenze*, is the *Liappey Alp* (7631'; good quarters). From Liappey over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chères* to *Arolla* (Evolena), see p. 285; *Cols de Vasevay, de Seilon, du Mont Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Baynes*, see p. 291. The *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,411') is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. p. 285).

We next reach (2 M.) *Useigne* (wine at the poststation), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. Beyond (2 M.) the hamlet of *Luette* (3347') the road crosses the Borgne by a bold bridge. (Near the *Chalets de Praz-Jean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (5 M.) —

18 M. **Evoléna** (4521'; **Hôt. de la Dent Blanche*), the capital of the valley, lying picturesquely in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*. Looking up the valley we see the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *Jean* and *Pierre Maitre*, *P. Beytrison*, *Bapt. Gaspot*, *J. Vuigner*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chevrier*, and others.) *Arolla* and *Ferpècle*, see below. — On the E. side of the valley: *Villa*, *La Sage*, and *Forclaz* (p. 286), all with fine views ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1½ hr.). — *Sasseneire* (10,692'; guide 6 fr.), by the *Col de Torrent*, 5 hrs., see p. 287. The view from the *Couronne de Bréon* (10,381'; guide 7 fr.), farther S., is similar. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,368'; guide 7 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 287.

W. side: The *Alpe de Nira* (6624'), 2 hrs., affords an admirable survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The **Pic d'Arzinol* (9843'; guide 6 fr.), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* (bridle-path thus far) in 4½ hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), through wood, and past the 'Glacière Naturelle', a cleft in the rock filled with ice. We cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the *Glacier de Vouasson*, ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878'); thence to *Pralong* in the *Val d'Hérémence*, 5 hrs. from Evolena, see p. 283), and mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially towards the S. (*Mont Blanc*, *Aiguille Vertes*, *Grand-Combin*, *Mont Velan*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*), and of the Bernese Alps to the N. Descent 2½ hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,063'; guide 6 fr.), by the *Alps Nira* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,472'), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below), and Arolla.

The *Val d'Hérens* divides at *Haudères* (4747'), 1 hr. S. of Evolena. To the W. is the *Combe d'Arolla*; the E. branch, terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) ***Combe d'Arolla.** The bridle-path (to Arolla 3½ hrs.) crosses the Ferpècle at Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemy* (5961'), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, past the (10 min.) chalets of *Gouille* ('Blue Lake', see p. 285), *Sartama* (high above which, in a side-valley to the right, is the fine *Cascade des Ignes*), *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) **Mayens d'Arolla** (6572'; **Hôt. du Mont Collon*), amid Swiss stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,956'), at the base of which the *Glacier d'Arolla* (r.) and the *Glacier de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,151') and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,472'), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). To the **Lac Bleu de Lucel**, a pleasant walk, 1½ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At **Gouille** (see above) a path ascends to the W. to the chalets of **Lucel** (6821'), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the abrupt **Aiguilles Rouges**; to the left is the **Cascade des Ignes**, descending from the Glacier des Ignes.

The **Mont Collon** (11,956'; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the **Évêque** (12,264'; guide 50 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The **Pigne d'Arolla** (12,471'; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the **Glacier de Pièce**, or (longer, but easier) by the **Col de Riedmatten**, the **Glacier de Durand**, and the **Col de Breney** in 6-7 hrs.; very grand and not difficult. — The **Petite Dent** (10,465'; guide 8 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, is ascended without difficulty by the **Alp Zarmine**. The **Grande Dent** (11,240'; 10 fr.) is more difficult. Between the Petite and Grande Dent the **Col de Zarmine** (10,046'), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferpécie. — The **Aiguille de la Za** (12,051'; 30 fr.), the **Dent Ferroc** (11,992'; guide 35 fr.), and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (12,625') involve difficult climbing.

PASSES (for mountaineers only). To **PRARAYEN** OVER THE **COL DE COLLON**, a grand route, not difficult for experts (7-8 hrs. from Arolla, guide 30 fr.). We ascend the **Glacier d'Arolla**, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of Mt. Collon, remarkable for their echoes, to the snow-basin of **Za-de-Zan** and the (4 hrs.) summit of the **Col de Collon** (10,269'), to the S.E. of the **Évêque** (see above). View grand, but not extensive. Descent over the **Glacier de Collon** to the profound **Combe d'Orén** and (3 hrs.) **Prarayé** or **Prarayen** (6598'; tolerable quarters at the chalets, but often closed), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to **Bionaz** (bed at the curé's), and (3 hrs.) **Valpellina** (p. 268). Those who cross in the reverse direction should take provisions from Aosta; good guides not easily found there, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From Prarayen to the Col 3½-4, descent to Arolla 2½-3 hrs. — From the basin of **Za-de-Zan** (see above) we may ascend to the left to the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (about 10,830'), between **Mont Brûlé** (11,880') and the **Col du Mont Brûlé** (see below); descent, steep and difficult, to the **Glacier de Za-de-Zan** (p. 260) and **Prarayen**.

To the **VAL D'HÉREMENCE** from Arolla there are two passes close together, the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567'; 4 hrs. to Liappey), and to the S. of it the **Pass de Chèvres** (9354'; rather more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the **Glacier de Durand** or **Seilon** (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of **Silion** (7454'), opposite **Liappey** (p. 287). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the **Val des Dix** to (4½ hrs.) **Hérémence**, see p. 283. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the **Col de Seilon** (10,663'; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 267) and thence either descend the **Glacier de Giétroz** to (2½ hrs.) **Mauvoisin** (p. 266), or cross the **Col du Mont Rouge** (10,980') and descend the **Glacier de Lyrerose** to (3½ hrs.) **Chermontane** (p. 267; guide 25 fr.).

To the **VAL DE BAGNES** OVER THE **COL DE CHERMONTANE**, 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend over the moraine, the lower end of the **Glacier de Zigiorenove**, and the **Glacier de Pièce** or **Torgnon** to a snowy saddle (10,236') on the W. side of the **Serra de Vuibez**, and thence by the **Glacier de Vuibez** to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,118'), between the **Petit Mt. Collon** (11,630') and the **Pigne d'Arolla** (see above). Striking view of the Mont Collon, the Dents with the **Aiguille de Za**, the **Dent Blanche**, and to the N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the **Glacier d'Otemma** to **Chermontane** (p. 267). — Longer, but far more striking, is the route to Chermontane over the **Col de l'Évêque** (11,483'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). Route over the **Glacier d'Arolla** to the **Col de Collon**, see above; here we ascend to the right to the **Col de l'Évêque**, lying S.W. of the **Évêque** (see above), and then descend a snow-arête

between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,153') and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (11,632') to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and as above to *Chermontane*.

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL DE BERTOL, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). We traverse the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Plan de Bertol*, and ascend rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the *Col de Bertol* (about 10,800'), between two of the *Dents de Bertol* (11,506' and 11,143'). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje Hut* (p. 299); thence to Zermatt, see below. — OVER THE COL DU MONT BRULÉ AND THE COL DE VALPELLINE, another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 30fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the *Col du Mont Brulé* (10,397'), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Dents* and *Col des Bouquetins*, see below), and mount laboriously to the *Col de Valpelline* (11,686'), on the S. side of the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'; ascended from the col in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; splendid view; see below). Then down the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (see below).

(b.) *Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Evolena to the inn.) At (1 hr.) Haudères, by the third house before the bridge (see above), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, and then more rapidly over a rocky height, passing four chalets. Beyond the next ridge of rock we ascend to the left to (3/4 hr.) *Sepey* (5580'), where the path from *Forclaz* (see p. 284; 1/2 hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (*Glacier de Ferpècle* and *Dent Blanche*) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of *Prazfleurie*, the second group beyond *Sepey*. Then through wood to (3/4 hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or *Ferpècle* (5909'; *Hôt. du Col d'Hérens), splendidly situated near the end of the *Ferpècle Glacier* (fine waterfall).

Just beyond the last chalets a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Alp *Bricolla* (7959'), a strikingly grand point of view. At our feet lies the huge *Ferpècle Glacier*, to the left is the snow-clad *Wandfluh*, and farther off rise the huge *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand-Cornier*. To the right, separated from the *Ferpècle Glacier* by the *Mont Miné*, is the *Glacier du Mont Miné*, with the *Dents de Bertol*, *Aiguille de la Za*, and *Dents de Vieisvi*.

PASSES. To ZINAL OVER THE COL DU GRAND-CORNIER, 10-11 hrs., a superb route, not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bricolla* (see above) we turn to the E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col du Grand-Cornier* or *de la Dent Blanche* (11,627'), between the *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand-Cornier*. We descend an arête to the right and snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mountel Club Hut* (p. 289), and over the *Durand* (*Zinal*) *Glacier* to (3 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 288). — Over the *Col de Couronne* (*Col du Zaté* or *Col de Bréonna*) and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 289.

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL D'HÉRENS, 10-11 hrs., a very fine route, but fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From *Bricolla* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend, at first steeply, to the (3 hrs.) *Col d'Hérens* (11,417'), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'; easily ascended, from the pass in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; very grand; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the *Stockje*; this adds 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the route; see above, *Col de Valpelline*). To the E. towers the overwhelming *Matterhorn*. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Club Hut* (9052') on the *Stockje*, a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (l.) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (r.). We descend the latter, skirting the rocks of the *Stockje*, to the stone-covered and tiresome *Zmutt Glacier*, and at length regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) *Staffel-Alp* (p. 299). Thence to *Zermatt* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

TO PRARAYEN OVER THE COL DES BOUQUETINS (10-11 hrs. from Ferpecle to Prarayen), also fatiguing. We either follow the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past *Mont Miné*, to the upper Ferpecle Glacier, and mount to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,214'), to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Prarayen* (p. 285).

ASCENTS. **Dent Blanche** (14,318'), very difficult (13-14 hrs. from Ferpecle; guide 70 fr.). Ascent usually made from the Stockje (p. 300). — **Grand-Cornier** (13,022'), from Ferpecle 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

FROM EVOLENA TO VISSOYE OVER THE COL DE TORRENT, bridle-path, 8-9 hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Halfway between Evolena and Haudères we ascend to the left to *La Sage* and *Villa* (to which a short-cut ascends 20 min. S. of Evolena, to the left, through a steep gorge). We ascend the *Alp Cottet* in long zigzags, and then across slate-débris, to the (4 hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9593'), on the S. side of the *Sasseneire* (see below), and obtain a striking view of the Val d'Hérens and the mountains encircling its upper end (from r. to l.: *Pointe de Vouasson*, *Aiguilles Rouges*, *Mt. Pleureur*, *Mt. Blanc de Seilon*, *Serpentine*, *Pigne d'Arolla*, *Petites* and *Grandes Dents*, *Dents de Bertol*, *Mont Miné*, *Tête Blanche*, etc.).

The **Sasseneire* (10,692'), 1 hr. from the col (with guide); its stony slopes steep and fatiguing. Superb panorama of the Bernese Alps to the N.; the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the *Col de Cheville* (p. 225). To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the *Dent Blanche* (see above).

To the N. of the *Sasseneire* bridle-path crosses the **Fas de Lona** (8924') to the Val d'Anniviers, also a very fine route; from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimence 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The *Bers de Bosson* (10,368'; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8871'), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Bruneckhorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent-Alp* (7940') and the (1½ hr.) *Alp Zatelet-Praz* (7083'), in the *Val de Moiry* or *de Torrent*, watered by the *Navigenze*, the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers. The valley is grandly terminated by the *Glacier de Moiry*, overshadowed by the (r.) *Couronne de Bréonna*, *Za de l'Ano*, *Pointe de Bricolla*, *Grand-Cornier*, *Dent Blanche*, (l.) *Pigne de l'Allée*, and the black slaty cone of the *Garde de Bordon*.

ZINAL (p. 288) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (8970'). From the *Corne de Sorebois* (9210'), 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path, or (shorter, with guide) direct through wood to *Zinal*. — To *Zinal* over the *Col de l'Allée* and to *Evolena* over the *Col de Couronne* or the *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 289.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimence*, or *Gremenz* (5016'), a large village. Before us are St. Luc and the Bella Tola. Then from Grimence by *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) a bridge over the *Navigenze* (3898'), and to (¼ hr.) *Vissoye* (p. 288).

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal.

To Vissoye (11 M.) a tolerable road; thence to Ayer and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Zinal inferior. Horse from Sierre to Vissoye 8, one-horse carr. 15 fr.

Sierre, p. 269. We follow the old post-road to the E. to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1767'), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** ('ter. *Einfischthal*), and next reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Niouc* (3248'). Here begins the first of several wild rocky ravines on the steep slopes of which the road ('Les Pontis') ascends, passing through four galleries.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the church of Sierre, passes under the railway embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the first house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze*; then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Niouc.

A footpath, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above) leads from Niouc by *Sussillon* in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6193'; *Höt. Illhorn*), whence a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Illhorn* (8420'), which overlooks the *Illgraben* (p. 270), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond Niouc the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. We next reach ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Fang*. (Travellers bound for St. Luc must, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Fang, take a narrower path to the left, ascending gradually to St. Luc in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see p. 290.) The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. Then ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

11 M. **Vissoye** (4002'; **Höt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the *Navigenze*, with a handsome church.

ST. LUC (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), *BELLA TOLA* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), etc., see p. 290.

Beyond Vissoye ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the road leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left), and (1 M.) towards the lower cross (not to the right). Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Mission* at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (see above), and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ayer* (4777'), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 290.) The road ascends a little, ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) crosses a torrent, and passes a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip. It then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) crosses the *Navigenze*, passes a chapel on the left bank, ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) recrosses to the right bank, and (2 M.) reaches —

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Zinal** (5505'); **Höt.-Pens. Durand*. The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the *Glacier Durand* or *Zinal*.

The *Alpe de l'Allée* (7178'), to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal, commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the beautiful double-

peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) we cross to the left bank, and make for the corner of a wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet. Descent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7420'), opposite the last-mentioned, to the N.E., affords another grand view, particularly of the *Weisshorn*, the *Moming* Glacier, and the *Rothhorn*. By crossing the terminal moraine of the *Durand* glacier (with guide), the two above points of view may be combined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excursion up the *Durand* Glacier to the "Club Hut on the *Mountet* (9381')", at the S. base of the *Besso* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Zinal), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the *Rothhorn*, *Trifthorn*, *Gabelhorn*, *Dent Blanche*, *Grand-Cornier*, and *Bouquetin*. The view is still grander from the *Roc Noir* (10,262'), rising from the ice opposite the *Mountet*, reached in 1 hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 10 fr.).

ASCENTS. The *Pointe d'Arpitetta* (10,302'), from the *Alp Arpitetta* 3 hrs. (easy and repaying). — *Besso* (12,057'), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the *Mountet*; guide 20 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — *Pigne de l'Allée* (11,168'; 15 fr.), from the *Alp de l'Allée* 3-4 hrs., not very difficult. — *Bouquetin* (11,431'; 20 fr.), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* 6-7 hrs., and *Diablons* (11,850'; 12 fr.), by the *Alp Tracuit* 6 hrs., both laborious. — The *Grand-Cornier* (13,022'; 30 fr.), is best ascended from the plateau of névé below the *Col du Grand-Cornier* (p. 286), the last part difficult. — *Zinal-Rothhorn* or *Moming* (13,855'; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous scramble (from the *Mountet* 6-7 hrs.). — *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365'; 60 fr.), also very difficult. Comp. p. 300.

PASSES. To *EVOLENA* over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 287; by the *Col du Grand-Cornier*, see p. 286; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 287. — OVER THE *COL DE L'ALLÉE* AND THE *COL DE COURONNE*, 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), trying, and for adepts only. From the *Alp de l'Allée* we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the *Col de l'Allée* (10,483'). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the *Col de Couronne* (9895'), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to *Ferpècle* (p. 286). — Instead of the *Col de Couronne* we may cross the *Col de Bréonna* (9574'), lying to the N., between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Serra Neire*, or the *Col du Zaté* (9433'), between the *Serra Neire* and the *Pointe de Zaté* (both toilsome).

To *GRUEN* in the *Turtmann* Valley over the *Pas de la Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablos)*, see p. 291.

To *ZERMATT* OVER THE *TRIFTJOCH*, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for steady experts only (guide 30 fr.). From the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mountet Hut* (see above) we traverse the *Durand* Glacier towards the E. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,261'), and clamber up at first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Triftjoch* (11,614'), between the *Trifthorn* and the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365'), affords a striking view of *Monte Rosa* and the *Mischabel*. Then down the *Trift* Glacier and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 295).

To *ZERMATT* OVER THE *COL DURAND*, 13-14 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). From the club-hut we ascend towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (see above), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to the (4 hrs.) *Col Durand* (11,398'), between the *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*, 12,284') and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487'), where we obtain a most striking view of the *Matterhorn* towering opposite. Descent (not direct over the *Hohwäng* Glacier to the *Zmutt* Glacier, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses) to the left, over the rocks of the *Ebihorn*, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 299) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 295).

To *Zermatt* over the *Moming Pass* (12,445'), between the *Rothhorn* and *Schallihorn* (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and to *Randa* over the *Schallijoch*

(12,307'), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (14 hrs.; 35 fr.), very difficult and toilsome.

FROM ZINAL TO ST. LUC (3 hrs.). We return to (5 M.) Ayer (p. 288) by the road, ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer).

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Road from Sierre to Vissoye (11 M.); ascent thence to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 8 fr.; comp. p. 288). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from the Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the Schwarzhorn 8½) hrs. (guide 12, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5496'; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Bella Tola*, new, above the village, pens. 6 fr.), lying on a steep and lofty slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the profound Val d'Anniviers, the snow-mountains at the head of the valley (Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, Pointe de Zinal, Dent Blanche, and Grand-Cornier), and of the Rhone Valley, the Diablerets, Oldenhorn, and Wildhorn to the N. Having been almost entirely burned down several times, St. Luc now consists chiefly of substantial new houses. Above the village, to the N. (400'; ¼ hr.) is the '*Druids' Stone*', locally called '*Pierre des Servagios*' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have once served as an altar.

The ***Bella Tola** (10,138'; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the S. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. The N. peak is the *Schwarzhorn* (9095'), the E. peak the *Borterhorn* (9744'). From the upper (E.) end of St. Luc we follow the path to the left (N.), cross (40 min.) the brook descending from the Bella Tola, and ascend the pastures to the N.E. towards the '*Chalet Blanc*', a white hut visible from St. Luc, which (35 min.) we leave on the right. We now bear to the left; on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, we incline to the right, reach (1¼ hr.) the base of the peak, and lastly ascend in steep zigzags, passing a refuge-hut, and overlooking the *Bella Tola Glacier* (see above), to the summit. The S. peak, that usually ascended, is marked by a metal vane, but a path ascends the N. peak also. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of 200 M.; opposite, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 273) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

In order to reach the Turtmann-Thal we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9154'). In descending into the *Borterthal* we keep to the left, and

in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the chalets of *Pletschen* the track divides: to the left to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Turtmann* (p. 270), to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (see below).

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9154'; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route (see above) to the (1 hr.) *Alp Tounot* (to which we may ride). The path ascends pastures and then over rocky débris to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the pass, to the N. of the *Tounot* (9921'), with a fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtmann and Visp valleys. (There are two Meiden Passes: one close to the Tounot; ours, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., may be reached from the Bella Tola in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., avoiding the Pas du Bœuf.) We descend past several small lakes (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9780', on the right) to the *Upper* and the *Lower Alp Meiden* (7613'; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent through larches and stone-pines, to the Alpine hamlet of (2 hrs.) *Gruben*, *Zmeiden*, or *Meiden* (6060'; **Hôt. Weisshorn*), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

FROM TURTMANN (p. 270) TO GRUBEN (4 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the steep right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, through woods and pastures, with fine views of the Rhone Valley. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Tumménen* (3200') it crosses to the left bank, and then leads for 2 hrs. through the *Taubwald* or *Dubewald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. The *Vollensteg* carries the path back to the right bank. At *Niggelingen*, our path is joined by that from the Pas du Bœuf on the right (see above). Then *Staffel* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gruben*.

The Turtmann Valley ends to the S. in the magnificent TURTMANN or BARR GLACIER, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,850'), Weisshorn (14,803'), Brunnegghorn (12,628'), and Barrhorn (11,920'). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennthum* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the *Col des Diablons*, or *de Tracuit* (10,673'), between the Diablons and the Weisshorn, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.).

FROM GRUBEN TO ZINAL OVER THE PAS DE LA FORCLETTE, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Blummattalp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Blummatt* (7680'), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the chalets of the *Kaltberg*, and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) *Pas de la Forclette* (9810'), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Cirle d'Omberenza*. Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the chalets of *Remoinze* (8503'), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayer*, or to the left to (4 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 288).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus or Stalden in the Vispthal a bridle-path (7 hrs.; with the Schwarzhorn $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide desirable). It ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9515'), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,300') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,523') on the N., affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn, Simplon group, and Mischabel.

The *Schwarzhorn* (10,523') is easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 290): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mts. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, Brunnegghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Diablons, etc.

The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the *Augstbordthal*. We may then either go to the right, skirting the Steinthalhorn, to the village of *Jungen* (splendid view of the Vispthal from the church; to the left the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn, to the right the Brunnegghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend in zigzags to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus*. Or we may turn to the left and descend to *End* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stalden* (see below).

A route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (about 8810'), farther S., also affords fine views (6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — The **Barr Pass** (11,801'), **Brunneggoch** (11,099'), and **Biesioch** (11,644') are difficult glacier-passes, fit for experts only with able guides (25-30 fr. each).

St. Niklaus, and thence to *Zermatt*, see R. 82.

82. From Visp to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass to Aosta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 276, 282, 296.

From Visp to Zermatt 8-9 hrs. (Stalden $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., St. Niklaus $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Randa $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., Tasch $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., Zermatt $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Porter from Visp to Stalden 3, to St. Niklaus 6, to Zermatt 12 fr.; horse from Visp to Stalden 6, to St. Niklaus 12 fr. — **WÄGLI**, or light vehicle for 3 pers., from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 15 fr. — The carriages, horses, and guides at St. Niklaus are superintended by an official who settles the order in which they are to be hired. (Hr. Seiler's vehicles, which bear his name, are independent of this arrangement.) **LETTER AND PARCELS POST** (also for small portmanteaux, etc.) from Visp to Zermatt at 5 a.m., and from Zermatt to Visp at 7 a.m. daily. The post-vehicle between St. Niklaus and Zermatt takes two passengers, 4 fr. each. At it does not leave St. Niklaus till noon, travellers starting early from Brieg with a porter may reach St. Niklaus in time to send on their luggage by post, and may possibly obtain a seat. Luggage sent by post from Zermatt to Visp is not certain to arrive in time for the evening train to Brieg or to Martigny.

From Zermatt to the Théodule Pass $5\frac{1}{2}$; thence to Valtournanche 4 hrs.; an easy route, frequently undertaken by ladies (guide to Breil 15 fr.; one sufficient). From Valtournanche to Châtilion (new road below Ussin) 4 hrs.; high-road thence to Aosta 15 M. (diligence daily, see p. 295).

The route from Visp to Zermatt is easy and attractive, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Vispthal appears the beautiful *Balfrin* (12,475'), and beyond Stalden the huge *Weisshorn* (14,803') and the *Brunnegghorn* (12,628'). Near St. Niklaus the *Breithorn* (13,685') and the peak of the *Little Matterhorn* (12,752') come in sight. Beyond St. Niklaus the superb Breithorn is conspicuous nearly all the way to Zermatt. Lastly, near Zermatt, the *Great Matterhorn* (14,705') becomes visible. Besides these, many other peaks, with glaciers descending from them, are visible on both sides.

Before the last house on the S. side of *Visp* (2155'; p. 270) the path turns to the right, towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*. We follow the right bank of the stream, which fills the entire breadth of the valley, 100' below, cross it by the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Neubrücke*, and ascend more rapidly to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stalden* (2736'); **Hôt. Stalden*, R., L., & A. 3 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Sauer* and the *Gorner Visp* unite. The valley divides here. The vast group of the *Saasgrat*, the N.E. spur of the

Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saas-Thal. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden.

To the SIMPLON HOSPICE OVER THE BISTENEN PASS, 11 hrs., repaying (guide 15 fr.; Joh. Furrer of Stalden or J. Dorsaz of Simplon; horse 30 fr.). From Stalden the route leads by *Staldenried* and *Gspon* (6230') to a pass (about 7200') lying to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9547'), also reached in 1 hrs. from Visp by *Visperterminen*. Descent to the chalets of *Bistisatzele* (6170') in the upper *Nanzer Thal*, ascent again to the *Bistenen-Pass* (about 7870'), and descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 273).

The path ascends rather steeply for 20 min., and then skirts the left bank of the Visp. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd*, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. We descend in windings, and at the bottom of the valley cross the Visp (1 hr.). (The old path, diverging to the left halfway down, is shorter.) We then ascend the right bank to a (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follow the left bank to (1½ hr.) —

St. Niklaus (3819'; pop. 806; *Gr. *Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Restaur. Lochmutter*, with beds), the capital of the valley. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 291.)

ROAD TO ZERMATT (11½ M.). Above St. Niklaus the road crosses the brook by a (1½ M.) new bridge, ascends on the right bank, and then enters a pine-forest. Passing (2 M.) a lofty waterfall in several leaps to the right, the village of (1½ M.) *Herbriggen* (4134'), and the chalets of *Langenmatt* and *Breitenmatt*, we next reach (2 M.) the village of *Lerch* (4350'). High up on the left is the *Festigletscher*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 300); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (14,803') with the *Biesgletscher*; and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (1½ M.) *Randa* (4741'; *Hôt. *Weisshorn*) and (2½ M.) *Täsch* (4777') the traces of a land-slip which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. Opposite to us (W.) is the *Schallital*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Rothhorn*. (Through the *Täschthal*, to the E., runs the route to the *Alphubeljoch*, p. 305.) We next (1¼ M.) pass the *Hochsteg*, a bridge which carries the old bridle-path across the deep rocky gorge of the brawling Visp, and cross the stream at the (1½ M.) *Bühl* (5023'). To the right the stupendous *Matterhorn* now suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier*; and above it stretch the vast snow-fields of the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The road then passes the (1 M.) *Spiessbrücke*, and traverses meadows to (¾ M.) *Zermatt*.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, etc., see R. 83. (From the *Riffel Inn* to the *Théodule Pass*, see p. 297.)

THE PATH from Zermatt to the *Théodule Pass*, on the left bank of the Visp, crosses the *Zmuttbach* and ascends to the hamlets of *Platten* and (1½ hr.) *Zum See* (5700'). Then a steeper ascent, between stone-pines. Thus far this is also the route to the Schwarz-

see and the Hörnli (p. 297). On leaving the wood we obtain a capital survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 297), Monte Rosa, the Breithorn, and Rothhorn. After crossing the brawling *Furygbach*, the path, very dusty in dry weather, ascends the stony slopes in many windings. On the right is the dirty *Furgg* Glacier; above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline.

From Zermatt to the end of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 10,500') $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence up the glacier, a good deal crevassed, but presenting no difficulty (rope necessary), to the (1 hr.) **Théodule Pass**, or *Matterjoch* (10,899'); small *Inn* with eight beds, poor and dear; 'vin brûlé' $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), to the S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,393'), the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Ascent of the **Breithorn*, see p. 297.

We now descend to the right (the route to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* and *Fiery* leading to the left; see p. 308), over the *Val-tournanche Glacier*, which is usually less crevassed than the Théodule Glacier. The guides frequently discard the rope here, but it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the end of the glacier. The well-defined path then descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Giemein* (6956'); **Hôt. du Mont Cervin*, R. & A. 4, D. 5 fr.), and in 10 min. more to the chalets of *Breil* (6566').

Ascent of the Matterhorn from Breil, see p. 300. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiery*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, see R. 85. — Guides: *Jean-Ant. Carrel*, or 'Bersaglier'; *Jean-Jos. and Jean-Pierre Maquignaz*; *Aymond and Louis d'Hérin*; *Jean-Bapt. Bic*; *A. Pelissier*; the brothers *Pession*, etc.

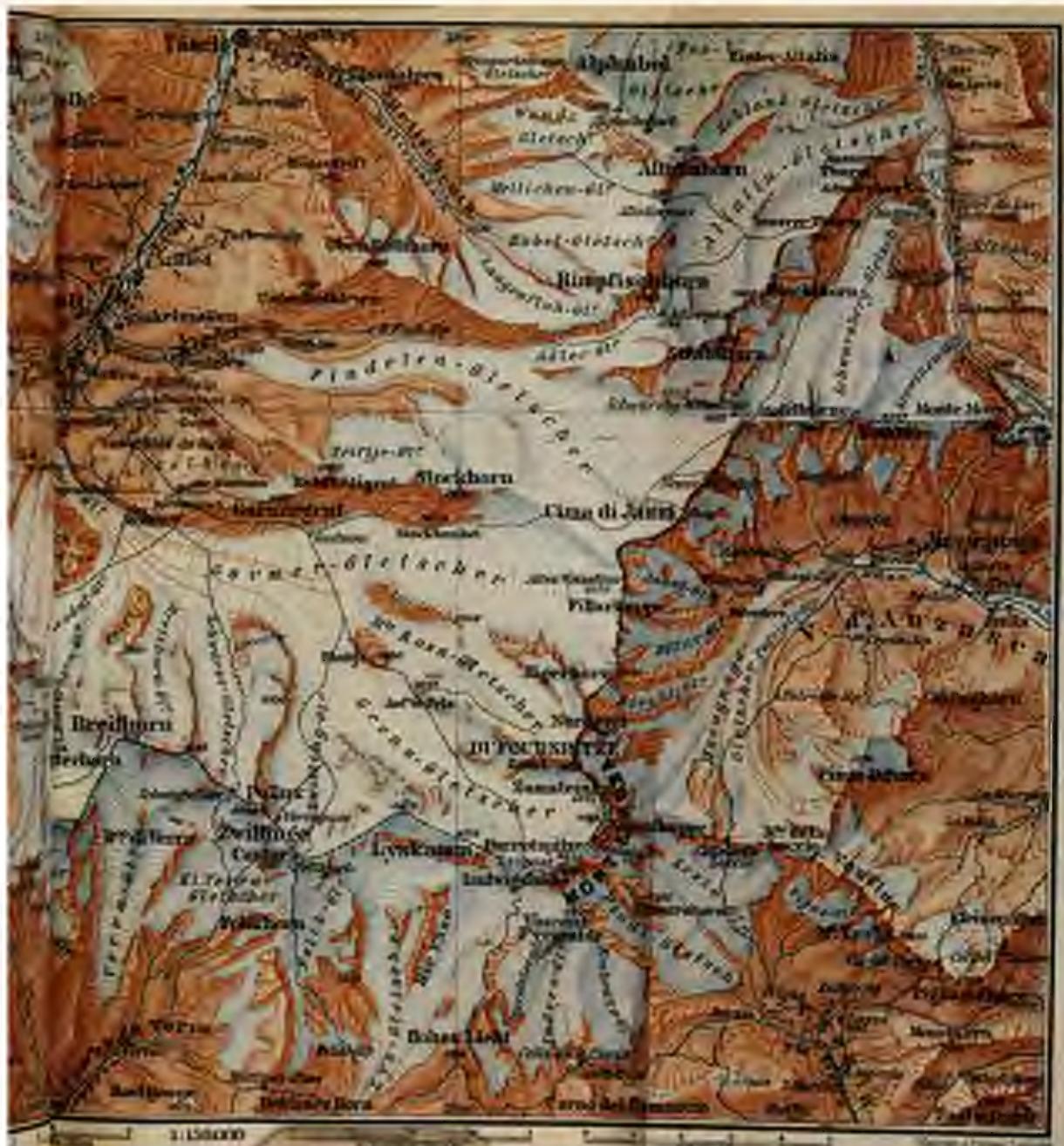
To PRARAYEN OVER THE COL DE COURNÈRE, 6 hrs., with guide, rough but repaying. We cross the Tournanche $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below Breil and ascend to the right to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Dzä*, enjoying a superb survey of the Matterhorn; descend a little, then ascend over grass, rock, and snow, to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Cournère* (10,355'), between (r.) the *Château des Dames* and (l.) the *Mt. Redessau*, with a fine view of Mt. Velan, the Grand-Combin, etc. (From VALTOURNANCHE a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Chiagnana*; thence a steep and laborious climb to the pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) Descent through the *Val de Cournère* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Prarayen* in the Val Pellina (p. 286). The *Château des Dames* (11,998') may be ascended from the pass in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (difficult and not without risk).

The path traverses a wild and romantic valley, crosses (1 hr.) the *Tournanche* near a fine waterfall (*La Grotte du Géant*, approached by a wooden gallery; 1 fr.), and recrosses it near the village of (1 hr.) **Valtournanche** (5059'); **Hôt. du Mont Rose*, unpretending, with the church of the upper valley.

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 285; *Col de Cournère*, see above. — The **Grand Tournalin** or *Plc Whymper* (11,057'), to the S. of the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, reached by 'œil in 5 hrs., with guide, is not difficult for experts. Splendid view.

We now descend to the lower part of the valley and cross the Tournanche to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ussin* (4240'), where the new road begins. The dilapidated arches of a Roman (?) aqueduct occasionally appear at a great height on both sides of the valley, especially near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Antey-St-André*. The vegetation begins to assume the Italian char-





acter. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, we perceive far below, in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M., or from Valtournanche $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) —

Châtillon (1755'; pop. 2992; **Hôt. de Londres*, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; *Lion d'Or*, poor), the capital of an Italian district, with iron-works and handsome houses.

The ROAD TO AOSTA (15 M.; diligence daily in 3 hrs.; railway in progress) ascends the broad valley of the *Dora*, shaded with walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of (4 M.) *Chambave* (1624') is one of the best in Piedmont. A height here commands a magnificent view, to the E., of several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa: (r.) the Zwillinge (Castor and Pollux), (l.) the Matterhorn and Matterjoch; and to the S., Mt. Emilius. In the background to the W. is the three-peaked Ruitor (p. 311).

On the left, at the entrance of the valley of Fenis, stands the picturesque *Château of Fenis*. The poor village of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nus*, with a ruined castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta. From *Villefranche* a path ascends to the château of *Quart* on the hill above (now a hospital; fine view), and descends on the other side.

15 M. **Aosta** (1913'), see p. 259.

83. Zermatt and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 282.

Hotels. *HÔTELS DU MONT-CERVIN, *DU MONT-ROSE, and *ZERMAT, all belonging to *Hr. Seiler*; R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ /4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 10-12 fr.; *POST, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr. — *HÔT.-PENS. RIFFELALP (also *Hr. Seiler's*), admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt on the way to the Riffelberg, pens. 10-13 fr. — *HÔT.-PENS. RIFFEL or Riffelhaus (*Hr. Seiler*), on the Riffelberg, 3 hrs. from Zermatt, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; generally crowded in summer (enquire at Zermatt).

Post and Telegraph Office (comp. p. 292), by the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex. Burgener*; *Franz Biner*; *Peter Knobel*; *P. Taugwalder*; *Alois Pollinger*; *Joh., Jos. Maria*, and *Clemens Perren*; *Jos. Moser*; *Jos.* and *Ambros. Imboden*, etc.). Further information may be obtained from *Hr. Seiler*. The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. — Horse to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church adjoining the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Stephan* and *Jos. Biner*, 'botanic' guides.

Zermatt (5315'; pop. 492), called by the Piedmontese *Pra-borgne*, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

ZERMATT surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the GORNER GRAT, in particular, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur.

The Zermatter Hof contains an admirable "Relief of the Environs of Zermatt," from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by *Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The Churchyard contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 304). *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church *Michel Croz* (p. 300). Adjoining the *English Church*, by the Hôtel du Mont-Cervin, repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Deservedly foremost among the attractions are the ***RIFFELBERG AND GORNER GRAT.** The bridle-path (to the Riffel Inn $2\frac{1}{2}$, descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont Rose we follow the road, leaving the church to the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., at the church of *Winkelmatte* (5500'), we turn to the right; 3 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach*, descending from the left (p. 299); here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts; 10 min., a wood of larches and stone-pines, where the path, steep and stony, ascends the *Fällistutz* to the left; 25 min., an open space with a hut, above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we observe the Visp issuing from the Gorner Glacier, and the Furggbach from the Furgg Glacier (p. 294); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstcummen-Matt*. The steep ~~old~~ path to the Riffel now ascends straight on, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, and passes the (20 min.) ***Pens. Riffelalp** (7306'), a handsome new building completed in 1884, commanding a superb view of the Gorner Glacier, overshadowed by the colossal Matterhorn, of the Zmutt-Thal with the Dent Blanche, and of the Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (Small English chapel adjacent.) Above the pension the two paths unite. At the foot of the **Riffelberg** (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Riffel Hotel** (8429'; p. 295).

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,289'; 4974' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,757'; *Dom*, 14,941'), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,363'; *Rothorn*, 13,855'; *Weisshorn*, 14,803'), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of Monte Rosa itself, the highest and one other only are visible, and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and incontestably the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,705', see p. 300). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense *Gorner Glacier* (p. 299), which is joined in its course by six other glaciers, and from the base of which issues the *Visp* (*Muttervisp*).



Grossglockner
Wildspitze
Hochalpen

3798m 3774m 3750m

3750m 3750m 3750m

Panorama from the Sonnengrat near Vermall. Panorama von Sonnengrat bei Vermall. Panorama de Sonnengrat près de Vermall.

From the *Höthäligrat* (10,796'), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, a climb of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more (guide unnecessary for experts), the view is still finer and embraces the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (see above) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. At the foot of the Riffelberg it diverges to the right from the bridle path and skirts a stony slope (*Riffelbord*), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn, beside which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge, the Castor (13,879') on the E. and the Pollux (13,431') on the W. After 40 min. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point, below the ice-fall, may be crossed in safety (a very interesting way back to Zermatt). The path to the Riffelhaus continues to ascend the slope and now mounts more rapidly to the left; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Gagenhaupt* (3430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (see below); then, to the N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus. — The following extension of this walk is recommended. From the Gagenhaupt we ascend to the E. towards the col, passing close to the N. side of the Riffelhorn; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a small pool. The path leads towards an opening through which Monte Rosa is visible, passes the little *Riffelhorn-See* on the left, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the *Rothe Kummen*, a rocky ridge to the E. of the *Riffelhorn* (9616'). The latter, a grotesque peak about 650' higher than the Rothe Kummen, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape (ascent, p. 298). The Riffel Inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rock-arcè to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* (see above), the ascent of which from this point takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The *Gugel* (8881'), a height N.E. of the Riffel Inn, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

For GLACIER EXCURSIONS the Riffelhaus is an admirable starting-point, and these on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. (Veil or grey spectacles necessary for long expeditions.)

The *Théodule Pass* or *Matterjoch* (10,899') is $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the Riffel Inn (from Zermatt $5\frac{1}{2}$, comp. p. 294). Between the *Riffelhorn* and the *Gagenhaupt* the path descends to the *Gorner Glacier*, crosses it, ascends the *Lower Théodule Glacier*, mounts the rocks to the right to the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, and traverses it to the auberge at the top (p. 294). (In certain states of the ice it is possible to ascend from the Lower to the Upper Théodule Glacier without touching the rocks.) — From the Théodule Pass the *Breithorn* (13,685') may be ascended without difficulty (3 hrs.; guide from Zermatt 30 fr.). The route ascends the snow-slopes towards the S.E., rounding the rocks of the *Little Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont Cervin*, 12,752'; not difficult), and lastly mounting a steeper slope of ice, where step-cutting is sometimes necessary. The summit, which slopes gradually on the N. side, commands a very imposing view: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it Mont Blanc; to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothorn, Schallhorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Grand Paradis and Grivola). Descent to the Théodule Pass $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.

The *Cima di Jazzi* (12,526'), easy and very interesting (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.; one suffices for several persons). From the Riffel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rothe Boden* then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the *Gadmen* (8620'). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknobel* (9957'), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,594'); thence $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the summit. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to approach the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side; were it to give way, the traveller would be pre-

cipitated to a depth of 3-4000'. If strength permits, we go on to the (1 hr.) *New Weissthor Pass* (p. 299), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* not recommended.

The *Ober-Rothhorn* (11,214'), better from Zermatt, see p. 300. — The Riffelhorn (9616'; guide, with rope, advisable, 5 fr.), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Riffel Inn, affords a fine survey of the Vispthal. — The *Hörnli* (9492'), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from the Riffel, with guide, is a fine point (comp. p. 299).

***Monte Rosa**, *Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217'); two guides, 40 fr. each; porter 25 fr.) was first ascended by Mr. Smyth in 1855, with Joh. zum Taugwald (comp. p. 300). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route (8-9, there and back 12-14 hrs.) descends below the Gorner Grat to the *Gadmen* rock (p. 297), crosses the Gorner Glacier, and ascends the *Monte Rosa Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Plattje* (9810'); then over snow to (1 hr.) *Auf'm Fels* (*Obere Plattje*, 10,971'). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285'), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend precipitous snow-arêtes, and at last gain the top (1 hr.) by clambering over perpendicularly piled slabs of rock. **View exceedingly grand. (Admirable Panorama by Imfeld.) — Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,132'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,006'), *Signal-Kuppe* (14,984'), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577'), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'), *Balmenhorn* (14,186'), *Schwarzhorn* (14,090'), and *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,419').

TOUR OF MONTE ROSA (three days to *Macugnaga*), see R. 85.

PASSES. To BREIL in the Val Tournanche, or to FIERY in the Ayas Valley, over the *Théodule Pass* (10,899'), not difficult (guide 15 fr.; see R. 82 and p. 308). To Breil over the *Furgojoch* (10,860'), to the E. of the Matterhorn; or over the *Col de Tournanche* (11,378'), to the W. of the Matterhorn; both difficult (guide 30 fr.). *Col du Lion* (11,844'; guide 40 fr.), dangerous owing to falling stones, see p. 300. — To FIERY over the *Schwarzthor* (12,777'), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide 35 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwarze Glacier* to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. Over the *Zwillings-Pass* (about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult. — To GRESSONEY over the *Lys-Pass* (14,040'), 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious, and dangerous owing to overhanging snow on the col (guide 40 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Plattje* (see above), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa, and the (6-7 hrs.) summit of the pass, lying between the *Lyskamm* (14,889') and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'): to the S. a superb *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps (even Genoa and the Mediterranean are said to be visible in clear weather). Descent on the E. side of the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,419', rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), the two arms of which are separated by a jagged ridge of rock called the *Nase*, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) highest refuge-hut (*Capanna Gnifetti*, 12,402') and the (1 hr.) *Capanna Linty* on the *Hohe Licht* (11,634'). Thence to the left, down the *Garstelet Glacier* into the Val de Lys, to the *Lavez-Alp* and the *Gabet-Alp* on the Ollon route (p. 307; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, p. 307). — Or the slightly longer descent may be made over the *Indren Glacier* and through the *Embourg Valley* to the *Pile-Alp* (p. 307) and *Alagna*. — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the *Felikjoch* (13,514'), to the E. of the Castor, difficult, and dangerous owing to frequent ice-avalanches; 10-11 hrs. to Cort Lys (guide 35 fr.). — To ALAGNA in the Val Sesia over the *Sesia Pass* (14,436'), between the *Signalkuppe* and the *Parrot-Spitze*, very difficult and dangerous; better from Alagna, in which case the night may be spent on the upper *Vigne Alp* (18 hrs. to the Riffel). Over the *Fiode-Joch* (*Ippolita Pass*, 14,186'), between the *Parrotspitze* and the *Ludwigshöhe*, also dangerous (feasible in

the reverse direction only, from the *Bors Alp*, p. 307, and up the *Piodé Glacier*). — All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To **MACUGNAGA** over the **New Weissthor** (about, 11,800'; 9-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route to the pass (5 hrs. including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.; see p. 298) is one of the easiest and finest of glacier-excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over abrupt rocks; then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. This difficult part of the route takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., and Macugnaga (p. 302) is reached in 2 hrs. more. — The **Old Weissthor** (11,790'), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarkuppe* (12,070'), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: to the N. is the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper (?), immediately to the N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the *Jägerhorn* is the *Fillar Pass* (about 11,800'), and between the *Jägerhorn* and the *Nordend* is the *Jägerjoch* (about 12,800'). Descent from all these to the *Jazzi Glacier* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones. — To **Saas** over the **Schwarzberg-Weissthor**, see p. 304.

EXCURSIONS FROM ZERMATT. The Riffel Hotel, and the expeditions best undertaken thence, see pp. 297, 298.

To the ***Gorner Glacier** (1 hr.). We follow the Théodule route (p. 293) on the left bank of the Visp, cross the *Zmuttbach* (splendid *view of the wooded *Zmutt-Thal*, with the Matterhorn), and above the hamlet of *Platten* (5700) ascend to the left to the foot of the glacier, from the ice-cavern of which issues the *Gorner* or *Matter-Visp*. A bridge crosses to the *Schwegmatt* (5981'), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Zermatt by a path which soon unites with the Riffel route.

To the **Schwarzsee** (8392', to which we may ride) and ***Hörnli** (9492'), a favourite excursion (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fr.). We diverge to the right from the Théodule path by the last houses above *Zum See* (p. 303), and reach the *Schwarz-See* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; thence a steep ascent of 1 hr. to the top of the *Hörnli*, where we obtain a superb view, particularly of the stupendous Matterhorn (p. 300). — From the Schwarzsee over the tongue of the *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to the *Riffel Inn* 4 hrs., a grand route (with guide 10 fr., including the *Hörnli*).

To the **Staffelalp** ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back; without guide). Above ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zum See* the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt-Thal*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Staffelalp* (7043'), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn *Zmutt Glacier* with the *Stockje*, the *Stock Glacier* and *Tête Blanche*, and (r.) the *Hohwäng Glacier*; behind us, the *Rimpfischhorn*, *Strahlhorn*, and *Stockhorn*. A shorter way back (stony path) leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the *Zmuttbach*, to which we cross by a bold bridge. — From the Staffelalp we may ascend the stony *Zmutt Glacier* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Club Hut* (9087') on the *Stockje* (p. 286; where the night is spent by travellers to *Evolena*, etc.), whence the ***Tête Blanche** (12,303'), a magnificent point, may be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 286; guide from Zermatt 20 fr.).

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We follow the Riffel path to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) church of *Winkelmatte* (p. 296), and diverge to the left, on the right bank of the *Findelenbach*, to *Findelen* (6803')

and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Eggental* (7182') where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343') to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8569'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. A pleasant path also leads from the *Pens*. *Riffelalp* (p. 286), mostly through wood, to (40 min.) *Findelen*. Near the end of the glacier, by the left moraine (1 hr. from the Riffelalp) lies the little *Grünsee* (7580'). — A path also leads by *Findelen* to the *Lower* (10,190') and *Upper* (11,214') *Rothhorn*. Ascent of the latter interesting and not difficult; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.]

Mettelhorn (11,188'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point (Matterhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, and Mischabel). Bridle-path for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; then over débris and snow, not difficult.

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,148'; 5 hrs., guide 20 fr.), not difficult for experts. Ascent over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. — *Strahlhorn* (13,752'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers*, not difficult. — *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790'; 8-9 hrs.; 40 fr.) by the *Rimpfischwände*, difficult. — *Dom* (14,941'; 11-12 hrs. from Randa; 50 fr.), very toilsome, but without danger or serious difficulty for adepts. Usual to bivouac under the rocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Randa; then cross the *Festi Glacier* and the arête which separates it from the *Hohberg Glacier*; and lastly ascend over steep snow and ice to the (7-8 hrs.) summit. View one of the grandest among the Alps.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides), and not altogether free from danger: **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), better from the W. side (Col Durand). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** (*Moming*, 13,855'; 9-10 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 289). — **Weisshorn** (14,803'; 80 fr.), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: up the *Schalliberg-Alp* to the *Weisshorn Hut* on the *Hohlicht* (9380'), where the night is passed, 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arête to the summit, 7-8 hrs. — **Dent Blanche** (14,318'; 10-12 hrs.; 70 fr.), from the *Stockje Hut* (see above), and up the *Wandfluhgrat*; possible in a favourable state of the ice only (comp. p. 287). — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor*, 14,706'; 70 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatthen Glacier*.

The **Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin*, Ital. *Monte Silvio* (14,705'; two guides, 100 fr. each, or with descent to Breil 150 fr.; porter to the upper hut 30 fr.) was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Whymper, and Mr. Hadow, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from Breil (p. 294), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients. The ascent takes 13-14 hrs., including halts: from Zermatt to the lower hut at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745'), 5 hrs.; thence to the upper hut (12,608') 3 hrs., and to the summit 3 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from Breil (p. 294) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,811') to the Italian refuge hut (13,524') 6-7 hrs.; thence by the *Pic Tyndall* to the top in 1 hrs. more.

PASSES. To **ZINAL** over the *Triftjoch* (11,614'; guide 30 fr.), difficult, see p. 289; over the *Col Duward* (11,398'; 30 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 289; over the *Moming Pass* (12,445'; 30 fr.) and the *Schallijoch* (12,307'), both very difficult, see p. 289. — To **EVOLENA** in the Val d'Hérens over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417'; 35 fr.), less trying from this side than from Evolena, see p. 286. To **ARROLLA** over the *Col de Bertol* (10,840'; 30 fr.), laborious, see p. 286; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,397'; 30 fr.), see p. 286. — To **CHEMONTANE** over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, *Col de l'Evique*, and *Col de Chemontane* (the 'High-level Route'; 30 fr.), a long day's journey. To **VALPELLINA** over the

Col de Valpelline (11,686'; guide 30 fr.), see p. 260. All these routes are much facilitated by spending a night at the *Club Hut on the Stockje* (p. 299). — To CHÂTILLON in the Aosta Valley over the *Théodule Pass* (10,899'), easy; guide to Breil 15 fr.; see p. 294. — The *Schwarzthor*, *Lysjoch*, and *Weiss'hor*, see pp. 298, 299. — To THE SAAS VALLEY four glacier-passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthör* (11,850'; guide 25 fr.); *Adler Pass* (12,461'); *Alt-alpin Pass* (11,713'), and *Alphubel-Joch* (12,474'); for each of these, guide 30 fr. (comp. pp. 303-5).

84. From Vogogna to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro to Saas and Visp.

Comp. Maps, pp. 282, 296, 276.

19-20 hrs.: From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 276) to Macugnaga 7 hrs. (to Ponte Grande 7½ M., Vanzone 1¾, Ceppo Morelli 2⅓ M.; Frequento ½ hr., Pestarena 1, Borca ½, Macugnaga ½ hr.); back in 6 hrs. (to Vanzone 3½, Vogogna 2½ hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, descent to Saas 4½, to Visp 4½ hrs. (In the reverse direction: from Visp to Stalden 1¾ hr., Balen 3, Saas 1, Almagell 1, Im Lerch 1½, Mattmark 1, Distelalp ¼, Moro Pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.). — GUIDE unnecessary, except for the Monte Moro (from Macugnaga to the Mattmarkalp 10, to the Thäliboden 8 fr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at Saas, as guides are seldom found at Mattmark (from Saas by Fee to Mattmark, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). HORSE from Visp to Saas 20, from Saas to the Mattmark 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Vogogna or Domo d'Ossola to Ceppo Morelli 15-20 fr.; from Ceppo Morelli to Vogogna 12, Domo d'Ossola 15, Premia 25 fr. — A single traveller may take the post-conveyance: from Domo d'Ossola at 6 a.m. a 'carriole' with two seats to Pie di Mulera (arr. at 7.15; fare 1½ fr.), corresponding with another open vehicle from Vogogna to Ponte Grande (arr. at 10; fare 2 fr.). From Ponte Grande at 12 noon, arr. at Vogogna at 3 p.m., corresponding with diligences in different directions.

The **Moro Pass** was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamonix region and in the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna (741'), see p. 276. The Road to the Valle d'Anzasca diverges to the left from the Simplon road beyond (1¼ M.) **Masonne** (p. 276), and leads through the broad level valley on the left bank of the Anza to (1¼ M.) **Piè di Mulera** (Hôtel Cavour), the first village in the ***Valle d'Anzasca**. (Travellers from Domo d'Ossola to the Val d'Anzasca quit the Simplon route at Pallanzeno; see p. 276.) The road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the Anza. Charming and varied views. Near (3¾ M.) **Calasca**, with a pretty waterfall, the road descends to the Anza, and skirts it for some distance. Near (1¼ M.) **Ponte Grande** (Inn) the stream descending from the *Val Bianca* forms a waterfall. Gold-mines in the vicinity. On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237'; **Osteria del Pino*). (Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Col d'Eigua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 408.) We next reach (1¾ M.) —

9½ M. **Vanzone** (2290'; pop. 470; *Hôt. des Chasseurs du Mont*

Rose), the chief village in the valley. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Ceppo Morelli** (**Hôt. des Alpes*, R. & A. 2, B. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Mondo d'Oro*), and here begins the —

BRIDLE PATH. Near ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Prequartero* a path diverging to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9321') to the Saasthal (p. 303), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) *Campioli* the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends the *Morgen* (auberge beyond the top of the hill) and again descends to the stream. Near Pestarena we keep to the right where the path divides.

At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Pestarëna** (*Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; **Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are mines yielding metal-ores. Near ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Borca* (Inn), the first village where German is spoken, a fine waterfall descends from the *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 306), and a little farther on Monte Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of **Macugnàga** consists of six different villages: *Pestarena*, *Borca*, *In der Stäpf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and *Zertannen*. We next reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *In der Stäpf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (5115'; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. & A 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, same charges; no post-office; poste restante letters are left at *Ponte Grande*, but those with a definite address at Macugnaga are delivered there). The village is situated in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (1.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa**, *Signalkuppe* (14,964'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,006'), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217'), and *Nord-End* (15,132'); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042'), *Fillarkuppe* (12,070'), *Alt-Weissthor* (11,730'), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,526'), *Neu-Weissthor* (11,800'), *Schwarzenberg-Weissthor* (11,850'), *Rofelhörner* (11,422'), *Rothorn* (10,621'), and *Fuderhorn* (10,548').

EXCURSIONS. (Guides to be heard of at the hotels.) From the (2 hrs.) *Belvedere*, above Macugnaga, to the W., this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the beautiful larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide hardly necessary. From the *Hôtel du Mont Rose* we turn to the right, cross two small bridges, and follow the left bank of the *Anza* until the path is terminated by rocks. Here we cross the bridge and walk towards a larch-clad hill; the Belvedere, indicated by a post, rises between the two tongues of the Macugnaga Glacier. — **OVER THE MACUGNAGA GLACIER TO THE PEDRIOLI ALP** (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Zertannen we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left), over the *Rofelstaffel Alp* (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right), to the *Jazzi-Alp*; then past the *Fillar Alp* (above which to the right is the *Jazzi Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*) to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Pedrioli Alp* (6952'; milk); we return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Pedrioli Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,190'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste Dufourspitze* (15,217'), very difficult and dangerous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent on the (5 hrs.) *Jägirücken* rocks, where a refuge-hut is to be built. Thence by the *Grenz-sattel* to the Dufourspitze about 10 hrs. (p. 298).

To ZERMATT OVER THE NEW WEISSTHOR (11,800'; guide 30, porter 15 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 298), a grand route for adepts with good guides, without danger or serious difficulty. From this side, however, owing to the steepness of the ascent, the route is much more fatiguing and takes 1 hr. longer than from Zermatt. The OLD WEISSTHOR (11,730'), very difficult, and not without risk, is better from this side than from Zermatt; see p. 299.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Col delle Loccie*, see p. 306; to CARCOFORO over the *Col della Moriana* or the *Col di Botiggia*, see p. 408; to RIMA by the *Little Turlo*, see p. 408.

The path to Monte Moro leads past *Auf der Rive* (p. 302), and then ascends through larch-wood, over stony pastures, and lastly over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390'), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (9803') and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9972'), affords an admirable survey of the grand Monte Rosa group to the S.W., flanked with (l.) the Mte. delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Turlo, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Alt-Weissthor, Cima di Jazzi, and Rofelhörner; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The *St. Joderhorn*, or *Pizzo S. Pietro* (9972'), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

We descend by the side of the small *Thälliboden Glacier* by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the (3/4 hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190'), a small moss-grown plain below the *Seewinen Glacier*, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 302) comes down on the right. Towards the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom and Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the *Thällibach*, we next reach (3/4 hr.) the chalets of the *Distelalp* (7191') and the (1/2 hr.) **Hôtel Mattmark* (6965'; homely, R. & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.) on the **Mattmark Alp**, 10 min. from the upper end of the sombre little *Mattmarksee* (6965'). Down to 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier* extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein* to mark its former extent. Travellers coming from Visp had better spend the night at the Mattmark Inn, as they will then be able to reach the pass before the noon-day mists rising from the valleys obscure the view.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and *Domo d'Ossola*) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass*, see p. 283. — The *Stellihorn* (11,393'), ascended from the Mattmark Inn by the *Ofenthal* in 4½ hrs. (not difficult; guide 6 fr.), affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

GLACIER PASSSES TO ZERMATT, for mountaineers, with good guides.

The *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,850'; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crossing the crevassed glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) pass, lying to the S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, leading from Zermatt to Macugnaga lies farther S.; comp. p. 299.) From this point to the *Riffel*, see p. 298.

The **Adler Pass** (12,461'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). From the inn we cross the *Thällibach* to the chalets of the *Mattmark Alp*, and ascend rapidly below the *Schwarzberg Glacier* (see above) and past the *Schwarzen-*

berg Chalets (7798'). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9433', and ascend on its E. margin to the (1½ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9947') and (¾ hr.) the *Innere Thurm* (10,879'). We now turn to the W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing in the direction of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), is the route to the *Allalin Pass* (see below), while we ascend steeply in a straight direction to the (2-3 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Straithorn* (13,752'; from the pass in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790'). The view of Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view to the N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Descent across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwände*, difficult in certain states of the snow; we then skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and next traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh-Alp* (8569'), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 300). — Hr. v. Grote (p. 295), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the *Findelen Glacier*.

The *Allalin* or *Täsch Pass* (11,713'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier. From the *Innere Thurm* (see above) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen-Thal*. Thence to Zermatt, p. 305.

Below the Mattmarksee, from which the *Saaser Visp* issues, the superb *Allalin Glacier*, which has diminished much of late years, descends to the valley. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere attached to the soil except on the *Saasgrat*; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path descends from the N. end of the lake over the débris of a moraine, past the chapel of *Im Lerch* (6378'), to the stony *Eyenalp*, looking back from which we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, and (1½ hr.) *Zermeygern* (5630'), with its pleasant pastures, at the influx of the *Furggbach* into the Visp. To the left, high above us, is the glittering snow of the *Allalinhorn* (see below). By the (¼ hr.) church of *Almagell* (5508'); where the path from the *Antronu Pass* descends on the right, p. 275) a direct path to (¾ hr.) *Fee* (see below) crosses the Visp to the left. On the right the *Almagellbach* forms a grand waterfall.

(1 hr.) *Saas im Grund* (5125'); **Hôt. Monte Moro*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.), the principal place in the valley.

A bridle-path leads from Saas to the W., crossing the Visp, and ascending through wood, past the chapel of *St. Joseph*, to (¾ hr.) *Fee* (5900'; *Hôt.-Pens. du Dôme*, suitable for some stay), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the *Mittaghorn*, *Egginerhorn*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel*, *Täschhorn*, *Dom*, *Nadelhorn*, and *Ulrichshorn* in a wide amphitheatre. To the E. rise the *Weissmies* with the *Trifigrat*, the *Laquinhorn*, and the *Fletschhorn*. Between the two arms of the *Fee Glacier* lies the *Gletscheralp* (7008'), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier (interesting; from Fee 1, to the *Lange Fluh* 1 hr. more). — A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell (see above), so that the excursion forms but a short digression from the route from Visp to Mattmark, or the reverse.

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS. (Guides at Saas and Fee: *Theodor, Adolph, and Joh. Peter Andenmatten*, *Clem. Zurbriggen*, *Alois Imseng*; *Ambr. Supersax*; *J. M. Blumenthal*.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. The *Gletscheralp* and *Lange Fluh*, see above. The *Plattje* (8458'), by the *Gader Alp*,

2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812'), by the *Hannig-Alp*, 2 hrs., are interesting and not difficult (guide unnecessary). — The *Triftalp* (6514'), 1½ hr. above Saas, on the E. side of the valley, affords an excellent survey of the Saasgrat from Mte. Moro to the *Balfrin*. — *Mittaghorn* (10,328'; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), a splendid point of view, free from difficulty — *Egginnerhorn* (11,079'; 5 hrs.; 12 fr.), also very interesting and not difficult. — *Allalinhorn* (13,235'; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (2 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* we diverge to the left from the *Alphubel* route and ascend to the (3½ hrs.) saddle (12,506') and to the left to the (½ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The *Alphubel* (13,802'), *Täschhorn* (14,757'), *Dom* (14,941'), and *Nadelhorn* (*West-Lenzspitze*, 14,219') may also be ascended from *Fee* by experts (guide 30-35 fr.; comp. p. 300). — *Ulrichshorn* (12,892'), from the *Ried Pass* (see below) 1 hr. (or from *Fee* 6 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), and *Balfrin* (*Balenfirnhorn*, 12,474'), from Saas up the *Bidergletscher* and *Balenfirn* 6 hrs., or from the *Ried Pass* ¾ hr. (guide 25 fr.), both without difficulty. — *Stellihorn* (11,393'), by the *Mattmark-Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), see p. 312. — *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo Bottarello* (11,457'), by the *Furgg Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view. — *Latelhorn* (10,525'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult, repaying. Bridle-path through the *Furggthal* to the (4 hrs.) *Antronva Pass* (p. 275); thence to the left to the (1½ hr.) summit; extensive view. — *Weissmies* (13,225'), up the *Triftgrätli* and *Trift Glacier* (8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious, but without danger; view exceedingly grand. Better to ascend by the *Almageller Alp* (175'; clean chalets; spend night) to the *Zwischbergen Pass* (p. 275), and thence by the S. arête to the top; then descend across the *Trift Glacier*.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT by the *Weissthor*, *Adler*, or *Allalin Pass*, p. 303.

The *Alphubeljoch* (12,474'; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.) is longer, but less difficult and much finer than the passes just mentioned. From *Fee* 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008'); then a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Lange Fluh*, a ridge of rock across which we climb. In 1 hr. we reach the glacier, at a height of about 9200', and ascend it rather rapidly, the very wide crevasses necessitating many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) pass, between (r.) the *Alphubel* (13,803') and (l.) the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), and obtain a splendid view of the Matterhorn, *Weisshorn*, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and turf to the *Obera* and (3 hrs.) *Untere Täsch Alp* (7270) in the *Melchenthal*. A direct but disagreeable forest-path leading hence to the left, round the slope, descends to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; but it is better to descend to *Täsch* (p. 293) and follow the road thence to (4 M.) Zermatt.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT over the *Mischabeljoch* (12,651'; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the *Täschhorn* and *Alphubel*; over the *Domjoch* (14,062'; 14 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the *Täschhorn* and *Dom*; over the *Nadeljoch* (13,672'; 16 hrs.; 40 fr.), between the *Dom* and *Nadelhorn*; all very difficult.

FROM SAAS TO ST. NIKLAUS over the *Ried Pass* (12,050'; 12-13 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), difficult. The route leads from *Fee* (see above) to the *Alp Hannig* (7064') and ascends steeply, to the left of the *Mellig*, over the *Hochbalen Glacier* and the rocks of the *Gemshorn* to the pass, between (r.) the *Balfrin* (12,474') and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,893'), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the *Gassenried Glacier* to the *Schalpel Alp*, and by *Höllenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 293).

FROM SAAS TO THE SIMPLON over the *Laquinjoch*, the *Rossboden*, the *Simeli Pass*, or the *Gamserjoch* and *Strivoltjenjoch*, see pp. 273, 274. To GONDO over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, p. 275. To DOMO D' OSSOLA by *Antrona*, p. 275.

Below Saas is a defile between wild masses of rock, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton* (5117'). Crossing the Visp we reach the village of (¾ hr.) *Balen* (5027'), in a fertile valley at the E. base of the *Balfrin* or *Balenfirnhorn* (12,474'), and then (20 min.) recross the stream. Farther on we pass a fine waterfall of the *Schweibach*, descending from the *Balenfirn*, and (¾ hr.) return by the *Bodenbrücke* to the left bank. The ravine presents a succession of

wild rocky scenes, enlivened with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here in the pious hope of averting inundations of the Mattmarksee. At the (10 min.) *Hutteck* is a small auberge; 20 min., village of *Zenschmidten* (3777'). Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Görner Visp* (see below), which we cross by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 160' high. On the hill to the right is the small church of *Staldenried*.

(1 hr.) **Stalden**, and thence to *Visp*, see p. 292. Travellers from Stalden to *Saas* should observe that after crossing the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

85. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Col d'Ollen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Betta Furca* to *Fiery*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (**Or:** 1st day, to *Riva*; 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbio* to *Gressoney-St-Jean*; 3rd, over the *Col de l'Uniaz* to *Fiery*; 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8.10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the *Breithorn* 50 fr. (The paths over the *Col di Valdobbio*, *Furca di Bettia*, and *Col des Cimes Blanches* are also practicable for mules.) This is a remarkably fine route, and is recommended to mountaineers when the weather is unfavourable for the highest peaks. Less robust walkers who wish to avoid the *Turlo Pass* may from *Pont Grande* (p. 301) cross the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varaallo*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 111).

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA OVER THE TURLO PASS, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. Below Macugnaga ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) we quit the bath to *Borca* (p. 302), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val di Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path, at first level, afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the *Rio di Quarazza* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5978'). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the *Loccie Glacier* forms a very fine waterfall. Ascending more rapidly, the path describes a wide bend round the desolate head of the valley, passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a ruined hut, and comes to an end. We next climb abrupt grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the ($\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (9090'), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the *Turlo* (10,299') and (l.) the *Pigliamo-Horn* (9469'). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the *Sesia Glacier*, the *Signal-Kuppe*, and the *Parrot-Spitze*. We pass a little tarn, the chalets of *Alp Faller*, and the *Alp Lazzu*, and descend into the *Val Sesia* ($\frac{2}{3}$ -3 hrs. to the *Sesia* bridge). A good path now leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of *S. Maria*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Alagna** (3953'; ³*Hôt. Monte Rosa*, moderate; *Hôt. Ronco*, prettily situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the *Col delle Loccie* (11,965'), 11-15 hrs., difficult: for proficients only, with good guides. A toilsome

and even hazardous climb of 8-10 hrs., over the *Pedriolo Alp* (p. 302) and the crevassed *Macugnaga Glacier*, to the pass between *Mte. delle Loccie* and the *Signalkuppe*. Descent over the *Sesia Glacier* to the *Pile Alp* (see below).

Interesting walk from Alagna to the (2 hrs.) *Pile Alp* (5299'; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (3/4 hr.) *Alp Bors* and (1/2 hr.) *Alp Fondecua*. The Sesia fall, on the way to the Pile Alp, is not worth visiting. (Over the *Col delle Piscie* to Gressoney, see below.) — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) *Rimasso* in the *Valle Piccola* (p. 408); the *Colle di Moud* (7447') to the N. of the *Tagliaferro* (9731'), and the *Col della Moanda*, on its S. side. — To Zermatt over the *Sesia-Joch* and the *Piodejoch*, see p. 298. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, see p. 408.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COL D'OLLEN, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 12 fr., unnecessary, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and afterwards over débris to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col d'Ollen* (9544'; **Guglielmina's Inn*). View towards the N.W. very fine. The **Gemsstein*, or *Corno del Camoscio*, to the N., easily ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, etc. — We descend from the Col by a good path, with beautiful views of the Parrot-Spitze, Lyskamm, and Lys Glacier, to the *Gabiet-Alp* with its little lake, into the *Val Gressoney* or *Lysthal*, to (2 hrs.) *St. Jacques* or *S. Giacomo* (auberge), and (20 min.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (5322'; **Hôtel Thédy*, R. 2, pens. 6 fr.). A cart-road descends the picturesque valley by *Perletta* and *Chamonal* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4495'; **Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Rose*; **Delapierre*), the capital of the valley, the upper part of which is German.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY over the *Col delle Piscie* (10,374'), 9-10 hrs., rather fatiguing. To the *Pile Alp*, 2 hrs., see above. Turning to the left and passing the (3/4 hr.) *Bors Alp* (auberge), the path ascends the steep *Val d'Embourg* (fine waterfall on the right), skirting the N. slopes of the *Gemsstein* (see above), to the (4 hrs.) pass, with the *Vincent-Hütte*, a refuge-hut, close to which are the *Embourg* and *Indren* Glaciers, descending from the *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,419'). Descent by a good path either to the left through the *Lavez Valley* to the *Gabiet-Alp* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above); or to the right, passing the *Salzia Lake*, and over the *Salzia-Furke* to the (3 hrs.) *Cort Lys* (see below).

An easier route is across the *Col di Valdobbia* (3360'), from *Riva* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 408) to Gressoney-St-Jean (7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). A road ascends the *Val Vnoise* to (4 M.) *Peccia*, whence the bridle-path mounts steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) the Hospice on the col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the *Val Gressoney* with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

Beautiful walk from Trinité, up the valley, by *S. Giacomo* and *S. Pietro*, to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Cort Lys* (6571'; beds), a large chalet well fitted up, at the foot of the *Lys Glacier*. The ascent of the *Hohe Licht* (11,634'; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide) from the *Cort Lys* is recommended (superb view of Mt. Blanc, etc.; comp. p. 298). Guides, *Zach. David* of Gressoney; for short trips, young *Linty*, from the *Mte. Rosa Inn*, and *P. Squindobal* of St. Jean.

A bridle-path leads from Gressoney-St-Jean to *Gaby*, *Issime* (Inn), *Fon-tainemore*, *Lillianes*, and (6 hrs.) *Pont-St-Martin* (*Rosa Rossa*) in the *Dora Valley*, on the road from *Nosta* to *Ivrea* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). — To the W. an easy bridle-path leads from St. Jean in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the *Col*

de Ranzola (7182') to *Brussone* (4521') in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* to *Châtillon* (p. 295).

FROM GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ TO FIÉRY OVER THE FURCA DI BETTA, 5 hrs., pleasant and easy (without guide). At (20 min.) *S. Giacomo* (see above) we diverge to the left, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cross the *Lys*, and mount rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna*, where we have a fine view of the *Lyskamm* and *Monte Rosa*. Then up a monotonous valley to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Furca di Betta** (8639'), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the *Grand Combin* to the right. We descend to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (poor inn), turn to the right, cross the *Verra*, and again ascend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Fiéry** or *Fière* (**Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*), on the slope 20 min. above *S. Giacomo*, overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

From Gressoney-St-Jean to Fiéry over the *Col de Guneaz* (*Pinter-Joch*, 8200'), 6 hrs., easy and repaying. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the *Grauhaupt* (10,702'; toilsome) in 2 hrs., view strikingly grand.

A cart-road descends the picturesque *Val d'Ayas* (called *Val Challant* in its lower part), watered by the *Evanson*, to *Champlan*, (3 hrs.) *Brusson* (4521'; *Lion d'Or*), and (3 hrs.) *Verrex* (*Poste*) in the *Dora Valley*, 9 M. S.E. of *Châtillon* (p. 295).

FROM FIÉRY TO BREIL, OR TO THE THÉODULE PASS, OVER THE COL DES CIMES BLANCHES. To Breil a rough mule-track (5 hrs.). It ascends at first rapidly through wood, then traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right, to the (2 hrs.) *Aventina*, the last Alp. Then a steep ascent, crossing the *Cortot*, which flows out of the *Grand Lac* (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right), and past the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9912'), a desolate rocky chaos. Here we may either turn to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Breil*, or to the left to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Valtournanche*. The pass to Breil, with a fine view of the *Matterhorn* and *Dent d'Hérens*, lies to the W. of the *Grand Cemetta* (10,597'; a splendid point of view, easily reached from the pass in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barma*, to the chalets of *Gouillet* and *La Barma*; and lastly to the left to *Breil* (p. 294; from Breil to the pass $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — The rather easier route (bridle-path) to Valtournanche, bearing to the left from the pass, descends, with a fine view to the W., to the beautifully situated *Alp Clera Creusa*, and to the left to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Valtournanche* (p. 294).

Travellers bound for the THÉODULE PASS AND ZERMATT need not descend to Breil, but (with guide), on the right bank of the *Cortot*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the *Aventina Alp*, turn to the right, traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Lac d'Ayas* or *Grand Lac*, and reach the pass ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; also called *Col des Cimes Blanches*), a gap in the rocks enclosing the S. side of the *Valtournanche Glacier*. The crevassed glacier is then crossed, and lastly a steep snow-slope ascended to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass* (p. 294). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 297; route to *Zermatt*, see p. 294.

86. The Graian Alps.

From Aosta to Cogne, Val Savaranche (Ceresole), Notre-Dame de Rhêmes, and Val Grisanche.

The GRAIAN ALPS in the wider sense include the whole group of mountains between the valleys of the *Dora Baltea* and the *Isère* on the N., and those of the *Dora Riparia* and the *Arc* on the S. This extensive district comprises three distinct main groups. On the E. side are the Alps of the *Val de Cogne*, with the *Griovola* (13,160'), the *Grand Paradis* (13,710'), the *Rossa Viva* (11,956'), the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* (12,032'), and the *Mt. Emilius* (11,667'). In the central region, extending from the *Col de la Seigne* on the N. to *Mont Cenis* on the S., rise the *Ruitor* (11,486'), the *Aiguille de la Sassière* (12,322'), the *Becca d'Invergnoun* (12,000'), the *Ste. Hélène* (11,883'), the *Mt. Levanna* (11,943'), and the *Roche Melon* (11,602'). Lastly, in the W. part of this district, the *Alps of the Tarentaise*, including the *Mt. Pourri* (12,428'), the *Grande Casse* (12,782'), and the *Dent Parassée* (12,136'). We here describe a few of the most interesting routes through the E. part of this grand mountain-region, which presents so striking an appearance when approached from the Pennine Alps. These routes, which are easily accomplished from Aosta, lead us into the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val Savaranche*, *Val de Rhêmes*, and *Val Grisanche*, which run parallel with the *Val de Cogne* on the W. Except at Cogne, where there are two rustic inns, the traveller in this almost untraversed region must generally be content with humble quarters at the houses of the curés.

The mountains of Cogne formed a favourite *chasse* of King Victor Emmanuel, and the mountain-goat ('Steinbock', Ital. 'stambecco'), elsewhere nearly extinct, is still found here. Several excellent bridle-paths, leading to the royal shooting-lodges, are a great assistance to the pedestrian.

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE THROUGH THE VAL DE COGNE (6½ hrs.). As far as (6 M.) *Aimaville* (2061') we may follow the high-road (p. 259), but it is preferable to cross the *Doire* near Aosta, and to go by *Gressan* and *Jovençan*, across meadows and well-cultivated fields. The bridle-path then ascends rapidly past the church of *St. Martin* to *La Poya* (2789'), and enters the *Val de Cogne* at a great height above the ravine of the brawling *Grand' Eyvie*. Far below we soon observe the houses of *Pont d'Ael* (2½ hrs. from Aosta; or 1¼ hr. from *Villeneuve*, p. 260), with its admirably preserved *Roman Bridge formerly an aqueduct), 60 yds. long, and 394' above the stream. According to an inscription on the farther side, it was erected by C. Aimus of Padua in the 13th year of the reign of Augustus. The valley contracts. Near the bridge by which we cross the stream, we obtain a view of the *Griovola* for a short time. We next reach (1½ hr.) *Vieille*, or *Vieyes* (3763'; cantine), pass (¼ hr.) *Silvenoire* on the right, and a deserted iron-foundry, and again cross the brook by the *Pont de Laval*, where the mountains of Cogne are revealed. Then across the brook to (1½ hr.) *Epinel* (4443'), opposite the lofty *Pointe de Pousset* (see below) with (r.) the *Glacier de Trajo*. At (½ hr.) *Crétaz* the *Valnontey* descends from the S. to the *Grand' Eyvie*; (20 min.) *Cogne* (see below).

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE OVER THE COL DE GARIN, a fine route (9 hrs., with guide; with the *Becca di Nona* 13-14 hrs.; see p. 260). Ascent to *Combolé*, see p. 260. Thence to the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8228'), near two little lakes, where the path to *Mt. Emilius* (p. 260) diverges to the left. Then an ascent across débris to the (1 hr.) *Col de Garin* or *d'Arpisson*

(930'); admirable view of the Grand Paradis, Grivola, etc. Descent to the *Chalets d'Arpison*, and through pine-wood to another chalet, where the path divides: to the right to *Epinel*; to the left to *Crétaz* (see above).

Cogne (5000'; *Hôt. Grivola* and *Hôt. Royal*, rustic), charmingly situated to the S. of the entrance to the *Val de Grauson*, and to the N. of the mouth of the *Combe de Valnontey*, with a beautiful view of the Grand Paradis and its glaciers to the S., and of Mont Blanc to the W., is an excellent starting-point for excursions.

ASCENTS AND PASSES. (Guides, *Elysée*, *Alex.*, and *Venance Jeantat*, *P. Jacquin*, and *Grappier*.) "Pointe de *Pousset* (10,746'; 5 hrs.; guide 6, mule 12 fr.), a superb point of view. At *Crétaz* (see above) the bridle-path crosses the Valnontey and enters a wood, and then ascends grassy slopes to the chalets of *Ours-Dessus* and (3 hrs.) *Pousset-Dessus* (8247'). Thence a steep climb of 2½ hrs., passing a very giddy place near the top, brings us to the rocky crest of the *Pointe de Pousset*. Close to us, above the *Glacier de Trajo*, towers the Grivola, which is hardly inferior in boldness to the Matterhorn, and other mountains of the Pennine and Graian Alps are also visible. — *Grivola* (13,160'; from Cogne 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 28 fr. each), toilsome, and requiring experience. From the *Chalets de Pousset* (see above; where a night should be spent) we reach the *Glacier de Trajo* in 2 hrs., cross it (1½ hr.), and ascend the S.E. side of the Grivola, at first over steep slopes of ice, and then rock. (Beware of falling stones.) In 2½-3 hrs. more we reach the top, which commands a magnificent panorama. — Ascent from *Val Savaranche* much more difficult.

In the *Combe de Valnontey*, opening to the S. of Cogne, lie the (3 hrs.) chalets of *Monei*, which afford an admirable view of the *Grand Paradis* with its glaciers (ascent, see p. 312). Two difficult glacier-passes, the *Col de Granerou* or *Col Tuckett* (10,052'), between the *Grand Paradis* and *Rossa Viva*, and the *Col de Monei* (11,316'), between the *Rossa Viva* and *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*, lead from the head of the *Combe de Valnontey* to *Ceresole* (p. 265; guide (15 fr.).

FROM COGNE TO FORT BARD over the *Fenêtre de Cogne* (11-12 hrs.), a pass frequently traversed. At (½ hr.) *Champlong* we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Pianés*. To the right a fine view of the *Combe de Valeiglio*, enclosed by huge glaciers, whence a difficult pass crosses the *COL DE TELLECCIO* (10,925'), between the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* and the *Pic d'Ondezana*, into the *Val Piantonetto* and the *Val Orco* (p. 312). We next come to the chalets of *Peralza*, or *Peyrasas*, and ascend the royal bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Cogne* (*Finestra di Camporciero*, 9288'), which commands a striking view of the Cogne Mts. The steep, but good path then descends into the bleak *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero* (to the left of the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Neige*), and past the chalets of *Dondenaz*, *Champorcher*, and *Pont Bosel*, to (6 hrs.) *Bard*, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea.

FROM COGNE TO THE VAL SOANA (and to *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco*) across the *Col della Nouva* (to *Campiglia* 7-8 hrs.), attractive and repaying. To *Pianés*, see above. Here we turn to the right and ascend rather rapidly, past the chalets of *Charanis* and *Brulot*. Trending to the left to avoid the glacier, we reach (3 hrs.) the *Col della Nouva* (about 9520'), and enjoy an admirable view of Mont Blanc and the S. side of the Graian Alps. Steep descent to the chalets of *Arietta*, and through the *Val Campiglia* to (3 hrs.) *Campiglia* and (½ hr.) *Valprato* (see below). — A longer route, also interesting, leads from Cogne over the *Fenêtre de Cogne* (see above) into the upper *Val Champorcher*, diverges to the right by the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Neige*, and crosses the *Col de Champorcher*, or *di Reale*. Then a steep descent past the chalets of *Reale* to *Plan Prà*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Prato* or *Val Soana* (about 9 hrs. from Cogne). We next come to *Pianei*, (2½ hrs.) *Valprato*, at the mouth of the *Val Campiglia* (see above), *Ronco*, *Ingria*, and (3½ hrs.) *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco* or *Val Locana* (p. 312).

FROM COGNE TO VAL SAVARANCHE, over the *Col de Lauzon* or *de la Combe de Cogne* (8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), easy and attractive. From (1 hr.) *Valnontey* (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the right, through wood, passing a pretty fall of the *Lauzon*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Camp du Roi* (8511'), a royal shooting-lodge, and the (1½ hr.) *Col de Lauzon* (8500'), with an admirable view (still more extensive from a height a few minutes to the S.). We now descend, enjoying superb views of the *Grand Paradis* (l.) and *Grivola* (r.), to (1½ hr.) the *Chalet de Pilon* and (½ hr.) the *Chalets de Livronnaz*. (Good walkers may cross the brook here near the small waterfall, and descend by a steep path direct to Val Savaranche.) The bridle-path follows the left bank and reaches the bottom of the *Val Savaranche* near the hamlet of *Bien* (5262'); then turns to the right, and leads by *Tignet* (opposite *Créton*) to (2 hrs.) *Val Savaranche*, or *Déglioux* (1950'; *Inn*), the chief village in the *Val Savaranche* (see below).

Two other somewhat fatiguing passes from Cogne to Val Savaranche are the *Col de l'Herbetet* (10,007'), farther S., between the *Pointe de l'Herbetet* (p. 312) and the *Grande Serre*, and the *Col de Mesoncles*, immediately to the N. of the *Grivola*, with fine views of that mountain. — From Val Savaranche to *Ceresole*, see p. 312.

FROM VAL SAVARANCHE TO NOTRE-DAME DE RHÈMES over the *Col d'Entrelavi* (6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends from *Créton* (see above), at first somewhat steeply, passing a royal shooting-lodge (keep to the left), to (3 hrs.) three small tarns at the foot of the *Col* (*Lac de la Laita*, *Lac de Djouan*, and *Lac Noir*); then in zigzags to the *Col d'Entrelavi* or *Col de Trèlore* (7380'), lying between the *Pointe de Vaudette* on the S. and the *Cime de Gollion* on the N.: fine view of the *Ruitor* (see below) to the W., and of the *Grand Paradis* and *Grivola* to the E. Descent rather steep through the *Val d'Entrelavi*, with the *Becca di Sambeina* on the left, to (2½ hrs.) *Notre-Dame de Rhèmes* (5770'); poor cantine, or a bed at the curé's), the chief place in the *Val de Rhèmes*, which is enclosed by imposing glaciers. *Notre-Dame* is 5 hrs. from *Villeneuve*. The route down the valley passes *St. Georges* and *Introd*, with the château of that name, where the *Val de Rhèmes* unites with the *Val Savaranche* (p. 312). In descending we obtain a fine view of *Mt. Velan* and the *Grand-Combin* to the N.

From the head of the *Val de Rhèmes* a grand, but difficult route crosses the *Col de Gailletta* (10,050'), to the S.W., between the *Petit Mt. Bassac* and the *Ste. Hélène* (11,883'), to *Tignes* in the upper *Isère* Valley (p. 258; 16 hrs. from *Aosta*). To the S.E. the *Col de Rosset* (9770') leads to the *Col de la Croix de Nivolet* and *Ceresole* (p. 312). — From *Notre-Dame de Rhèmes* to *Valsavaranche* over the *Col du Sort*, to the N. of the *Cime de Gollion* (see above), shorter, but more trying than the *Col d'Entrelavi*.

FROM NOTRE-DAME DE RHÈMES TO VAL GRISANCHE (and LIVEROGNE) over the *Col de la Fenestra* (6 hrs. to *Val Grisanche*; guide 6 fr.). Steep ascent to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Fenestra*, between (r.) the *Plan de Peri* on and (l.) the *Becca de Tei* (fine view of the *Ormetine* and the *Ruitor*, with the *Glacier du Château Blanc*). The path, at first undefined, descends through the stony *Vallon de Rubin*. Where it divides, we keep to the left. On our left are the *Glacier de Rabigne* and *Mont Forcat*, which conceals the *Becca d'Invergnau* (12,000'). Passing (1½ hr.) the *Chalets de la Rolla*, we descend and cross the brook to *Fornet*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Grisanche*; then to *Serevey*, *Mondange*, and (2 hrs.) *Val Grisanche*, or *L'Eglise* (*Cantine du Col du Mont*; or a bed at the curé's), the chief village in the valley, prettily situated at the base of the *Ruitor*.

[The ascent of the *Ruitor*, an extensive, glacier-clad mountain with several peaks (S. and highest peak 11,480'; N. peak 11,339'), either from *L'Eglise*, or better from *La Thuille* on the Little *St. Bernard* route (p. 258), presents no serious difficulty (guide 40fr.). — FROM VAL GRISANCHE TO BOURG-ST-MAURICE (p. 259; 15 hrs. from *Aosta*), over the *Col du Mont* (8500'), a tolerable bridle-path.]

The bridle-path from *L'Eglise* to *Liverogne* (3 hrs.) leads through the beautifully wooded *Val Grisanche*, on the left bank of the *Grisanche*, to *Serré* (Hôt. Frassy, rustic) and *Revers*, where the river disappears for

a short distance under rocks. The hamlet of *Planaval* lies to the left. The valley contracts to a wild ravine. The path on its left side skirts a precipice high above the roaring torrent. On the opposite bank, on an apparently inaccessible rock, is perched the ruined castle of *Montmajeur* or *Tour d'Arboé*. Near Liverogne the path quits the gorge and descends to the left through meadows and groups of trees to the road from Courmayeur to Villeneuve and *Aosta* (p. 259).

FROM VILLENEUVE TO CERESOLE OVER THE COL DE LA CROIX DE NIVOLET (13 hrs.). Ascent from Villeneuve by a paved path, rough and steep. To the W. a fine view of Mont Blanc. Opposite ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Champlion*, where we reach the lowest part of the *Val Savaranche* (p. 311), the beautifully wooded *Val de Rhêmes* opens on the W.; on the height between the valleys rises the château of *Introd* (p. 311). Following the lofty right bank of the deep valley, we next come to (3 hrs.) *Val Savaranche* (p. 311; passes to the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val de Rhêmes*, p. 311), then *Tignel* and *Bien* in the narrowing pine-clad valley, and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Pont*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Savaranche*, consisting of a few huts only (in one of which a bed may be had), at the base of the *Grand Paradis* (13,710'), which may be ascended either from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Pont* and over the *Alp Mont Corvè* and the *Glacier de Corvè*, or from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below *Pont* and up the *Glacier de Montandayné* (7-8 hrs., difficult; guide 60 fr.; from *Cogne* up the *Glacier de Tribulation* much more difficult).

The *Val Savaranche* divides here. We cross the brook descending from the W. branch of the valley, and ascend a steep rocky slope in numerous windings, passing a fine waterfall, to the (1 hr.) *Croix d'Aretta* (7451'), a cross on the brink of a precipice, where we enjoy a magnificent survey of the *Grand Paradis* and its three peaks opposite to us; to the N. of which are the *Becca de Montandayné*, *Pointe de l'Herbetet*, *Grande Serre*, and *Grivola*. Traversing a desolate, and at places marshy valley, with numerous traces of glacier-friction, we next pass (1 hr.) the *Chalets de Nivolet* (rustic little inn) and a small lake with a royal shooting-box which lie to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Croix de Nivolet* (8622'), a narrow ridge of rock, with a superb view of the *Levanna* (11,943'), rising on the opposite side of the deep *Val d'Orco*. To the W. are the lofty *Col de Galèse* and the *Cima del Bousson*; to the N. the chain of the *Grand Paradis*. (Route across the *Col de Rosset* into the *Val de Rhêmes*, see p. 311.)

Our route descends a nearly perpendicular rock, in many windings, to a bleak valley with several small tarns and a few chalets, and thence by steep zigzags on the left side of the brook with its numerous falls to (2 hrs.) *Chapis*, or *Ciapini-Sopra*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Locana*, or valley of the *Orco*, and (2 hrs.) —

Ceresole Reale (3315') ; **"Stabilimento**, from 20th June to end of Sept., pens. 8 fr.), with chalybeate baths, and a fine waterfall in the vicinity.

[A very fine, but fatiguing route leads hence (or from *Valsavaranche* direct) in 10 hrs. over the **COL DE GALÈSE**, or *Golise* (9836'), to *Tignes* (p. 258). Alpine quarters at the chalets of *Serrue*.]

Below the Baths we enter (1 hr.) a wild ravine (*Scalare di Ceresole*), through which the *Orco* careers in a series of cascades. The path is hewn in the rock and descends in steps. Near the (1 hr.) dirty village of *Noasca* is the beautiful fall of the *Noaschetta*. The valley is strewn with huge masses of rock. Farther down, on the left, opens the *Val Pianto-netto*, which runs up towards the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*. (Passage of the *Col de Teleccio* to *Cogne*, see p. 310.) Then (2 hrs.) *Locana* (Leone d'Oro), a poor village, whence a carriage-road leads down the fertile lower region of the valley (vines, walnuts, chestnuts) to (7½ M.) *Ponte* ("Al Valentino"), an old town with the ruins of two castles, most picturesquely situated at the union of the *Val Soana* (p. 310) with the *Val Locana*. Omnibus daily to *Cuorgne*, from which there is a railway to *Rivarolo* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

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87. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 26, 48, 324.

57 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (9fr. 75, 6fr. 85, 4fr. 90c.; see Introd. X. as to excursion-tickets, etc.) There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 47), the chief of which (^c Restaur.) is on the quay in the town. The other is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

The Rhine Valley, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, and, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving *Rorschach* (p. 47), skirts the lake for a short way. 3 M. *Staad*. Heiden (p. 50) is seen on the hill to the right; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous orchards. On the hill-side rises the castle of *Wartegg*; above it *Wartensee* (p. 49). Farther on, we have a glimpse of the *Weinburg*, a château of the Prince of Hohenzollern (pleasant grounds open to visitors; superb view), situated on the vine-clad *Buchberg*. Famous view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the château. The train traverses a delta, very fertile at places, which has been formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The river frequently changes its course, and is navigable for small rafts only. A cutting is now being made to conduct it direct to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

6 M. *Rheineck* (1312'; *Hecht; Post), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden*, see p. 49.) At (9 M.) *St. Margarethen* (*Linde* and *Ochs*, at the station) the line to Bregenz (p. 390) diverges to the left. We now cross the Rhine, the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. (The *Meldegg*, p. 47, is ascended in 1 hr.) The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to inundations. The train skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations *Au* (Schiff), *Heerbrugg*, *Rebstein*.

16 M. *Altstädten* (1542'; pop. 7810; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Krone*; *Rabe*; *Zum Splügen*, at the station). Through a gorge to the right is seen the *Sentis* (p. 53), to the right of the *Fähnern*; in

the background to the S. rises the snow-clad Seesaplana, and adjoining it the Falknis (p. 317).

Roads lead hence over the *Ruppen* (3054') to (8 M.) *Trogen*, and over the *Stoss* (3271') to (6 M.) *Gais* (p. 51); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 50).

19½ M. *Oberrriet* (*Sonne*). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right, is the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the *Hirschensprung* defile, above which tower the Kamör and Hohe Kasten (p. 52).

22½ M. *Rüthi* (*Zum Bahnhof*). A lofty wooded rock above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or Krone), is called the *Kanzel*. 27 M. *Salets-Sennwald* (**Restaur.* by the station).

The *Hohe Kasten* (5902'; 4½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 52. — To the *Weissbad* (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by *Sax* and the *Sauer Lucke* (5134'), passing the *Fahlen* and *Säntis* lakes (comp. p. 54).

29 M. *Haag-Gams*, where the line crosses the Toggenburg and Feldkirch road (p. 56). Above (31 M.) *Buchs* (*Zum Arberg* and *Zum Bahnhof*, at the station; **Sonne*) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*, once the seat of the counts of that name.

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 390. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (*Löwe*), with its château, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6634').

Beyond (34½ M.) *Sevelen* (**Traube*) rises the pinnacled old château of *Wartau*. Near (39 M.) *Trübbach* the rocks of the *Schollberg*, which approach the Rhine, have been blasted to make way for the road and the railway. On a height opposite, near *Bulzera*, is the extensive ruined castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the *Luziensteig* begins (see below).

The *Alvier* (7753'), an admirable point, ascended from *Buchs*, *Sevelen*, or *Trübbach* in 5½ hrs., see p. 43. The route from *Trübbach* is by *Atzmoos*, *Gretschins*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (3 hr.) *Oberschan*, (3 hrs.) *Paltriers*, and (2 hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The *Gonzen* (6011'), by *Atzmoos*, 1½ hrs., also easy and interesting.

42 M. *Sargans* (**Hôtel Thoma*, at the station), the junction of the *Wesen* (Glarus) and *Zürich* line (p. 43). Carriages sometimes changed here. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. appears the long serrated chain of the *Curfürsten* (p. 42), to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis*. To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Untere Saarfall*, a fine waterfall after rain.

45 M. *Ragatz*, see p. 317. To the right is the ruin of *Freudenberg* (p. 319). Below the influx of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. *Maienfeld* (1755'; pop. 1208; *Rössli*; *Sonne*; *Zum Falknis*; *Zur Bündte*, a restaurant with garden above the town) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view from the top) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the seat of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of *Wartenstein* and the abbey of *Pfäfers* (p. 320).

The **St. Luziensteig** (2244'; Inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3753') and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld. Fine view from the highest block-house, on the top of the *Fläscherberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther. — The *Falknis* (8419'), ascended from the Luziensteig, through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina Alp* or *Fläscheralp* (6 hrs.; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting. (Better from Maienfeld by *Jenins*, the *Vordere Alp* and *Sarina Alp*, and through the *Fläscherthal*.)

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the *Vilan* (p. 325) lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (2047'; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), with the château of *Bodmer*, once the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). Kompleter, the best wine in the valley, is grown here. The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Landquart** (1732'; **Davoser Hof*, 5 min. from the station; *Hôt. Landquart*), where the *Prättigau* route diverges (see p. 324). To the W., in the background, rise the barren *Graue Hörner* (p. 320).

The district between Maienfeld and Coire, with its numerous castles, is remarkable for its fertility, but has often suffered from inundations. Its central point is (52 M.) **Zizers** (1854'; *Krone*), an ancient little borough. To the left, at the foot of the hills, are *Molinära*, a summer-residence of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. On the right tower the bare peaks of the *Calanda* (9213'); on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of *Liechtenstein*, *Krottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*, at the foot of which last lies the village of the same name, with a well-preserved walled château.

57 M. *Coire*, see p. 322.

88. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Map, p. 324.

Hotels (most of them open during the season only). *QUELLENHOF* (Pl. a), R., L., & A. 5-6, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, pens. 9-13 fr.; and *HOF RAGAZ* (Pl. b), R.; L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-13 fr.; *HÔTEL TAMINA* (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 7-10 fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. d), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *KRONE* (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 3-4, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *HÔT. KRAFT* (Pl. f), R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 3, pension 6-7 fr.; *FREIECK* (Pl. g); *HÔT.-PENS. LATTMANN*, pens. 7 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. FRÖHLICH* (Pl. h); *Hôt. NEUHOF*, with garden, new; *Hôt. NATIONAL*, with restaurant; *POST*, moderate; *BÄR* (Pl. k), *Ochsse*, and *Löwe*, unpretending. — Near the station, *ROSEN-GARTEN*, with three dépendances, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-7 fr. (open in winter also). — *PENS. WEISS*, on the road to the *Freudenberg*; *PENS. HOME-VILLA*; *PENS. WARTENSTEIN* (p. 319). — **Restaurants.** *Kursaal*, see below; *Rheinvilla*, *Bahnhof-Str.*; *Nussbaum*, *Churer-Str.*; *Neuhof*, *Löwe*, and *Kreuz*, with gardens. — *Café Felsenkeller*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, on the way to the *Freudenberg* (p. 319). *Buel* and *Restaur. Freudenberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, near the ruin of *Freudenberg*, with view. — **Post Office** (Pl. 6), near the *Dorfbad*. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the *Krone*.

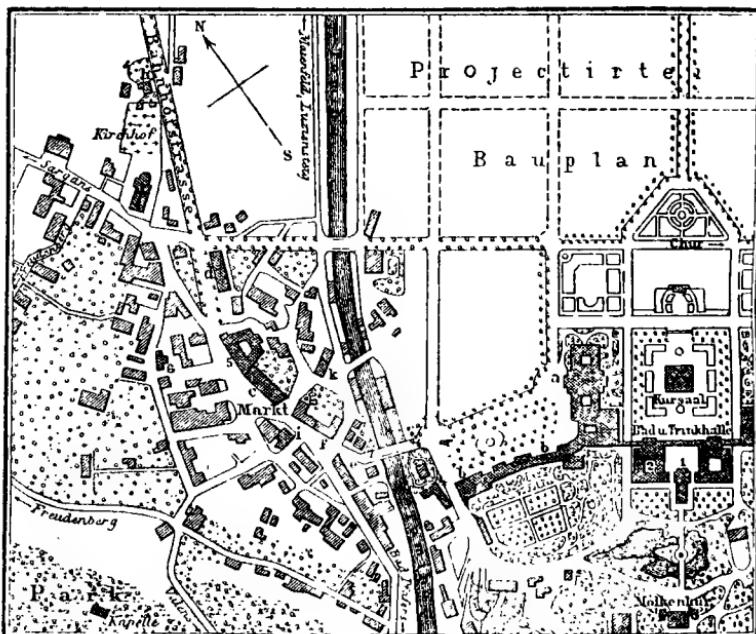
Omnibus from the station to the village of *Ragatz* 75 c., trunk 25 c.; to *Wartenstein* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (back 1) fr. — One-horse carr. from *Ragatz* to *Pfäfers* and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

Baths. Properties of the water, see p. 319. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the *Kurhaus*; the *Dorfbad*

(Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hôtel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9½-11½ a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2½ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax, in June and Sept. 2, in July and Aug. 3 fr. per week for each person.

Ragatz (1709; pop. 1996), prettily situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland



(50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (see below) and of the conduit, 2½ M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to Hof Ragatz in 1838-40, and the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points are the *Quellenhof* and the *Hof Ragatz* (formerly a mansion of the Abbots of Pfäfers). In the *Kurgarten*, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning, noon, and evening. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the Rhine Valley. The new Baths and Trinkhalle are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the Cemetery, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philo-

sopher Schelling (d. at Ragatz in 1854), 20' high, with his bust. By the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg*, with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return by a road on the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers**, '525' above Ragatz, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamina*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. A little beyond the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant*, a path diverges to the left to the village of Pfäfers ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), crossing the Tamina by a wooden bridge. A few paces farther the road passes through a rocky gateway. The monastic-looking Bath House, built in 1704, lies wedged between precipices 600' high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Accommodation good, but plain (R., L., & A. 2-3 fr.). Very pleasant baths (1 fr.). This *Bad* is chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbad in their composition. They rise about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy *Gorge (30-50' wide) of the wild Tamina. Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each; umbrellas advisable) are sold in the principal corridor of the bath-house. The wooden pathway to the springs, resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40' above the torrent, leads between overhanging walls of rock, 200-250' high, on the right bank of the Tamina, to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the NW SPRING (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The air in this vault is like that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is little to see. This curious ravine surpasses the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 218), the rounded granite rocks of which are inferior in boldness to the nummulite of Pfäfers. From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 317).

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFFERS ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below), we descend to the left and (5 min) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', 332' perpendicularly above the springs. We now ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow (auberge), where it divides: that to the right leading to Vättis (see below); that to the left to the village of Pfäfers. By the latter we reach (10 min.) the Pfäfers and Vättis road, which we may again quit (10 min.) by a path to the right, leading us back to the road in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., opposite the first house of the village.

The Village of Pfäfers (2690'; **Adler*; **Löwe*), on a hill, 2 M. to the S. of Ragatz, is reached by a beautiful and shady road (with short-cuts). On this road, above the ruin of *Wartenstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

is the **Pens. Wartenstein* (2299'; good restaur.; pens. 5 fr.; omnibus from the station $1\frac{1}{2}$, back 1 fr.), affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfursten to the N.W. The once rich and powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirmsberg*) in 1838. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Tabor*, a rocky hill to the N.E. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. (Guides: *Fäh.*, of Ragatz; *Fortun. Enderlin*, of Maienfeld; *D.* and *J. Rupp*, of Valens; *Wih.* and *Dav. Kohler*, of Vättis). Ruin of *Freudenberg*, see above. On the Sargans road, farther on, is the *Restaur. Buel*, with a fine view. — The *Guschenkopf* (2635'), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge, is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the *Bild* (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the 'Felsenkeller'), leading in 40 min. to the top. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rheintal, the Appenzell and Prättigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To the ruin and pension of *Wartenstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), see above. — To *Maienfeld* (1½ M.; by the road crossing the new Rhine-bridge; or by a path crossing the railway-bridge), see p. 316; *St. Luziensteig* (direct path in 1 hr., road viâ Maienfeld 4 M.), see p. 317. — The *Prättigau*, see R. 90. — *Coire, Via Mala*, see pp. 322, 344.

***Piz Alun** (4859'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide from St. Margarethen advisable for novices), a splendid point of view. From ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Dorf Pfäfers through wood to the pastures of *St. Margarethen* (4160') 1 hr., end of the village $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top.

To *Valens* (3018'; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Bad Pfäfers, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the path affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monte Luna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vasön*, amid sunny pastures, and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) road to Vättis (see below). — Ascent of the *Vasannenkopf* (6676'), from Valens, easy ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide). Across pastures to the *Alp Lasa* (6057') 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (extensive view; or still finer from the *Schlosslikopf*, 7313', $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther). Rich flora. — *Monte Luna* (7927'; 5 hrs., by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels*), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of *Piz Sol* (9341'), the highest of the Graue Hörner, is grand and interesting, but trying ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Valens).

FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU OVER THE KUNKELS PASS (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) *Vättis* a road (two horse carr. from Ragaz there and back 25 fr., a pleasant afternoon's trip); thence to Reichenau a mule-track (road in progress). The road leads from the village of Pfäfers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (see above); farther on, the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite Vasön, at the foot of *Mte. Luna*, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the Calanda. The valley expands near (10 M.) *Vättis* (3107'; *Höt. Tamina*, moderate; *Gemsli*; *Zur Lerche*; *Pens. Zimmermann Kohler*, a sequestered village near the mouth of the *Kalfenseer Thal* (p. 64), from which the Tamina issues. The road ends here. The bridle-path quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) *Kunkels* or *Foppa Pass* (4433'), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 332).

THE GRISONS.

The region which now forms the Canton of the Grisons (*Graubünden*) was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were subjugated by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages the country became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and banded together on several occasions they met and entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the '*League of the House of God*' (*Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè*), at the head of which was the church of Coire; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (*Lia Grischa*); and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' (*Lia delle desch dretturas*). These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the establishment of the '*Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhætia*'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Val-tellina, which they governed by means of bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority remained steadfast adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but owing to the indomitable energy of *George Jenatsch* the land at length succeeded in recovering its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the '*Gray Confederates*' were on friendly terms or in alliance with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 94,991 inhab.), embracing more than one-sixth of the area of the whole country; and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys, and culminating in numerous peaks crowned with eternal snow. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Not less varied are the inhabitants themselves in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 53,168 Protestants, and 41,711 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,794 are of Romanic and 43,664 of Teutonic race. Of the curious Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following epitaphs from Pontresina may be given as specimens of the language: '*Quia reposan nos chers genitors*' (here repose our dear parents). '*Naschieu ils 26 Avuost 1831, mort ils 10 Schnier 1850*' (he was born on 26th Aug. 1831 and died on 10th Jan. 1850). '*Alla memoria da nossa virtuosa ed ameda mamma, morta a Zürich ils 15 Avuost 1871 nell' etiad d'ans 63 ed seguond sia giavüsch sepulida quia il di 19 seguaind, inua gia reposativa sia bun báp*' (to the memory of our virtuous and beloved mother, who died at Zürich on 15th Aug. 1871, at the age of 63, and according to her wish was buried here on the following 19th day, where already her good father reposed). This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but German is gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. In the time of the Hohenstaufen the whole country was Romanic. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc.

89. Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Cuera.

Hotels. *STEINBOCK, on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4.5 fr.; *LUKMANIER, near the station, opposite the post-office, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½-4, omn. ¾ fr. — Second-class: *WEISSES KREUZ, STERN, R. & A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.; ROTHER LOWE: SONNE; DREI KÖNIGE. — PENSION RHÄTIA.

Restaurants. *Chalet, opposite the post-office, with garden; Calanda; Rhätia; *Rail. Restaur. — Beer at the Casino, adjoining the Rothe Löwe; Löwenhof, near the market; Vazerolr Halle, etc.

Carriages let by J. C. Kuoni and others. Fixed official tariff. — **Baths** (swimming and other) in the Plessur (½ fr.).

Wines. Valtellina (red, see p. 381), abundant and not dear. Kompleter, grown near Malans (p. 317) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The ‘Landwein’, or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the Herrschäffler, is a good red wine similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the Hofkeller, to the left in the Episcopal Court (also an inn), and at the auberges ‘Zu den Rebenten’, by the Martinskirche, and ‘Zum Süssen Winkel’.

Coire (1936'; pop. 8889; 2/3 Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the later Roman empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Plessur, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Most of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants dwell in the Bischöfliche Hof, or ‘Episcopal Court’, the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is situated the episcopal *Cathedral of St. Lucius, part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.; No. 15, to the right of the archway).

The very ancient PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURTYARD is borne by columns resting on lions; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The INTERIOR is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. SOUTH AISLE: *Sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by Stumm, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of Count de Buol-Schauenstein (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). SOUTH TRANSEPT. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by Cranach; in the centre a Madonna of Rubens' School; the side-pictures by the elder Holbein and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. CHOIR: High-altar gilded and richly carved by Jacob Russ (1491). Stalls and a Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Kraft). The CRYPT is a low chamber with flat ceiling and short columns of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by A. Kauffmann. Over the central altar, ‘Christ bearing the Cross’, by Dürer. In the Sacristy is the rich TREASURY: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in embossed copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis-lazuli by C. Dolci. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the venerable Episcopal Palace. The Chapel, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N..

within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of *Marsöel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*', containing the 'Hofkeller', p. 322; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the threats of their conquerors.

In the Platz in front of the cathedral rises the *Hofbrunnen*, with figures of saints, erected in 1860. Behind the cathedral are the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, now a seminary for priests, and the *Cantonal School* (for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The Protestant *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, and the *Hospital* founded by the Capuchin Father Theodosius (d. 1865) are the chief buildings. Opposite the Martinskirche, to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Sund. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. — Three windows in the hall of the *Rathaus* contain stained glass of the 16th cent.

ENVIRONS. Fine view of the town and the Rheintal from the *Rosenhügel* (Restaur.) on the Julier road, 10 min. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds. The 'Haldenlanlagen' on the *Schanfigg-Strasse* (p. 329) also afford a good view. At the second bend of this road towards the N. there are three finger-posts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Mittenberg* (3628'), which commands the whole Rhine Valley as far as Ilanz. A similar, though less extensive view is obtained from the *St. Luciuskapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood (reached by following the Schanfigg road for 5 min. more, and ascending to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (shadeless road through vineyards) is the *Lürlebad* (three inns, Voneschens's the best).

On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 353), a pleasant forest-path leads to the (1½ hr.) *Schönegg*. It diverges by the Rosenhügel to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorderrhein Valley. Another pleasant path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), to the right, turning back, to the (¾ M.) *Känzli*, a charming point of view. Thence to the *Maiensäss* and the (2½ hrs.) *Spontisköpfe* (3361'), spurs of the ridge which runs S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg. View of the Schanfigg-Thal as far as Peist (p. 329), and of the Vorder-Rheinthal. The *Stälzerhorn* (3151'), the highest peak of this range, farther to the S., see p. 354.

Bad Passugg (2720'; auberge), with a chalybeate spring containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiosa* (p. 353). A path leads to it in 1¼ hr. from the *Todtenyul* on the *Sand*. Or follow the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, turn to the right to the rustic sanatorium of (1 hr.) *Müllerain* and ascend the gorge to Passugg. Thence a foot-path to (1½ hr.) Churwalden (p. 353); it ascends steeply, at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, following the course of the Rabiosa; lastly crossing it and turning to the left.

The *Calanda* (9213') may be ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing). Quarters for the night at the highest chalets, 2½ hrs. from the top. Magnificent view; more striking when the

ascent is made from Vattis (p. 320; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of 2½-3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the Statzerhorn in 3 hrs. (p. 351); descend to Lenz; go by Alvaschein, and the Schynstrasse to Thusis and the Via Mala; drive to Reichenau; diligence thence to Coire.

90. From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass. The Prättigau.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

57 M. DILIGENCE to Davos-Dörfli (27½ M.) twice daily in 6 hrs. 50 min. (9 fr. 90, coupé 12 fr. 65 c.); to Schuls in 14 hrs. (22 fr. 5, coupé 27 fr. 25 c.). One-horse carr. from Landquart to Davos 40, from Davos to Schuls 32 fr. ; 'extra-post' and pair from Landquart to Davos-Dörfli 74 fr. 60 c., to Davos-Platz 79 fr. 80 c.; from Davos to Tarasp 77 fr. 60 or 80 fr. 40 c. — This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine.

The **Prättigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman, *Val Partenz*), a somewhat narrow valley, richly sprinkled with fruit-trees, is noted for its fertility, its excellent pasturage, and its fine breed of cattle. At its mouth and in other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered dwellings it resembles Canton Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names, that language having once been spoken here. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 325), separates the Prättigau from the Montavon (p. 389).

The road from stat. *Landquart* (p. 317) to the Prättigau crosses (1¼ M.) the high-road to Coire. (To the N.W. rise the *Curfürsten* and the *St. Luziensteig* between the *Fläscherberg* and the *Falknis*.) Beyond the (2 M.) inn *Zum Felsenbach* we cross the *Landquart*, and enter the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, ¾ M. long, the entrance to the **Prättigau**. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which once commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a détour in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants.

A steep road diverging to the right, before the bridge is crossed, ascends to the (3½ M.) **Kurhaus Valzeina** (3671'; moderate), prettily situated in the *Valzinalthal*. Thence to the top of the *Val-einerspitze* or *Haupt* (4508'; fine view), ¾ hr., easy; another fine point is the *Cyprianspitze* (5333'), reached in 2½ hrs. by *Hinter-Valzeina*. A bridle-path leads over the *Sturnaboden* (4505') and through the *Schlundtobel* to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 317).

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. We soon reach *Pardisla*, *Schmitten*, with the ruined castle of *Solavers*, and (1¾ M.) **Grüschen** (2113'; **Krone*; *Rosengarten*), with a handsome house on the right, with balconies and 'sgraffito' paintings, once the mansion of the Salis-Grüschen family, now a parsonage and school. Large embankments were constructed across the valley in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

Carriage-road from Pardisla to the left to (2½ M.) **Seewis** (2956'; *Kurhaus*, pens. 5-7 fr., carr. at the Landquart station, 2.3 p.m.; *Hüt-Pens*, *Scesaplana* and *Pens. Walser*, at the E. end of the village; civil landlord, Hr. A. Walser, well acquainted with the district), a summer resort, charmingly situated on the hill side amidst rich pastures. The poet Gauedenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834) is buried in the churchyard here. Pleasant





walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school, and thence to the *Ahorngruppe* and the *Markusplatz*; to *Marnein* (3661'; 3/4 hr.); to the *Maiensiass* or chalet of *Matan* (4282'; 1 hr.); to *Fadera* (3177'; 1 hr.); and to the *Mannas* (3812'; 1 hr.). — Ascents. (Guides *Fausch* and *Sprecher*): The *Vilan* or *Ochsenberg* (erroneously *Augstenberg*) 7802'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) affords a splendid view. — Ascent of the *Seesaplana* (9738'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Alp Palus* and the (4½ hrs.) *Schamella Club Hut* (7500'; where the night is usually spent); thence to the top by a steep but good path in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 389). — Passage of the *Gavell-Joch* (7563') to the *Lüner See* 6 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), rather toilsome (comp. p. 388).

7 M. Schiers (2155'); *Post), 2½ M. from Grüschen. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women chiefly contributed to the victory, and they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament as a reward.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7057') or the *Drusenthaler* (7728') to (8-9 hrs.) *Schrans*, see p. 389 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). — Ascent of the *Kreuz* (7218') by *Faiavauna* and *Stälserberg*, in 2½ hrs., interesting.

The road crosses (1 M.) the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) **Jenatz** (2462'; Post; Krone) and (1 M.) **Fiderisau** (2447'; *Niggli*, plain).

A road ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the *Village of Fideris* (2962'); Inn, belonging to the owner of the baths; several pensions), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. of the village (1½ M.; road for small vehicles only) are the *Baths of Fideris* (3479'), situated in a gorge. The water, containing carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints, and resembles that of St. Moritz, but it is less powerful (R. 2 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.).

The road follows the Landquart through a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and (2 M.) **Küblis** (2690'; *Krone; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village.

FROM KÜBLIS TO THE MONTAVON, over the *St. Antönier-Joch* (7848'), 8 hrs. to Galenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) *St. Antönien* (4660'; Lötscher) the **Sulzfluh* (9324'; superb view) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To *Schrans* over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass* (7332'), 7-8 hrs.; over the *Plassegggen-Joch* (7694'), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the *Partnun-Staffel*. 1½ hr. above *St. Antönien*, is the finely-situated *Höf.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5866'; modest, pens. 5 fr.).

The road begins to ascend. It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and leads by (1½ M.) *Saas* (3261') and (2 M.) **Mezza Selva** (3400'; *Hot. *Mezzaselva*, moderate), the post-station for the opposite village of *Serneus*, to (3 M.) **Klosters** (see below). From the last height, we survey the Prättigau, with the beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminating the valley to the E.; to the right rise the *Roggenghorn* (9505') and the *Mückenthälispitz* (8770').

Walkers should leave the high-road beyond *Mezza Selva* and descend by a new road to (1 M.) the *Baths of Serneus* (3225'; **Kurhaus*, moderate), noted for its sulphur-spring. The route hence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart (1 M.), and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures by the stream.

20½ M. Klosters consists of the hamlets *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfli* (3691'); **Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli*, pens. 5½-9 fr.), *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. *Am Platz* (3966') contains the church. (On this side of the bridge : **Hôt.-Pens. Brosi*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Vereina*. Beyond the bridge : **Hôt.-Pens. Florin*, 5 fr.; **Kurhaus Klosters*, or *Hôt. Silvretta*, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3, board 5 fr.). Woods, ¼ M. from the bridge, well provided with benches.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *Chr. and W. Jann*, *L. Guler*, and *Ant. Schlegel*) To the *Silvretta Club Hut* (5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), see below. From the hut to the fall of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1½ hr. there and back, very fine (suitable for ladies also). — The *Canardhorn* (8566'; 3½ hrs. from *Novai*, see below; 7 fr.) and the *Aelpeltispitz* (8825'; 4½ hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappinthal*, are fine points, free from difficulty. *Casanna* (8405'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. *Fischahorn* (9786'; 5 hrs.; 7 fr.), through the *Mönchhalptal*, not difficult. More laborious are the *Ungeheuerhorn* (9843'; 4 hrs. from *Fremdvereina*, see below, and through the *Süserthal*; 20 fr.) and the *Plattenhörner* (highest peak 10,587'; 5 hrs. from *Fremdvereina*; 22 fr.). — The *Silvrettahorn* (10,656'), 4 hrs. from the club-hut (see below), and the *Piz Buin* (10,870'), 4½-5 hrs. from the hut, present no danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,709'), *Verstanklathorn* (10,833'), *Seehörner* (*Gross-Litzner*, 10,200'); *Gross-Seehorn*, 10,250'), and *Mädrishorn* (934').

FROM KLOSTERS TO THE LOWER ENGADINE several passes cross the *Silvretta* chain, all requiring guides. Easiest the *Vereina Pass* (9-10 hrs. from Klosters to Süs; guide 12 fr.). A narrow road ascends the right bank of the *Landquart*, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above Klosters, and leads by *Monbiel* to (1½ hr.) the *Novai Alp* (7769'), on the left bank of the *Sardasca*. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158') and the mouth of the *Verneta Valley* (see below), to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Fremdvereina* (6437'), where the valley divides into the *Jöritthal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or *Vereina Pass* (8725'), traverse the snow to the left of the *Hörnli*, and descend rapidly by a rough path through the *Val Sagliains* to (3 hrs.) Süs (p. 374). Or, at the upper end of the *Süser Thal*, we may turn to the right to the *Fless Pass* (8133') and descend thence through the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the *Fluela* road (p. 327) 3 M. above Süs. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jöritthal* (see above), with the seven *Jörisseen* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,132'), and across the *Jöri-Fless Pass* (8422') to the *Val Fless* and the *Fluela* road.

More difficult is the *Verneta Pass* (10-11 hrs. to Lavin; guide 12 fr.). The path ascends the *Verneta Valley* (see above), passing the *Vereina Alp* (to the left, above which is the cavern of *Baretta-Balma*) to the *Piller Gletscher*; then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) pass (*Laviner Joch* or *Fuorcla Zadrell*, 9131'). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuzo*, to *Marangun*, the highest Alp, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by the *Alp da Mezz* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 374).

Over the *Silvretta Pass* (9938') to *Guarda* (11-12 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a long glacier route, without difficulty for experts. Road to *Novai* (see above; shorter path on the right bank by *Pardenn* and *Gafun*) and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the chalets of *Spärre* and (3 hrs.) *Sardasca* (5364'); then a path to the (2 hrs.) well-kept *Silvretta Club Hut* (about 7480') on the *Medje-Kupp* (8225'), close to the *Silvretta Glacier*. We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) pass, to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,521'), skirt the *Kleine Pz. Buin* (10,709'), and finally descend the steep and troublesome *Plan-Rai* glacier and through the *Val Tuoi* to (3½-4 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 375). — From Klosters to *Guarda* over the *Verstanklathor* or the *Tiatscha Pass* (*Fuorcla del Confin*), 12 hrs., two very trying routes, for adepts only.

To the Montavon over the *Schlappinerjoch* (8 hrs. to Gallenkirch), see p. 389.

The high-road to Davos (one-horse carr. to Davos-Platz, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 10 fr.) quits the Landquart, and in a long bend (which walkers cut off) ascends the *Klosterrsche Stütz*, a wooded hill separating the Prättigau from the district of Davos. At (3 M.) *Unter-Laret* (5017'; Inn), a group of chalets in a meadow, is the small *Schwarzsee*; (1 M.) *Ober-Laret*; ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Wolfgang* (*Hôt. Davos-Kulm, pens. 5 fr.), at the top of the pass (5357'). The road then descends through wood, passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the chalets *Ob dem See* and a new *Kurhaus*, and skirts the bank of the *Davoser See* (5125'; 1 M. long), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the S. end of the lake, is —

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Davos-Dörfl** (p. 328), where diligence-passengers dine. To Davos-Platz, see p. 328.

The Fluela road crosses the *Landwasser*. (To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret*, 10,567'.) We ascend the sequestered *Fluela Valley*, on the right bank of the Fluela, traversing wood, and passing the (4 M.) inn *Zur Alpenrose* (6004') and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370'), to the bleak upper part of the valley, bounded by barren slopes. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) On the (4 M.) —

38 M. **Fluela Pass** (7835'; **Fluela Hospice*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which (*Schottensee*), on the right, contains greenish-white glacier-water, the other on the left (*Schwarzsee*) clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,131'), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338').

The *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'; 3- $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide 8 fr.), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M., and then ascend the *Radänthal* by a path to the right, over stony and grassy slopes, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the *Piz Vadret*, and beyond it the *Bernina*, *Piz Dosdè*, etc.; the *Piz Kesch*, *Piz d'Aela*, *Tinzenhorn*, *Piz St. Michel* (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); *Lenzerhorn*, *Tödi*, *Glärnisch*, *Santis*, *Scesaplana*, in the foreground the *Silvretta*, the *Oetztaler Ferner*, *Piz Lischanna*, *Pisoc*, *Ortler*; then the valleys of *Fluela*, *Dischma*, *Davos*, and the Lower Engadine with *Ardezt* and the château of *Tarasp*.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the *Susasca* by a road-menders' hut (7143'). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret* (10,567'), with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. To the right, farther on, are the slopes of the *Piz Murteröl* (9816') and *Piz del Ras* (9961'). The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 326) on the left. Fine retrospect of the glacier-girt Schwarzhorn. Farther down, we cross to the right side of the valley and pass through a gallery, beyond which *Süs*, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 374) above it. Then a descent in windings to (7 M.) —

44 M. *Süs* (p. 374); thence to (57 M.) *Schuls*, see R. 102.

91. From Davos-Dörfl to Coire viâ Lenz (*Landwasser Route*).

(Comp. Map, p. 372.)

36 M. DILIGENCE daily in 8 (returning in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$) hrs.; 14½ fr., coupé 17 fr. 40c. — EXTRA-POST, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 105 fr. 40 c., to Davos-Dörfl 111 fr. 10 c.; through the Schyn Pass 130 fr. 20 c. or 135 fr. 90 c. — Two horse carr. from Coire to Wiesen 70, to Davos 100 fr. — The "Landwasser Road," constructed in 1870-73, vies in boldness of structure with the Schynstrasse and the Via Mala, and surpasses them both in the grandeur and variety of the scenery it traverses.

The district of **Davos** (*Rom. Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, with 1800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around the five churches of the valley are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfl*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 321). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants from the Valais, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dörfl (5120'; **Kurhaus Davos-Dörfl*, pens. 5-7 fr., well fitted up, and sheltered; **Hôt. Fluela*, R. & A. 2, D. 3 fr.; **Pens. Bellevue*) is prettily situated at the base of the *Schiachorn* (8901'). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma valley, to the S.E., is the *Scaletta* Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 327); and to the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (p. 327).

Pleasant walk to the (1/4 hr.) *Davoser See*, with promenades on its E. bank. The *Weissföh* (9305'; ascended by *Meierhof* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view. To the N. of it rises the wild *Schwarzhorn* (8766'), ascended from St. Wolfgang (p. 327) by the bleak *Todtaly* in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary).

13/4 M. **Davos-Platz**. — **KURHAUS DAVOS*; **Hôt.-PENS. BUOL*; **Hôt. D'ANGLETERRE*; **Hôt. BELVEDERE*, pens. 5-10 fr.; **Hôt. RHÀTIA*, R. & L. 3, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Hôt. STRELA*; **SCHWEIZERHOF*; **Hôt. DES ALPES*; **Post*; *DAVOSERHOF*; *RATHHAUS*, moderate; **Hôt. BERNET*; *PENS. VILLA EISENLOHR*. — *Visitors' Tax* 1½ fr. per week. — The *Fridericianum* is a school for boys with pulmonary affections (*Dr. Perthes*).

CARRIAGES. One-horse, to Davos-Dörfl 3 fr., two-horse 5½ fr.; to Spinabad and Glaris 6 or 12, Schwarzsee 7 or 13, Tschuggen 8 or 15, Klösters or Hoffnungsaal 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice 12 or 22, Wiesen 15 or 28, Tiefenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Landquart 26 or 60, Coire and Ragaz 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80, Pontresina 50 or 90 fr.

Davos-Platz, or *St. Johann am Platz* (5115'), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a favourite summer and winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities.

WALKS. To the *Stein* (restaur.), above *Hôtel Buol*, with fine view, 20 min. — To the *Waldhaus* (restaur.) at the entrance to the Dischmalthal, 20 min. — To *Davos-Dörfl* and the *Davoser See* (see above), 3½ hr. — *Gemsäger*, ½ hr., and waterfalls in the *Atherti Tobel*, ½ hr. — *Schatzberg* (6151'; auberge), 1 hr.; *Strela Alp* (6496'), 1¼ hr.; *Grüne Alp*, and *Ischa-Alp*, each 1 hr. — To *Frauenkirch*, ¾ hr.; baths of *Claraalp*, 1 hr., etc. — ASCENTS (guides, A. Mettler, L. Ardrusser, and others). — *Schiachorn* (8901'),

by the *Strela Pass*, 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — *Altein-grat* (7808'), by *Glaris*, 4½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also (p. 330). — **Schwarzhorn* (10,338'). from the *Fluela Pass*, 3 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 327. — *Pischahorn* (9786'), by *Tschuggen*, 5½ hrs. (10 fr.), not difficult. — *Piz Vadret* (10,567'), by the *Scalletta Pass*, 6 hrs., an interesting glacier-expedition. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,059'), from *Sertig-Dürfl*, 6 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and very fatiguing.

FROM DAVOS TO SCANFS OVER THE SCALETTA PASS, $\text{S} \frac{1}{2}$ hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; novices only need a guide). From Davos-Dürfl we follow the high-road to Davos-Platz for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (2½ hrs.) the inn *Im Dürrboden* (6598'), with a fine view of the *Scalletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Fluela Pass*, p. 327). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the *Scalletta Pass* (8592'), lying between the *Kühalphorn* (10,108') and the *Scallettahorn* (10,066'). A hut affords shelter; view limited. Descent, very steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7211'), and through the *Sulsanna-Thal* to (2½ hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and (½ hr.) *Capella* in the Innthal; then to (1½ M.) *Scanfs* (p. 373).

TO BERGÜN OVER THE SERTIG PASS, 8 hrs., interesting (road to *Sertig-Dürfl*; then a bridle-path, without guide). About 1 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the *Frauenkirch* road to the left, crosses the *Landwasser*, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig-Thal*, and leads past (2 M.) the small sulphur-bath of *Clavadel* (5460'; pens. 4½ fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dürfl* (6102'; Gadmer, rustic), with the church of the valley. Above the village ('*Hintern den Ecken*') the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route leads over the *Ducan Pass* (8763') to *Filisur*, and the *Kühalpthal* to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Sertig Pass* (9062'), between the *Kühalphorn* (see above) and the *Hoch-Ducan* (10,059'). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (11,223') towards the S. We then descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes* and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chiavazz* (6106') and (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 352); or we may descend from the pass to the left through the *Val Sertig* to the (1 hr.) *Alp Fontauna* (see above) and through the *Sulsanna-Thal* to (4 hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 373).

TO COIRE OVER THE STRELA PASS, 9-10 hrs., bridle-path to *Langwies* (guide unnecessary); thence to Coire a carriage-road (diligence daily in 2¾, ascent 4 hrs.; 3 fr. 75 c.). From Davos-Platz the path ascends steeply over the *Strela Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) *Strela Pass* (7799'), between the *Schiähorn* (8901') and the *Strela* (8648'), with a superb view, and descends on the right bank of the *Plessur* by *Schmitten* to (2 hrs.) *Langwies* (4519'; ²Pens. *Mattli*, 5-6 fr.), the largest village in the *Schanfigg-Thal*. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal*. [Bridle-path, chiefly through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the *Arosa*, by *Sonnenrüti*, *Litzenrüti*, and *Rütland* to (2 hrs.) *Seegruben* with its little lake (²Pens. *Seehof*, pleasant for some stay, and two other pensions), and (½ hr.) *Arosa* (6207'; ²Kurhaus *Arosa*, pens. 6-1 fr.; *Waldhaus*, a large new inn), a pleasant summer retreat picturesquely situated, whence the *Weisshorn* (8710') may be ascended in 2½ hrs., and the *Aroser Rothhorn* (9794'), a splendid point of view, in 3½ hrs. — Interesting pass from *Arosa* (6-7 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) to the W., between the *Hörnli* and the *Plattenhorn*, to the head of the *Urdenthal* where chamois abound; then over a pass to the N. of the *Parpaner Weisshorn* to *Parpan* (p. 353).] Our route then runs high up on the N. slopes of the *Schanfigg-Thal* in innumerable zigzags, crossing several deep ravines, and leads by *Peist*, *St. Peter*, *Castiel* (Post), *Calfreisen*, and *Maladers* to (4½ hrs.) *Coire* (p. 322).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets, in view of the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn*

to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Frauenkirch* (Post, well spoken of), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated old church. To the left opens the *Sertig-Thal*, in which lies *Clavadel* (see above). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spinabad* (4816'), a small sulphur-bath (good, though plain) prettily situated amidst pines, and pass ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Glaris* (Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the *Piz St. Michel* (p. 352), to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungssau* (Inn), a foundry disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through the perpendicular rocks of which the new road is constructed. The old road to Wiesen (*Zügenweg*), now in disrepair, crosses the Landwasser to the right. The new road follows the left bank for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, where it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform on the road-side, 250' above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the *Sägetobelfall*, 105' high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses two bridges, and ascends in long windings to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wiesen**, Rom. *Tain* (4771'; **Hôt.-Pens*. *Bellerue* and **Hôt.-Pens*. *Palmy*, belonging to the same landlord; pens. 6-7 fr. at both), on the sunny S. slope of the *Rothhornstock*, high above the Landwasser, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and a health-resort for patients with pulmonary and nervous complaints. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the Landwasser, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8390'), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther distant are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,278') and the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371').

WALKS. To the *Tiefentobel* (see below), 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, *Piz Michel*, and *Piz d'Aela*; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the *Tiefentobel* we may descend to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bodmen*, with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); then either return to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Wiesen, or cross the stream and traverse fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 352). — To the (35 min.) **Jenisberg Bridge* (3694'), 273' above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010'); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the *Zügenstrasse*, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hoffnungssau* (see above). — To the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to the *Hoffnungssau* foundry and to *Davos* (see above). — By the old Davos road (see above), passing the *Brückentobel*, *Mühletobel*, *Sägetobel*, and *Steigtobel*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Steighalde*, an open pasture with an extensive view. (On the right, below the path, is the considerable central *Sägetobel Waterfall*, which deserves a visit.) — The *Wiesener Alp* (good forest-path, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the **Sandhubel* (9076') ascended from the Alp in 3 hrs. (riding practicable).

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a

tunnel. The church of (2 M.) **Schmitten**, Roman. *Ferrera* (4163'; *Adler*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the *Landwasser*.

To **FILISUR** (p. 352). Walkers may take a footpath which diverges from the road to the left, beyond the *Schmittertobel* (see below), to the W. of the village, and descends steeply to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bridge across the *Landwasser* between *Bad Alveneu* and *Filisur*. — From *Wiesen* also a very fine route for walkers crosses the *Leidboden* (see above) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Filisur* (boy as guide).

The road crosses the *Schmittertobel* to (1½ M.) *Alveneu* (4048'). To the S.E. we obtain a pleasant view of the *Bergüner Thal*, separated from the valley of the *Landwasser* by the *Stulsergrat* (8389'); in the background rises the *Albulahorn* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,738'). Beyond *Alveneu* the road remains on the hill for a short distance, and then descends by a long curve into the large *Crapaneira-Tobel*, where it divides. [The road to *Tiefenkasten* (used also by the *Albula* diligence, p. 351) descends to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 352) in the *Albula* valley, and leads by *Surava* to (5½ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 354), 10 M. from *Wiesen*.] The road to *Coire* follows the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the castle of *Belfort* (3576'), destroyed by the Swabians in 1499, a picturesque ruin in several stories on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713'), and (2 M.) —

22 M. **Lenz** (p. 354); thence to *Churwalden* and (14 M.) *Coire*, 36 M. from *Davos-Dörfli*, see R. 98.

92. From Coire to Göschenen. Oberalp.

See Maps, pp. 322, 94.

63 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 14½ hrs. (24 fr. 25, coupé 29 fr. 30 c.), once via Flims, and once by the new road by *Bonaduz*, a night in this case being spent at *Disentis*. — EXTRA-POST with two horses from *Coire* to *Andermatt* 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr. — CARRIAGE with one horse from *Coire* to *Reichenau* 6 fr.; with two horses to *Reichenau* 12, Flims 30, Ilanz 45, *Disentis* 80, *Andermatt* 135 fr.

The *Vorder-Rheinthal* (*Bündner Oberland*) is one of the finest valleys in Switzerland. The tract between *Reichenau* and *Disentis*, with its numerous castles, is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The road, made chiefly for military purposes, was completed in 1864.

Coire, see p. 322. Beyond the *Plessur* bridge the road diverges to the right, passing *Hosang's Stiftung* (an agricultural school). In the distance, to the right, towers the snow-clad *Brigelsel Horn*, (p. 335), a conspicuous feature in the landscape all the way to *Truns*. Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 317), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of *Goldau* (p. 93). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) **Ems**, Rom. *Domat* (1880'), with the scanty ruins of the castle of *Oberems*. The mounds of earth here and near *Reichenau* are probably remains of an old moraine.

A path diverging from the road to the left above *Ems*, entering the forest, and leading on the right bank of the Rhine to *Rothenbrunnen* and *Thusis* (p. 343) is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but extremely rough.

Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, the old covered bridge having been burned down in 1880.

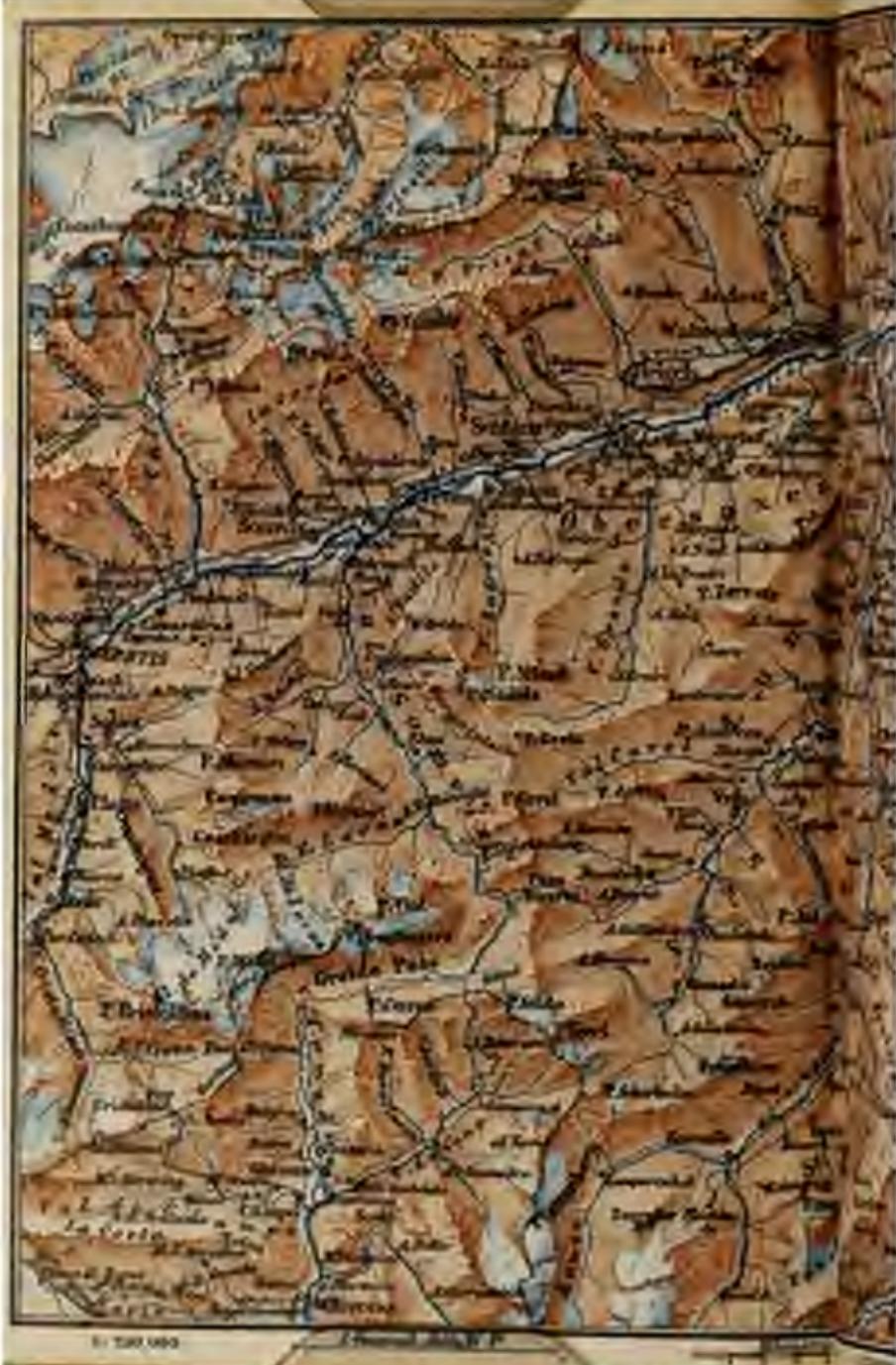
6 M. **Reichenau** (1936'; **Adler*), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*, adjoining the *Adler*. At their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends from the *Bernardino*. To the W. towers the *Brigelsel Horn*. The pleasant garden is open to visitors (and may be seen during the halt of the diligence). The *Château*, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of Coire, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of Constance (p. 22), now belongs to Dr. A. v. *Planta*. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of *Chabot*, and memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.).

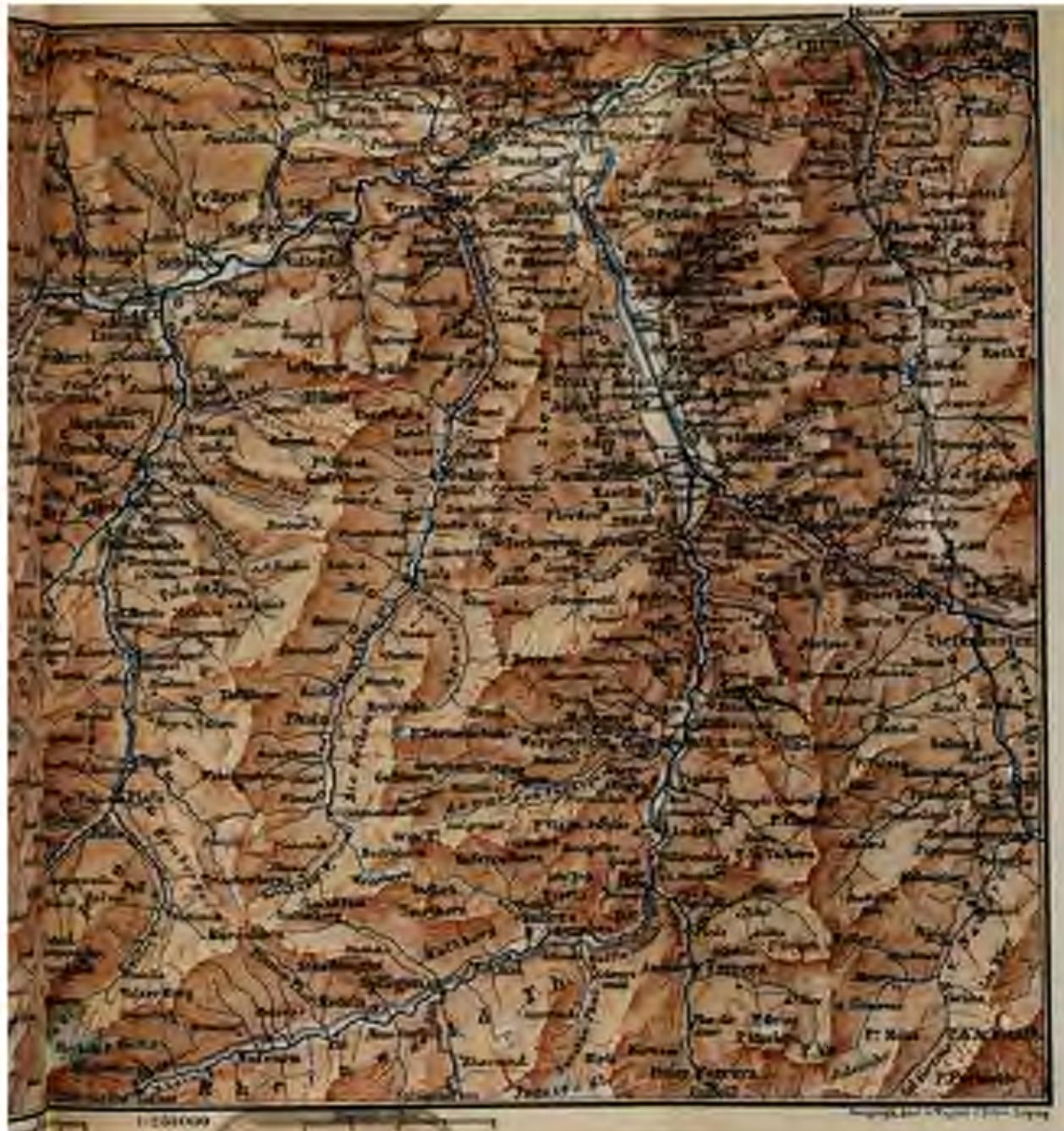
From Reichenau to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*), and by the *Splügen* to *Colico*, see p. 342; by the *S. Bernardino* to *Bellinzona*, see p. 349. — *Schyn Road* from *Thusis* to *Tiefenkasten*, see p. 343; *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 320.

NEW ROAD FROM REICHENAU TO ILANZ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see above). From Reichenau to (1 M.) *Bona duz*, see p. 342. The road here diverges to the right from the *Splügen* road between the *Alte Post* and *Simones' Inn*. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. it is perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque *Vorderrheintal*, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. The bold construction of the road is itself interesting. We next ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the *Rabisua* (*Versamer Tobel*), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a covered wooden bridge over the *Rabisua* or *Safienbach* (2392'; 260' above the stream). We now ascend by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) *Versam* (2982'; *Jos*, rustic), a loftily situated village, with a fine view. After a level stretch of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., the road descends towards the valley of the *Vorderrhein*, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies *Laax* (p. 339). Further off, on the same bank, rises the *Brigelsel Horn*. We next reach (1 M.) *Carrera*. Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a rock-tunnel, and reach (1 M.) *Valendas* (2700'; *Krone*, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we pass opposite the two villages of *Sagens* and that of *Schleuis*, with *Schloss Löwenberg*, on the left bank (p. 333). We next pass through ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kästris*, cross the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) broad stony bed of the *Glenner*, and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ilanz* (p. 333).

Through the **Safier Thal**, a valley watered by the *Rabisua*, a new road leads from *Versam* to the S. to (12 M.) *Safien Platz* (4255'; Inn), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Alp Camada* to *Thalkirch* (5545') and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Curtmätscherhof* (5907') at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Lochberg* (8170'), from which the path descends the *Stutzalp* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 346). — To the E. of *Safien-Platz* an easy route, the *Glas Pass* (6056'), crosses the *Heinzenberg*, and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein*, to (1 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 343).

The **ROAD ON THE LEFT BANK** ascends from Reichenau to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Tamins** (2244'; *Post*), Rom. *Tumein*, where, particularly from the church-hill, we obtain an admirable survey of the *Domleschg* (p. 342) and its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curver* (9761') in the





background; to the W. is the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9029'). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 M.) **Trins** (2822'; *Post*) rises the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting (*Porclas*), and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (see below) sweeps round the *Seeboden*, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mulins* (2720'; Inn), picturesquely situated, are several waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the small *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines. About 2 farther is —

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Flims** (3616'; **Post*, at the upper end), Rom. *Flem*, an ancient little town with several mansions of the Capaul family, which afterwards belonged to the Salis.

EXCURSIONS. **Flimserstein* (*Crap da Flem*, 8845'; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), easy and repaying. The path ascends gradually by *Fidaz*; then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) pastures of *Bargis*. Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (6896'; milk and bread; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and *Piz Dolf*. We may descend to the N.W. towards *Segnes*, and return to Flims by the *Casons* and *Foppa Alps*. — **Vorab* (9925'; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 87). From Flims to the brink of the *Bündnerbergfirn*, which has receded greatly, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernftal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9911'). — *Ringelspitz* (10,660'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.), difficult, only for experts.

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Eln* (8 hrs.; 12 fr.), see p. 64. The *Martinstöch* (p. 64), visible from this side also, may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). — A visit to the upper *Segnes Glacier* (*Segnes Sura*; guide 10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* and crosses over to the (1 M.) **Waldhäuser** (3615'; **Hôt. Segnes*, pens. 7 fr.; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated **Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims*, with two 'dépendances', R., L., & A. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the *Flimser See* or *Cavuna Lake* (3280'), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming and other baths, to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the deep **Laazer Tobel* on the left, we next reach (2 M.) *Lanz* (3356'; **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, pens. 7-8 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the lofty village of *Fellers*, Rom. *Fallera*, 3997'; splendid view.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagēns* far below, to the left) and reach *Schleuis* (2507'), with the old château of *Löwenberg*, once the seat of the De Mont family, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of *Kästris* (see above). Before us, above *Lanz*, rises the *Piz Mundaun*.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ilanz**, Rom. *Gliön* (2355'; pop. 872; *Hôt. Oberalp* and

**Hôt. Rhätia* on the right bank, by the bridge; **Lukmanier*, on the left bank; above it, *Krone*, plain; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 321). The upper part contains narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly German, partly Romanic; the latter tongue alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2569'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3281'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., immediately opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 323), is commanded by the **Piz Mundaun* or *Piz Grond* (6775'). This peak rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which are pastures extending nearly to the top. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Inn* (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction, through a depression in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend to the W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetzthal (see below) may descend direct to *Villa* (p. 341; thence to the top 2 hrs., best way to reach it, guide 3 fr.), or by *Morissen* (4420'; wine at the curé's) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (see below). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may follow a beautiful path through the district of *Obersazzen*, the chief village of which is *Maierhof*, and reach Truns (see below) in 3 hrs. — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine Valley and passes the ruin of *Axenstein*, always bearing to the E. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of *St. Valentin*, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend to the left into the valley and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maierhof* (4272'; "Mirrer, rustic). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more.

The *Lugnetz Valley*, watered by the *Glenner*, 15 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath. & Romanic), is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 30c.) on the left bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg* and through the (3 M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3396'), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank of the Glenner, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pilasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504') the road divides: that to the right ascends to *Villa* and *Vrin* (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) sequestered *Peidner Bad* (2690'), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel* (a haunt of the chamois), with three chalybeate springs. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Furth* (2979'; "Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250'). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274'). We now ascend the wild *Valser Thal*, or *St. Petersthal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschania*, and *Campo* to ($7\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vals-Platz* (4094'; "Hôt. Piz Aul"; "Pens. Albin, both plain), or *St. Peter*, from which a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the *Peiler Thal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178'), the *Valser Berg* (8225'), and (5 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 349). The "Weissensteinhorn or *Piz Tomül* (9675'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fr.), ascended from Vals-Platz, is an admirable point of view; another is the *Bärenhorn* (9620'; 4 hrs., with guide); from both we may descend

into the Safler Thal (p. 332). The *Piz Aul* (10,250') is difficult (better from Vrin, see below). To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnau* (9113'), to the S., between the *Piz Aul* and the *Faltschonhorn*, or over the *Sattelteücke* (9082'), between *Piz Aul* and *Piz Seranastga*, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of *Zervreila* (5840'; poor inn), 2½ hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lentatal* to the S.W. and the *Kanalthal* to the S. — A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Zapporthgrat* (9314'), and down the *Plattenschlucht* to the *Zapporththal* and (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 349). — In the grand and interesting *Lentatal*, 1 hr. above *Zervreila*, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp*, or *Sorreda-Alp* (6581'); bed of hay. Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanesch Pass* (8086') to *Vrin* (see below) in 6-7 hrs., not difficult; over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088') to *Olivone* (p. 341), 8 hrs., for adepts, toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692') to *Hinterrhein* (9-10 hrs.) difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see above) leads to *Cumbels* and *Villa* (4081'; Post, rustic); then a bridle-path to *Vigens*, *Lumbrei*, and (4 hrs.) *Vrin* (4771'; *Casanova*, poor), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley*. From Vrin we may easily ascend the *Piz Regina* (8294'; 4 hrs.; guide advisable), a fine point. *Piz Cavel* (9660'; 5-6 hrs.), ascended by the *Ramosa Alp* and the *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694'), also easy; descent to the N. to the *Caveljoch* (p. 336), if preferred, *Piz Aul* (10,250'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by the *Seranastga Alp*, difficult, for adepts only. *Piz Terri* (9996'), also difficult, is ascended from the *Vanesch Alp*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and the *Güda Glacier*. Route over the *Vanesch Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above. Over the *Caveljoch* to *Somvix*, see p. 336. — From Vrin, with a guide (to Olivone 18 fr.), we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanesch* (see above), to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, the *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) *Pass Diesrut* (7953'), on the S. side of the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). Descent to the *Camona Alp* (7333'), at the head of the *Val Somvix* (see below), and again a gradual ascent, passing the *Piz Vuol* (10,387') and the *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') on the right, and the *Piz Coroi* (9130') on the left, to the *Greina Pass* (*Passo Crap*, 7743'). We next descend through the wild *Val Camadra* or upper part of the *Val Blegno*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,510') on the W., by *Daigra*, *Cozzeria*, and *Ghirone*, to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 341). Or, halfway between the *Camona Alp* and the *Greina Pass*, we may cross the low *Monterascio Pass* (7415'), to the left, to the *Monterascio Alp*, and descend the picturesque *Val Luzzone* to *Lorciolo*, *Cavallo*, *Davresco*, and *Olivone* (shorter than the *Greina* route).

Road from Ilanz by *Versam* to *Bonaduz* and *Reichenau*, see p. 332. — From Ilanz to Elm over the *Panixer Pass* or the *Sether Furka*, see p. 64. To *Linththal* over the *Kistenpass*, see p. 60.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella*; beyond (1 M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether-Bach*, and beyond (1½ M.) *Ruis*, beautifully situated on the hill to the right, the *Panixer-Bach*. On a rocky hill to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg* (3100').

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of *Ruis*, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.) ascends by the village of *Waltensburg* (3301') to (4 M.) *Brigels* (4230'; *Hôt. *Kistenpass*; Hôt.-Pens. *Capaul*), a summer resort, prettily situated amid pastures. Above it the *Val Frisal*, with the glacier of that name, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240'), which, as well as the *Piz Frisal* (10,810') and the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663'), may be ascended from the *Val Frisal* (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. To the right rises the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663'). The stream is crossed near (4½ M.) *Tavanasa* (2622'; *Kreuz), and again near (3 M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above); then *Dardina* and

Schlans. Before reaching Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zavrugia Ravine*. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

We next pass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, marking the spot where the 'Upper' or 'Gray League' (p. 321) was founded in March, 1424. The solemn oath of the League was afterwards renewed at intervals of ten years down to 1778. The ceiling of the porch is adorned with frescoes, Latin texts, and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836. A few paces farther is —

32 M. **Truns** (2822'; **Krone*; *Zum Tödi*). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The *Val Puntaiglas*, ascending rapidly to the N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier*. Ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050'), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urtann* (11,060'), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226'), and *Brigelser Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663'; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Rusein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 59.

Beyond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Rabius* (3133') we obtain a glimpse, to the left, of the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243'), with its glaciers, at the head of the *Val Somvix*. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Somvix** ('summus virus'; 3458'), conspicuously situated on a height, as its name intimates.

The *Somvixer Thal*, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Surrein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Somviser* or *Teniger Bad* (4176'; unpretending). Farther up ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we pass *Il Run* (4252'; refuge-hut), where the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387') are revealed, the *Alp Valtenigia*, and the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1 hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Gremma* forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 335), and to the right to the *Gremma Pass* (p. 335). — **PASSES.** From *Run* (see above) over the *Cävel-Joch* (S320') to *Vrin*, 5 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Carel* (9659'; fine view) may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Over the *Valgronda-Joch* (9121') to *Tavanusa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — **OVER THE LAVAZ JOCH TO CURAGLIA**, 7-8 hrs., with guide, a very fine route. From the Teniger Bad (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and Alpine roses, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the heap of stones (6610') we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376') to the right, or turn to the left and skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682') in the *Val Laraz*. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') and the *Laraz Glacier*. Then to the *Lavazjoch* (8232') an easy ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the *Medelser Glacier* and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the *Alp Sura* (6526'), and through *Val Plattas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglio* (p. 340).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel*. (Below, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the *Sandalp Pass*; see below.) Above the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Statusa Bridge* is a

small waterfall. Near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Disentis, on the left, is the *Disentiser Hof*, built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Disentis** (3773'; pop. 1304; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, i.e. desert; Rom. *Mustèr*; **Disentiser Hof*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., with fine view, R. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; **Hôtel Condrau, zur Post*; opposite to it, **Hôtel Condrau, zur Krone*; at both, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 3 fr.; *Pens. Sozzi*), a small town with a Benedictine Abbey, is protected against avalanches by a forest. The foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent. soon brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain a school. Church of 1712. *Prof. Placidus Condrau* is the editor of the 'Gazzetta Romonscha' published here.

Near Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 346) unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the Medelser Glacier, and far down the valley, from the *Chapel of Acletta*, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley (4236'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tenner* and *Jos. Huunder*). Walk on the new *Lukmanier Road* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Curaglia* (p. 346) interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompv-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Crest-Mutatsch* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Atp Lumpignia* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), etc.

The fine pyramid of *Piz Muraun* (9511'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 8 fr.) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (p. 346). Superb view, especially of the Tödi group, grander than from *Piz Mundaua* (p. 334). — *Piz Paczota*, see p. 338; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 340. — The *Crap Alv* (9784') and the *Piz Ault* (9957') may be ascended from the *Val Acletta* (each 5 hrs.; interesting and not difficult).

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6289') to *Olivone*, see p. 340; through the *Val Piora* to *Tirolo*, see p. 198. — **OVER THE SANDALP PASS TO STACHELBERG**, 11-12 hrs., with guide (26 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (see above) to the *Sandalp Fass* (*Sandgrat*; 9121') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharella* (10,049') on the W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linththal*, see p. 59. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Linththal, 18-19 hrs., for thorough adepts only, with able guides (see p. 59).

From Disentis over the *Brunni Pass* (8875') to the *Maderaner Thal* (to the Hôt. *Alpenclub* 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 107.

The road to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Andermatt, which lies lower than the old route, ascends the dale of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavetsch* (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the snow-clad mountains which we now approach.

45 M. **Sedrün** (4587'; **Krone*), locally known as *Tavetsch*, is the principal village in the *Val Tavetsch*. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

The ***Piz Pazzola** (8473'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 346) and the *Val Gierm*, is worth visiting. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of the *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426'); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola-Alp* (6150'), with a fine view, and (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the *Tödi* and the *Medels* Mts.

In the lonely *Val Nalps*, the head of which is enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5991'), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufieren Hut* (7550'), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9721'), *Piz Rondadura* (9905'; comp. p. 34'), *Piz Blas* (9918'), *Piz Ufieren* (9900'), *Piz Git* (9744'), *Piz Serengia* (9803'), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A tolerably easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035') to the *Val Cadimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 98). Another (trying) leads to the E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904') to the Hospice of *S. Maria* (p. 340). A third crosses the col between the *Piz Furcia* and the *Piz Paradis* to the *Val Cornera* (see below).

FROM SEDRUN TO AMSTEG over the *Krüzli Pass* (7645'), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky *Strimthal*, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the *Weitentalpstock* (p. 106). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, descending from the *Spiettal-See* to the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to *Culma* (6322'), the highest Alp, and descend the *Etzlithal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzlialp* to *Bristen* and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 105). — The *Oberalpstock* (*Piz Tytschen*, 10,925') may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; 15 fr.); comp. p. 106.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1½ M.) *Rüeras* or *S. Giacomo* (4597'; *Oberalp Inn*), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Gius* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaninger family.

Walkers will prefer the so-called 'SUMMER ROUTE' to the high-road, for the sake of the views. It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105'), above the hamlet of *Crispausa* which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of *Mitez* and *Scharinas* amidst the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the *Rheinthal*, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmerrhein* (Rom. *Vala*) by the *Alp Culm de Val* (6421'), and ascends to the *Pass de Tiarms* (7067'), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Bergli-Stock* (9564') and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598'), where we get a fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhätikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (see below), we keep to the left in order to avoid a marsh, and regain the high-road 2½ hrs. from Sedrun.

The high-road follows the direction of the old 'Winter-Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and (2 M.) *Chiamüt*, or *Tschamut* (5380'; **Zur Rheinquelle*, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies the *Toma Lake* (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (½ M.) the *Gämmerrhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Mitez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpali*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the

Calmot on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein* (*Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun*) descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein rises in the *Toma-See* (7690'), on the N.E. slope of the *Six-Madin* or *Badius* (p. 203). The path to the lake (guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Chiamut (see above); near the *Alp Milez* it crosses the brook emerging from the *Val Surpalix*, and ascends to the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Tgiellem*. Above this Alp (avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, the brook descending from *Piz Nurschallas*. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The *Toma-See* (2½ hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The *Badus* (9616'; comp. p. 103) cannot be ascended direct from the lake, the rocks being here too steep; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the top without much difficulty in 2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.).

The *Piz Nurschallas* (9003'), running out from the Badus to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2, from Chiamut 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We follow the *Toma-See* route, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly mount the broad S. arête to the summit. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp Pass, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

To the S. of Chiamut the *Val Cornera*, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier chain of Ticino, and from it the *Val Maigels* diverges to the W., 1½ hr. from Chiamut. Toilsome routes lead from the *Val Cornera* over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908') to the *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 98); from the *Val Maigels*, to the S., over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8649') to the *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 98); and to the W., over the *Maigels Pass* (7940') and the *Lohlen Pass* (7835'), to the *Unteralphal* and *Andermatt* (p. 103).

The road ascends the sequestered *Val Surpalix* in long windings (which paths cut off; one ascending to the left by the first bend, and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in ¾ hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of the *Piz Cavradi*, *Piz dell' Ufieri*, and *Piz Ravetsch* behind us. The (52 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6732'), 3½ M. from Chiamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Extensive turf-diggings. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Chiamut in 50 min.; descent 30 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road skirts the N. bank of the sombre *Oberalpsee* (6654'; 1 M. long), abounding in trout, the outlet of which is one of the chief sources of the *Reuss*, and then traverses the nearly level *Oberalp* (6443'). About 3 M. from the pass we obtain a view of the Ursenthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 108). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

59 M. *Andermatt* (4738'); thence to (4 M.) —

63 M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 102, 101.

93. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 94, 346.

38 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 10 hrs.); fare 13 fr. 10 c.

The Lukmanier (6289') is the lowest Alpine pass from Switzerland to Italy with the exception of the Maloja (5941'). The lower part of the new road, as far as Curaglia, vies in grandeur with the Via Mala and the Schynstrasse, but the scenery farther on is not striking. Inns unpretending.

The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488') and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, through which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia). At the end of the ravine, of which we obtain several striking views, we cross ($23\frac{3}{4}$ M.) to the right bank of the Rhine and ascend in long windings (cut off by paths) to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$31\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Curaglia** (4370'; *Post*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E. to the *Medel Glacier*. (Over the *Lavazjoch* to *Somvix*, p. 336.) To the S., at the head of the *Val Medel*, appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,267'), with its glacier. — **Piz Muraun* (3 hrs.; repaying), see p. 337.

Following the right side of the pleasant *Val Medel*, the road passes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Platta** (4528'; *Post*), a straggling village, the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns* (at the mouth of a torrent descending from *Piz Cristallina*), and *Acla* (on the left bank), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

7 M. *Perdatsch* (5093'), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild *Val Cristallina*, noted for its cheese, contains several fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufern*). From the head of the valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887') passing the *Lago Retico* (7802'), and the *Ufern Pass* (8727'), between the *Cima Camadra* and the *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (see below). — The *Piz Cristallina* ($10,367'$; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; good guide necessary) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Col Cristallina* (not to be confounded with the *Passo Cristallina*) without difficulty. Grand survey of the *Medel* and *Rheinwald* Mts. *Piz Ufern* (10,346'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is more difficult. — The *Piz Medel* (10,510'; 6 hrs.) is best ascended from the *Val Plattas* on the N. side; a night is spent on the *Alp Sura* (p. 336). 2 hrs. from Curaglia; thence to the top 4 hrs. (trying).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to *St. Gion* (5298'), a group of hovels with a hospice, and traverses a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantly overgrown with grass, willows, and the Alpine rose. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514') is passed on the opposite bank. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank and reach (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **S. Maria** (6043'; **Inn*), anciently called *Naneta Maria in loco magno*, whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the E. of the hospice rises the *Scopi* (10,499'; 'Tschup', summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; steep stony ascent from the hospice (3 hrs.), very fatiguing, but free from danger; extensive view. — Less laborious is the ascent of *Piz Rondadura* (9905'), to the W., an admirable point of view ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

From S. Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3 hrs.; guide 10. horse 25 fr.) and *Atrolo*, see p. 98. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to the *Val Nalps*, see p. 338.

The road now crosses for the last time the Mittelrhein, which rises in several little lakes in the *Val Cadlimo*, which opens on the right, and ascends gradually to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the **Lukmānier Pass** (6289'). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopì*; on the right are the *Piz dell' Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz dell' Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the former (2 M.) hospice of *Casaecia* (5978'), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 349).

A path leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (5058') to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 99). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (1792') between the *Piz Scai* and the *Piz Columbe* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 98).

The road is level as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lukmanier Inn* (5580'), at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno*, and then descends, high above the *Brenno*, on the steep N. side of the *Val S. Maria*, being hewn at places in the perpendicular rock. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*, with several groups of chalets. We descend by a long curve to the left to ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028'), cross the *Brenno*, and skirt the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blegno**. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7087'). Descending another long bend, we reach (3 M.) —

24 M. Olivone (2927'; **Hôt. Olivone*, moderate), the highest village in the *Val Blegno*, or *Pollenzer-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the *Rheinwald* range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 335. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2 M.) *Aquila* and to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Dangio* (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries now appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Torre*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lottigna*, and (1 M.) *Acquarossa* (1739'), with a mineral spring. The valley contracts. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dongio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto*, where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the *Brenno*) leads by *Malvaglia*; that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) goes by *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione*. The two roads re-unite at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the bridge of *Loderio* (1191'). The lower part of the valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

38 M. Biasca (p. 100), where the *Val Blegno* unites with the *Riviera* (*Val Ticino*). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

94. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 332.

32½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to Splügen in 7 hrs. (11 fr. 95, coupé 14 fr. 60 c.); to Colico in 16¼ hrs. (26 fr.; coupé 32 fr.); corresponding with the early train from St. Gallen and Rorschach (see p. 315). From Splügen travellers go on at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 349). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery should secure a seat affording a view, or take the diligence to Thusis only, and walk thence to Andeer (8 M.) or to Splügen (16½ M.). — EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Colico 193 fr. 70 c., with three horses 266 fr. 50 c. — CARRIAGE with one horse from Coire to Thusis 15, with two horses 30 fr.; to Splügen with two 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 185, to Colico 160 or 230 fr.

From Coire to (6 M.) **Reichenau** (1936'; **Adler*), see p. 332. The road through the *Vorder-Rheinthal* to *Disentis* and *Andermatt* diverges here to the right (see R. 92). A covered wooden bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile valley, called on the E. side *Domleschg*, *Domleschga*, or *Tomiiasca*, and on the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Rom. *Montagna*, through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, while on the right bank numerous castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

The road ascends slightly to (1 M.) **Bonaduz** (2146'; *Alte Post*; *Simones*; higher up, **Degiocomi zur Post*). To the left, on the Rhine, the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes. (New road to Ilanz, see p. 332.) Then (¾ M.) **Rhazüns** (2126'), on a rock rising from the Rhine, said by tradition to have been founded by the Etruscan Rhætus, with a handsome château of the Vieli family. Fine view of the mountains to the S., at the head of the valley (see below); behind us rises the Calanda.

On the RIGHT BANK is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*; farther on are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunnen*; above them the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta*; then the châteaux of *Ortenstein* and *Paspels*. We next observe the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canora*, *Ruetberg*, *Fürstenau*, *Baldenstein* (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the last of which is below *Hohen-Rhaetien* (p. 344).

We next reach (3½ M.) **Realta** (2058'; Inn), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta* (not visible from the road), and pass (1¼ M.), on the left, the large cantonal *Prison* and *Lunatic Asylum*. Beyond (1¼ M.) **Katzis** (2185'; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvér* (9760'); beyond this, to the left, is the Schyn Pass with the majestic *Piz St. Michel* (10,371') in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660') and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). About ¾ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the pretty village of *Seharuns*. Near (2½ M.) Thusis, on the slope, near the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*.

16 M. **Thusis**, Rom. *Tuseun* (2448'); pop. 1126; *Via Mala*, at the S. end, R., L., & A. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5 fr.; *Kurhaus* or *Post*, with baths, and **Rhaetia*, reasonable; *Weisses Kreuz*, well spoken of; *Zinsli*, plain; '*Felsenkeller*' on the Rosenbübel, to the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*, fine view; one-horse carr. to the second bridge of the *Via Mala* and back 6 fr., fee 1 fr.), beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay and as a starting-point for excursions.

Pleasant WALKS through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) *Schloss Tagstein* (p. 342), with pleasure grounds; also from the Rosenbübel through the wood to the (20 min.) *Crapteig*, to the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*. Beautiful view from both points. To (3/4 hr.) *Hohen-Rhätien*, see p. 344. — On the Heinzenberg rises the *Präzerhöhe* (6965'), a fine point of view, ascended in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (Inn). — The *Stätzerhorn* (8451'), 5-6 hrs., toilsome from this side (comp. p. 354).

FROM THUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN (9 M.). The "*Schyn-Strasse*", constructed in 1868-69, leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence daily in 2 hrs., comp. p. 353). It forms a central link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and the first half of it commands a series of grand and picturesque views. Immediately above Thusis it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the foot of the Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and beyond (3/4 M.) *Sils* (2283'; *Zum Passmal*), the small château of *Baldenstein* on the left. We next ascend to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*), ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhaetian reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, on the ravine of the Albula, and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view hence of the church of Solis. Then through the ancient forest of *Versasca*. By a ravine we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old Mutten road, and we pass the *Freihof*, an auberge on the left. The road is next carried through the '*Pass-Mal*', which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Small inn. [About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, by the chalets of *Calabrien*, a narrow road to the right ascends to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833'; "Inn, plain; closed in summer, when all the inhabitants migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6148'; Hosang's Inn), from which the *Muttnerhorn* (8071'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Zilliz* or to Thusis interesting, but rather rough.] The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge. (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies *Obervatz* (p. 360). Looking back near the last tunnel, we obtain a fine survey of the Heinzenberg, and before us a view of Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the profound ravine of the Albula by the "*Solis Bridge*", 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) *Alvaschein* (*Augustin*). Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 354).

Immediately above Thusis the turbid *Nolla*, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district, falls into the Rhine. The extensive bulwarks now confining it are worthy of inspection.

The **Lake of Lüschen** (6398'), on the Heinzenberg (p. 342), above the village of *Tschappina* (p. 332), has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the Nolla. *Tschappina* itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings hav-

ing been ascertained to change their positions. — By Tschappina and over the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 332.

The view from the Nolla bridge is striking. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). The Rheintal appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, or *Hoch-Reatta (Hoch-Ryalt)*, 807' above the river, the most ancient in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 589, by the legendary hero *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. Good paths ascend to it in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Thusis and Sils (see above). The ruin is on the S. side of the hill, which overlooks the whole of the Domleschg; on the N. side is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

From 1470 to 1822 the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and entered the gorge above *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the famous ***Via Mala**, was then only 4' wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. In 1822 the new road was constructed, and the old path through the gorge considerably widened. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the *Künzeli*, near the entrance, the retrospective view is very fine. A little farther on, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Thusis, the road passes through a half-open gallery, with overhanging rocks, and then through the *Verlorne Loch*, a tunnel 55 yds. long, penetrating the projecting rock. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge. The *View down the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) post-station (auberge) of the hamlet of *Rongellen*, the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: $\frac{3}{4}$ M., first bridge, built in 1738; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Second Bridge (2844'), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160' below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. In Aug., 1834, and Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the (1 M.) third bridge (2903'; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the **Schamser Thal**, the green meadows and cheerful dwellings of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background to the S. rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams is (1 M.) —

2 M. **Zillis**, Rom. *Ciraun* (3061'; Post), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; interesting ceiling-paintings of the 12th cent.).

EXCURSIONS. — **Piz Beverin** (9843'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to the Obrist-alp 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172'); thence to the top 2½ hrs. more. Or from *Thusis* direct, by *Glas* or by *Saissa* and *Vioms*, in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — **Piz Curvér** (9760'; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from *Zillis* or *Pignieu*, also interesting and for experts not difficult. The descent may be made to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Schweiningen* (p. 365).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Furdün*, or *La Turr* (3819'), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have given rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pignieu* (the waters of which, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to *Andeer*, and there used for baths), which have been successively destroyed by inundation and by fire, the *Pignieu* descending from the *Piz Curvér* (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. On the left bank of the Rhine are the village of *Clugn* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2½ M.) —

23½ M. **Andeer** (3212'; pop. 603; **Krone*, or *Hôtel Fravi*, with baths), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (erected in 1673).

EXCURSIONS. *Piz Vizan* (8110'; 4½ hrs.; with guide), by the *Burgias Alp*; splendid view. — *Piz la Tschera* (8615'; 5 hrs.), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvér*, see above.

FROM ANDEER TO STALLA (11 hrs.; guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. The path quits the Splügen road 2 M. above *Andeer* and enters the wild **Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left *Piz Grisch* (10,000'), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9926'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334'; Inn), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Schweiningen*, see p. 355.) We then follow the right bank to (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicùl* (4856'; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (see below). Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the *Surettahorn*, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di Lei* on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the *Val di Lei* belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campsut* (5500') it crosses the Rhine, and beyond (¼ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lugo* at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood

of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Cresta* (6397'; bed at the curé's; inn very poor), the principal village in the **Averser Thal**, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a pleasant, sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990').

The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the *Podestat*, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to (1½ hr.) *Juf* (6685'); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the (1½ hr.) pass of the *Stallerberg* (8478'; beautiful view of the *Julier Mts.*, etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 356). — From *Juf* through the *Val Faller* to *Mühlen*, see p. 355.

A path leads from *Juf* to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 361; guide advisable, from *Cresta* 8-10 fr.): from *Juf* to the pass, with limited view, 2 hrs.; *Septimer* 1 hr. [From the *Septimer* we may again ascend and cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645') direct to the *Maloja* (p. 366). From the *Forcellina* Pass we may ascend a peak known in the *Averser Thal* as the *Forcellina* (9918'; admirable view) in 1½ hr., and descend to the S. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the *Septimer* route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the *Septimerbach* (p. 356).] — From *Cresta* through the *Val Bregalga* and across the **Passo della Duana** (9187'; with guide) to *Soglio* in the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 357), 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, between *Pizzo Marcio* (9531') and *Pizzo della Duana* (p. 358), affords a fine view of the *Bregaglia* Mts.

From **CANICÜL** to **PIANAZZO** on the *Splügen* route (1½ hrs.; with guide). The path ascends steeply on the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emel* (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp to the top in 1 hr. more. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*; and the *Calanda* afterwards comes in sight. From the **Passo Madesimo** (7480'; frontier of Switzerland and Italy) the *Tambohorn* (10,748') is seen to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285') to the S.E. We descend past the N. side of the pretty *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Alt Teccio* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 318). We now cross the stream (new road, p. 318) and soon reach the *Splügen* route ½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 348).

The *Splügen* road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***ROFNA RAVINE**, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (2¼ M. from *Andeer*) the road crosses the *Averser-Rhein* (auberge), which here issues from the *Val Ferrera* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (To the *Ferrera Valley* and *Stalla*, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge (2½ M.), we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¾ M.) a torrent which drains the *Suretta-Thal* on the left. In the vicinity are the ruins of the *Sufner Foundry*; on the right rises the *Kalkberg* (see below). We next (½ M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*; 4390'), pass the (¾ M.) village of *Sufers* (4673') on the left bank of the Rhine, enter a wooded ravine, and cross (1¼ M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the broad *Val Rhein* (*Rheinwaldthal*); on the right the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); opposite, the *Einhorn* (9650'); to the left of *Splügen*, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9172'), is the *Tambohorn* (10,748'). Then (1 M.) —

32½ M. **Splügen** (4757') pop. 484; "Hôt. Bodenhaus, R., L.,





1: 250,000

25 Miles
5 Kilometers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

& A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5 fr.), Rom. *Spluga*, the capital of the Rheinwaldthal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes.

EXCURSIONS. (Guide *J. N. Trepp* and others.) The *Guggernüll* (9472'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the *Eishorn* (9650'; 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.), from Nufenen, two fine points, without difficulty. — The *Piz Tambo* (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn*, 10,748'; 14 fr.), ascended from the Splügen Pass in 4 hrs., is fatiguing, but for experts free from danger. Most extensive view, N. to Swabia, and S. to Milan, whence the *Piz* is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinterrhein*, p. 349. — Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 332.

95. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr. 5 c., coupé 12 fr. 5 c.) in 5 hrs.; to Colico (14 fr. 5 c., coupé 17 fr. 40 c.) in 9 hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como. Finest views to the right.

The road divides at the village of *Splügen* (see above). The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 349), while the **SPLÜGEN ROAD**, which was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long. Behind us, above Splügen, rises the bare *Kalkberg* (see above). The road crosses the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley, and then ascends on the W. slope in numberless zig-zags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677'), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso*, 6946'), between the *Tambohorn* (10,748'; see above) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (8925') on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera*, we reach ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the **Dogana** (6247'), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn at the head of a bleak valley enclosed with high mountains. In winter the snow here sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms, bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. In traversing this ravine in Dec. 1800 the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained severe losses, whole columns being precipitated into the abyss. The new road descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, being protected at places against avalanches by long galleries of solid masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and openings at the sides for light.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro Gorge* between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Beyond *Pianazzo* (Inn, dear), and near the entrance to a short tunnel, the copious *Madesimo* falls into the valley from a rock 650' high. This beautiful *Waterfall is best

viewed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence.

From Pianazzo a road ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Madesimo** (4920'), a prettily situated village with a chalybeate spring and a new hydropathic, *Kurhaus* (pens. 8½ fr.), recommended as a health-resort. — To *Canicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 346.

17 M. **Campo Dolcino** (3457'; *Croce d'Oro; Posta or Corona*, well spoken of) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. A Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Galliraggio*. Near *S. Giacomo* are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, where the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.

25 M. **Chiavenna** (1090'; pop. 3800; **Hôtel Conradi*, R.. L., & A. 4½, D. 4½ fr., by the post-office, carriages; **Restaur. della Grotta Crimea*, on the Promenade), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (see below). Opposite the post-office are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the 'paradiso' or garden of the ruin (fee ½ fr.). *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached *campanile* or clock-tower, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. The octagonal baptistery contains a very ancient font with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards. Farther on, the ravages of the *Liro*, which falls into the *Maira* below Chiavenna, and of the *Maira* itself, become apparent. The greater part of the valley (*Piano di Chiavenna*), which is enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near the hamlet of —

32½ M. **Riva** the road reaches the *Lago di Riva*, or *di Mezzola*, also encircled with mountains. This lake was originally the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost separated by the deposits of the *Adda*; but the shallow channel which connects the lakes has again been rendered navigable. The road, supported by masonry and protected by galleries at places, skirts the E. bank of the lake, passes *Norate*, *Campo*, and *Verzeja*, and crosses the *Adda* and the cutting through which it falls into the Lake of Como. Before joining the Stelvio road (p. 382), we observe on the right the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

41½ M. **Colico** (722'; *Isola Bella*; *Angelo*; *Hôt. Risi*; *Ristoratore della Posta*, on the lake), at the N. end of Lake Como (p. 415).

96. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 346.

45½ M. DILIGENCE daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8¼, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 15, coupé 18 fr. 85 c.). EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 191 fr. 70 c., with three 260 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 346. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*, passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030'). On the left bank, ¾ M. farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with débris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2 M.) *Nufenen* (5144'), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which appears the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left is the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 357), concealing the *Tambohorn* (p. 357). Farther on is the *Einshorn* (9650'). Near (2½ M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5302'; *Post, plain), the highest village in the valley, the *Rheinwald Mts.*, the *Marscholhorn*, *Rheinquellhorn*, *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Hochberghorn*, and *Kirchalphorn* come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From *Hinterrhein* to the *Zapporthütte* 2¼ hrs., thence to the club-hut ¾ hr., rough, and hardly repaying (guide advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp, Joh. and Ph. Lorez*). The path, damaged annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley, while the steep N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Zapporthütte* (6420'), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapportalp*. The route to the club-hut (¾ hr.) next passes the *Hölle*, a wild cliff on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall; and on the same bank higher up is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the *Paradies*. The *Zapport Club Hut* (7613'), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the *Rheinwald Glacier*, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet. This chief source of the river (*Sprung* or *Ursprung*) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the *Rheinwald Glacier* in order to survey the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,332'), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500'), *Vogelberg* (10,565'), *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,148'), *Güferhorn* (11,132'), etc. — The *Rheinwaldhorn* (*Pi: Valrhein, or Alvhahorn*) may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The *Vogelberg* and the *Rheinquellhorn*, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier. The *Zapporthorn*, from the Bernardino Pass (see below) 4 hrs., difficult.

From *Hinterrhein* over the *Valser Berg* to the *Lugnetzthal* and *Ilanz*, see p. 334; over the *Zapportgrat* or the *Lenta-Lücke* to *Zervreila*, p. 335. Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640'; *Passo del Cadabi*, 9680'; *Zapport Pass*, 10,139') lead to the S. from the *Rheinwald* and *Zapport* glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 341).

The **BERNARDINO ROAD** crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301') of three arches, ½ M. beyond *Hinterrhein*, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the

right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn, which bound it on the north. On the left, before ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680'), is the solitary *Dürrenbühlhütte*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* on the left, we reach the (3 M.) **S. Bernardino Pass** (6768'; *Inn*, poor), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8911') and *Mittaghorn* (8560'); on the right the *Marschelhorn* (or *Piz Moësola*; 9521'). This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the 15th cent. it was called the *Vogelberg*. When St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel here at that period, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him.

We descend in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a *Cantoniera*. On the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,332') with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8996'), from which the *Muccia Glacier* descends. To the E. are the *Piz Lumbreda* (9768'), *Piz Mutun* (9360'), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423'). Lower down, we cross the *Moësa* by a handsome bridge, and descend in a wide bend to (5 M.) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335'; **Hôt. Ravizza*; *Hôt. Brocco*, pension at both 7 fr.; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially the lower part, contrasts strongly with the Rheinwaldthal in language, culture, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 404) having successfully crushed the germs of the Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see below.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, towers the sharp tooth of the *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the *Moësa*, in the gorge to the right, is only well seen if we follow the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **S. Giacomo** (3760'; Alb. *Toscano*) the road crosses the *Moësa* (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 M.) —

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mesocco**, or *Cremeo* (2550'; **Posta*, new; *Hôt. Toscani*, dirty), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the village, rises the grand ruined castle of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous brooks, and between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight waterfalls, some them of considerable. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Soazza** (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below

Soazza the *Buffalora* forms a fine cascade on the right. Then ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cabbiolo* (1476'); (1 M.) *Lostallo* (1562'), with extensive vineyards, and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cama** (1260'), where by the Capuchin monastery, the first fig-trees are seen.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing, but interesting route (9-10 hrs., with guide) ascends the steep *Val di Cama*, containing the lake of that name (4058'), crosses the *Bocchetta di Val Cama* (6780'), and descends through the *Val Bodengo*. — A somewhat easier, but less interesting path crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7270') from Soazza (see above) to Chiavenna ($8\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs.; with guide).

Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Leggia** (1125') and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Grono** (1000'; **Hôtel Culancasca*), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The picturesque *Val Calanca* is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, leading by *Molina*, *Arrigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (10 M.) *Rossa* (3569'; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence to the W., over the *Ginnella Pass*, 6955', to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blegno*, p. 341.) Bridle-path hence to (1 hr.) *Vallabella* (4383'), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route to the E. crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064') to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco*; then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695'), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passelti* (6808') to the E. to *S. Bernardino* (p. 350) 4.5 hrs. (guide). At the head of the *Val Calanca*, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabio Alps* (6591'), which may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from *S. Bernardino* by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704').

39 M. **Roveredo** (974'; pop. 1025; **Angelo*; *Croce*), the capital of the lower *Val Mesocco*, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first in Canton Ticino. The *Bernardino* route passes *Castione*, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 100), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* lies *Arbedo* (813'), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth near the church of St. Paul, which is called *Chiesa Rossa* from its red colour.

$45\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 100.

97. From Coire to Samaden over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

45 M. DILIGENCE daily in summer in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (18 fr. 15 c., compé 21 fr. 80 c.); to Bergün, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergün to Ponte 4 hrs. — EXTRA-POST and pair from Coire to Samaden 133 fr. 50 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 149 fr. 60 c.; to St. Moritz 144 fr. 70 or 160 fr. 80 c.; to Pontresina 143 fr. 30 or 159 fr. 40 c. — Carr. and pair from Coire to Bergün 70, over the Albula Pass to Samaden 120, Pontresina or St. Moritz 130, Tarasp 170 fr. — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From Coire to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Lenz**, see p. 354. The Albula road

diverges here to the left from the Julier road, passes (2 M.) *Brienz* (p. 331; direct path to *Surava* and Bad Alveneu, see p. 331), and below the château of *Belfort*, and descends the *Crapancira Ravine* in long windings to (3½ M.) **Bad Alveneu** (3166') in the *Albulatal*, with sulphur-springs of local repute (R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 3½, pension 7½-11 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkasten 4½ fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula is a picturesque waterfall.

The **Piz St. Michel** (10,371'; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Bad Alveneu through the *Schafthal*. View of striking grandeur. — In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Bad Alveneu or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (see below), is the *Aela Club Hut* (7051'), from which the *Tinzenhorn* (10,278') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,894') in 4½-5 hrs. (both difficult and requiring experience). Difficult descent from Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenhor Pass* (p. 355) and by the *Tigial Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 355). — *P. Mettier* of Filisur is a good guide.

Above Alveneu (1 M.) the road crosses the *Landwasser*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1¼ M.) **Filisur** (3475'; **Hôt. Schöenthal*), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3953'). We then descend to the *Albula*, cross it by a covered wooden bridge, and gradually ascend the thickly wooded valley to (2 M.) **Bellaluna** (3553'), a disused iron-foundry, now a saw-mill (Inn), where we again cross the stream. We ascend in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enter the (1½ M.) ***Bergüner Stein**, a profound gorge with perpendicular sides. For 800 paces the road, constructed in 1696, and originally 4-6' wide, is hewn through the solid rock, being protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the *Tinzenhorn* (10,278') and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,894'), and we enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.) —

27 M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravoign* (4557'; pop. 426; **Hôt. Piz Aela* or *Post*; *Kreuz*; *Sonne*), a thriving village, with a handsome prison-tower, an old Romanesque church, and a mineral spring lately discovered (bath-house).

Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of *Latsch* (5276'), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*; ascent repaying, 1½ hr.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 320. — Over the *Fuorcla Pischa* (9193') to *Madulein*, fatiguing, 9-10 hrs., with guide, through the *Val Tuors* and the *Val Plazhi*. From the pass, between *Piz Kesch* and *Piz Blaisun*, we may ascend the *Piz Kesch* (11,228) in 2 hrs. (but better from the *Alp Chiavarnol*, p. 329, over the *Porchabella Glacier* in 5 hrs.; comp. p. 373).

Piz d'Aela and *Tinzenhorn*, see above. (The *Aela Hut* is reached from Bergün by the *Alp Uglis* in 3 hrs.). — Over the *Aela Pass*, between *Piz d'Aela* and *Piz Vallugn*, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 355), 4 hrs. (guide), interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms several small waterfalls and one of some size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725'). On the bold pinnacles to the right (*Piz d'Aela*, *Piz Vallugn*, *Piz*

Salteras) are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings, past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Inn* on the *Weissenstein*, Roman. *Crap Alv* (6660'). It next describes a wide curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137'; short-cut on the right side of the valley), avoiding a marshy basin in which the *Albula* rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufelsthal* to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Albula Pass** (7595'; poor hospice), a marshy plateau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, lying between the summits of the *Albulastock*, the *Crasta Mora* (9636') on the right, consisting of granite, and the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulahorn* (10,738'), on the left, being limestone.

The road now descends a dreary valley sprinkled with chalets. Before us rises the *Piz Mezzem*, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the *Val Chamuera*, are the *Piz Lavirum* and *Piz Cotschen*; farther to the right are the *Piz Muragl* and *Piz Languard*. In descending the seven long bends of the road we also obtain fine views of the *Piz Quatervals* and *Piz del Diavel*, and afterwards of *Ponte* and *Camogasc*, with *Madulein* and *Guardavall* on the hill to the left. Traversing a larch-wood we at length reach (5 M.) —

41 M. *Ponte* (5548'). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 372; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 102.

98. From Coire to Samaden over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 372, 346, 360.

51 M. by Churwalden, 59 M. by the Schyn. DILIGENCE in summer daily by Churwalden in 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (20 fr. 75, coupé 24 fr. 90 c.); daily by the Schyn in 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (22 fr. 75, coupé 27 fr. 50 c.). — EXTRA-POST and pair from Coire to Samaden 145 fr. 10 c. (or by the Schyn and Julier, 160 fr. 40 c.). — Carr. and pair from Coire to St. Moritz over the Julier 120, to Pontresina or Samaden 130 fr. (by the Schyn and Julier 130 or 140 fr.).

Coire (1936'), p. 322. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), with fine views of the town, the Rhine Valley, and the Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 329), watered by the *Plessur* in its deep channel. A finger-post 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to the *Bad Passugg* (p. 323), and another, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, the way to the *Känsli* (p. 323). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiusa*, which falls into the *Plessur* far below, near a large factory, and then pass *Malix* (3800'; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of *Strassberg*.

6 M. *Churwalden* (3976'; **Krone*; **Hôt. Gengel*; **Pens. Schweizerhaus*; *Pens. Hemmi*; **Pens. Rothorn*), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of *Aschera*, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly, while a pleasant path through wood runs parallel with it, crossing the *Rabiusa* twice, and then crossing pastures, to —

8 M. *Parpan* (4938'; **Kurhaus & Post*, R., L., & A. 31,2 fr.;

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Hôt. Stätzerhorn, pension 4-7 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buol family, built at the end of the 16th cent., contains rooms in the mediæval style and old family-portraits.

Pleasant walk to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Churer Joch* (6686'), at the foot of the *Gürgaletsch*; view of Coire, the Rheinthal as far as the Sentis, etc.

The *Stätzer Horn* (*Piz Raschil*, 8458'; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Churwalden and the Domleschg (see p. 329), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle-path. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* straight on, avoiding the path to the right. Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the entire Rhätikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, *Piz Beverin*, Rheinwald Glacier, Tamboborn, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim*). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and *Thusis* in the Rheinthal (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend by *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 343).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, see p. 329.

We soon reach the top of the hill (5089') and obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts., those above the Schyn Pass on the right, the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9544') on the left, with the adjoining *Piz St. Michèl* (10,371'), and in the opposite direction the *Calanda* (p. 323). We descend to *Valbella*, pass several tarns and the *Lake of Vatz* (4898'), surrounded by forest (Chalet-Restaurant on an island), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, a region justly dreaded during snow-storms, to the (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Kurhaus Lenzer Heide* (pension 5-6 fr.), and next reach (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lenz**, Roman. *Lonsch* (4285'; *Krone or Post*), an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians.

Albula Road to *Bad Alveneu* and *Bergün*, see R. 97. — A somewhat rough path leads from Lenz to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alvaschein* (p. 343). — The old bridle-path from Lenz through the *Schyn Pass*, on the right bank of the Albula, by *Obervatz*, to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Thusis*, has been superseded by the new *Schynstrasse*, and is now hardly passable.

The road descends in numerous windings (avoided by short-cuts) to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhälbstein and, to the W., the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 343); and far below is Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of *Vazerol*, to the right, below the road, is a small monument marking the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 321).

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tiefenkasten**, Roman. *Chastè* (2789'; *Hôt. Julier*, R., L., & A. 4 fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz*) lies picturesquely in a deep valley, with its church on a height (2917') above the confluence of the *Julia* and the Albula. (To *Narava* and *Bad Alveneu*, see p. 331; **Schyn Road to Thusis*, see p. 343.)

The road again ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein* (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein* (*Sur Seissa*), 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of *Burein*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Conters*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*; 4059'; **Hôt. Piz Michel*; *Löwe*). On the W. slope lie *Salüx* (with the favourite pilgrimage-chapel of *Ziteil* above it), *Prasanz*, *Reams* (with a handsome castle, now a prison), and other villages.

EXCURSIONS. *Piz Curvêr* (976'; 5 hrs.; guide), from *Schweiningen* by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 345); descent to *Zillis* or *Andeer*). — FROM *SCHWEININGEN* TO *AUSSEN-FERRERA* OVER THE *FLANELL PASS*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and pleasant. A narrow road leads through the smiling *Val Nandro* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtins* (6398'); here we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500') and the (1 hr.) *Fianell* or *Schmorras Pass* (5350'), opposite the *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*, 10,000'); then descend by the *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 345).

We next reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Tinzen*, Rom. *Tinizun* (4229'; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. In the background rise *Piz Vallugn* and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 352).

From *Tinzen* to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 4 hrs., see p. 352. To the N. a somewhat trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the *Tinzenthor Pass*, between the *Piz St. Michel* and the *Tinzenhorn*, to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 352). — *Piz St. Michel* (10,370'; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from *Alveneu* (p. 352). — To *Samaden* over the *Errjoch* (10,269'), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (see below); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 364).

Above *Tinzen* the *Julia* forms several fine waterfalls. The road leads alternately through curious rounded basins, probably formed by erosion, and picturesque rocky ravines. We next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roffna* and ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

29 M. **Molins**, Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; **Löwe*), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the *Val da Faller*, which debouches here and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercia* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the *Val Gronda Joch* (9193'), on the E. of the *Weissberg*, to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 346), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090'), past the *Flüel Lakes* to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Juf* in the *Averser Thal* (p. 346). — The *Piz Platta* (11,110'), ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercia* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — *Piz d'Err* (11,133'), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,512'), and *Piz Forisch* (10,690'), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

The route from this point to *Stalla*, skirting the rapid *Julia*, presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Sur* is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the *Julia*, stands the tolerably preserved square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260'; path to it beyond *Sur*; fine view). On the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, appears the ruined castle of *Marmorera*, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5361'), at the mouth of the *Val Natons*, *Stalredro* (5613'), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

34 M. **Stalla** (5827'; **Inn*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The SEPTIMER ROUTE, a rough and tedious bridle-path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, anciently traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little used. It diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfer*, to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett*; 7582'), with dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, and by *Lunghino* to the *Maloja*, see p. 361.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of the Maloja, *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), *Monte dell' Oro* (10,544'), etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach* (*Acqua di Settino*) three times, to the valley of the *Maira*, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 358).

From *Stalla* to *Andeer*, over the *Stallerberg* and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 346. — To *Sils* over the *Fuorcla di Gravasalvas* (8806'; with guide), 5½ hrs., interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the small *Grarasalvas Lake*, to the pass, on the W. side of the *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 361).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*, 7504') in numerous windings (which walkers avoid, crossing the bridge to the left beyond the church of Stalla), and passes an auberge near the top. From November to the middle of May the mountain is usually crossed by sledges, but the Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and the least exposed to avalanches. On the (4½ M.) summit of the pass are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna to the Curia Raetorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque Sheep* are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The picturesque *pastori* in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. They wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists of maize pottage (*potenza*) and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, owing to their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is bought by the manufacturers of Bergamo. During the summer about 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the owners paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. from the top, lies the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albuna*, and on the right *Piz Pulaschin*. In descending we soon obtain a superb view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 367). In the foreground rise *Piz Surlej* and Mt. Arlas, above which tower *Piz Tschierva*, *Piz Morteratsch*, and *Piz Bernina* on the right, and *Piz Corvatsch* still more to the right. Lower

down we also survey the whole of the Upper Engadine from St. Moritz to Sils. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 5 M.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Silvaplana* (5958'), and thence to —

51 M. *Samaden* (5600'), see pp. 362-365.

99. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 360.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (13 fr. 65, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.).
EXTRA-POST with two horses, 69 fr. 20 c.

The "Val Bregaglia (Rom. *Praegallia*, 'in front of' Cisalpine Gaul, Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna, and ascends towards the E. to the Maloja. The valley, in most parts narrow, is watered by the *Maira* or *Mera*. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, passing between rocks richly clothed with fine old chestnuts is strikingly picturesque, and farther up it leads through grand Alpine scenery. In the Bregaglia alone are to be found Italian communities which are exclusively Protestant (at Poschiavo, p. 380, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1700), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

Chiavenna, see p. 348. The road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the *Maira*. It passes (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a fine double waterfall, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the two hamlets of *S. Croce* in the '*Comune di Piuro*'.

On the opposite bank of the *Maira* formerly stood the prosperous little town of *Piuro*, with 2430 inhab., and a number of country-houses, which was entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days before the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the *Monte Conto*, and fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these warnings, and were buried, with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' thick, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of débris is now richly clothed with chestnuts. The name survives in that of the hamlet of *Plurs*, the inhabitants of which make pottery of a soft kind of stone (*tapis ollaris*), the '*Lapis Comensis*' of Pliny.

The road leads on the right bank of the *Maira*, by *Villa (di Chiavenna)*. Immediately below Castasegna the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. On the Italian side is the Dogana.

6 M. *Castasegna* (2329'; **Schumacher*; Alb. *Svizzero*) is the first Swiss place. The name of this closely-built, but pleasant village indicates that chestnuts form its staple commodity. The white mulberry and the silkworm also flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) *Soglio*, (Ger. *Sils* (3569'; *Höt.-Pens. Giovannoli*, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondaseca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see below; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser Thal, see p. 346. — The *Piz Gallegione* (10,286), 5 hrs. from Soglio, is not difficult (guide necessary). From Soglio in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella*, 8924'), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavio*; then to the left over débris in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Opposite (13/4 M.) *Spino* (2631'), a group of houses, with a brewery, lies *Bondo*, with a château of the Salis family. For three months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur higher up,

and the walnut ceases near Stampa. Fine view of the wild *Val Bondasca*, with the *Piz Cacciabella* (10,580').

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable) to the *Val Bondasca*, and over the *Lombardo*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro* Alps to the (4 hrs.) highest *Alp di Sciora* (6781'), grandly situated. To the E. rise the *Piz Cacciabella* and the *Pizzi di Sciora*; to the S. are the *Bondasca* Glacier and the bold *Badile* group (*Piz Cengalo*, *Piz Badile*, *Piz Trubinasca*). — Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Forcella di Bondo* (10,500') a hazardous route leads to the *Val Porcelizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 382; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier* and *Vicosoprano*, or over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 359.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its union with the wild *Bondasca* (**Kurhôtel Bergeller Hof*, pens. 9 fr.), and reaches (1½ M.) —

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Promontogno** (2687'; **Galleria*). a village in the parish of Bondo, commanded by a modern church and the fine ruins of the castle of *Castelmur*, from which two lofty and massive walls descend to the valley. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gateway, which, like the *Platifer* (p. 99) in the *Leventina*, marks the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Farther on (1½ M.) we pass the church of *S. Pietro*, picturesquely placed on a hill to the left; adjacent to it is *Coltura*, with a modern château of Baron *Castelmur*. The villages of (¾ M.) *Stampa* (3379'; Inn) and (¾ M.) *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöv*, 3471'), with *Coltura*, form the parish of *Stampa* (398 inhab.). Then (¾ M.) —

12 M. **Vicosoprano**, Rom. *Vespran* (3566'; pop. 346; *Maurizio*), the capital of the valley, at the influx of the *Albigna* into the *Maira*. Curious rock-formations in the vicinity.

The *Val Albigna* deserves a visit. Above Vicosoprano (¾ M.) we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall of the *Albigna* in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773') is not always occupied. From this point over the *Cacciabella Pass* to Bondo, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see below. — A trying route, to the S., crosses the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di S. Martino* (*Passo di Zocca*, 9000') to the *Val di Mello* and *S. Martino* (p. 382).

The *Pizzo della Duana* (10,280'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester *Giov. Stampa* at *Stampa* or *Giac. Prevosti* at *Vicosoprano*), a magnificent point of view, is not difficult for adepts. The route leads from Vicosoprano to the N., by the *Alp Zocchetta* and *Pianlò*, to the small *Lago di Val Campo*, and ascends the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by the *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*.

The road soon ascends in windings (cut off by the old road, being the paved Roman road over the Septimer, following the telegraph) to (2¼ M.) *Asarina* (4432'; view of the *Albigna* fall to the right) and (1¾ M.) —

16 M. **Casaccia**, Rom. *Casätsch* (4790'; **Posta*), the highest village in the *Val Bregaglia*, commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. (Over the *Septimer* to *Stalla*, p. 356.)

The road over the *Maloja*, the W. side of which is clothed with rich vegetation, passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the left, and ascends through pine-woods, and lastly in zigzags, to the (3½ M.) pass (5941'; p. 360).

From the last winding of the road but one a path to the right leads

in 5 min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, the spray of which is seen from the valley below (comp. p. 360). — At the top of the Maloja we mount the rock opposite the Inn, a few paces from the road, to obtain a fine view of the Bregaglia, for which the diligence allows time. — To the *Forno Glacier*, etc., see p. 360.

FROM THE MALOJA TO BONDO OVER THE CASNILE AND CACCIABELLA PASSES (12 hrs.), most interesting, traversing the grand Bregaglia Mts. (fatiguing, but for experts not difficult; good guide necessary). From the (1 hr.) *Alp Piancano* we ascend the *Forno Glacier* to (1½ hr.) a height of about 8040', and thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Passo di Casnile* (9744'; superb view). Descent across snow, through a 'cheminée', and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier*, and then across two moraines to the (1 hr.) *Albigna Glacier*. (Those who wish to divide the walk into two days, or to go through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, should descend to the right to the chalet at the *Cascata dell' Albigna*, 1½ hr. from the Pass, instead of to the left to the *Cantone Glacier*.) We next ascend the stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('fine hunting', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) *Passo di Cacciabella* (9444'), another fine point of view, and descend to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6850'), grandly situated, and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Bondo* (see above).

34½ M. *Samaden*, 15 M. from the *Maloja*, see p. 365.

ENGADINE.

The **Engadine* (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The *Upper Engadine*, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its lakes and the environs of Pontresima, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 102), below Samaden, is also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 361) and Punt Ota (p. 371) is inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where we observe a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye. Owing to the want of straw, the natives have to use long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones as litter for the cattle in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

At first sight the bottom of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 362), or to tenants who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest-tree found

up to a height of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations, and does not thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 130'.

The Engadiners frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the best houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold, and they are generally adorned with gilded lattices. These abodes are often most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who in the course of their wanderings have learned many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'. The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. German is also commonly spoken, and with far greater purity than in German Switzerland.

Most of the inhabitants are Protestants. In the Upper Engadine sermons are usually preached in Romanic, German being used about once monthly. The government of the valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; certain noble families, however, such as the Plantas (p. 365), have for centuries enjoyed considerable influence, which has hitherto been used beneficially.

100. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

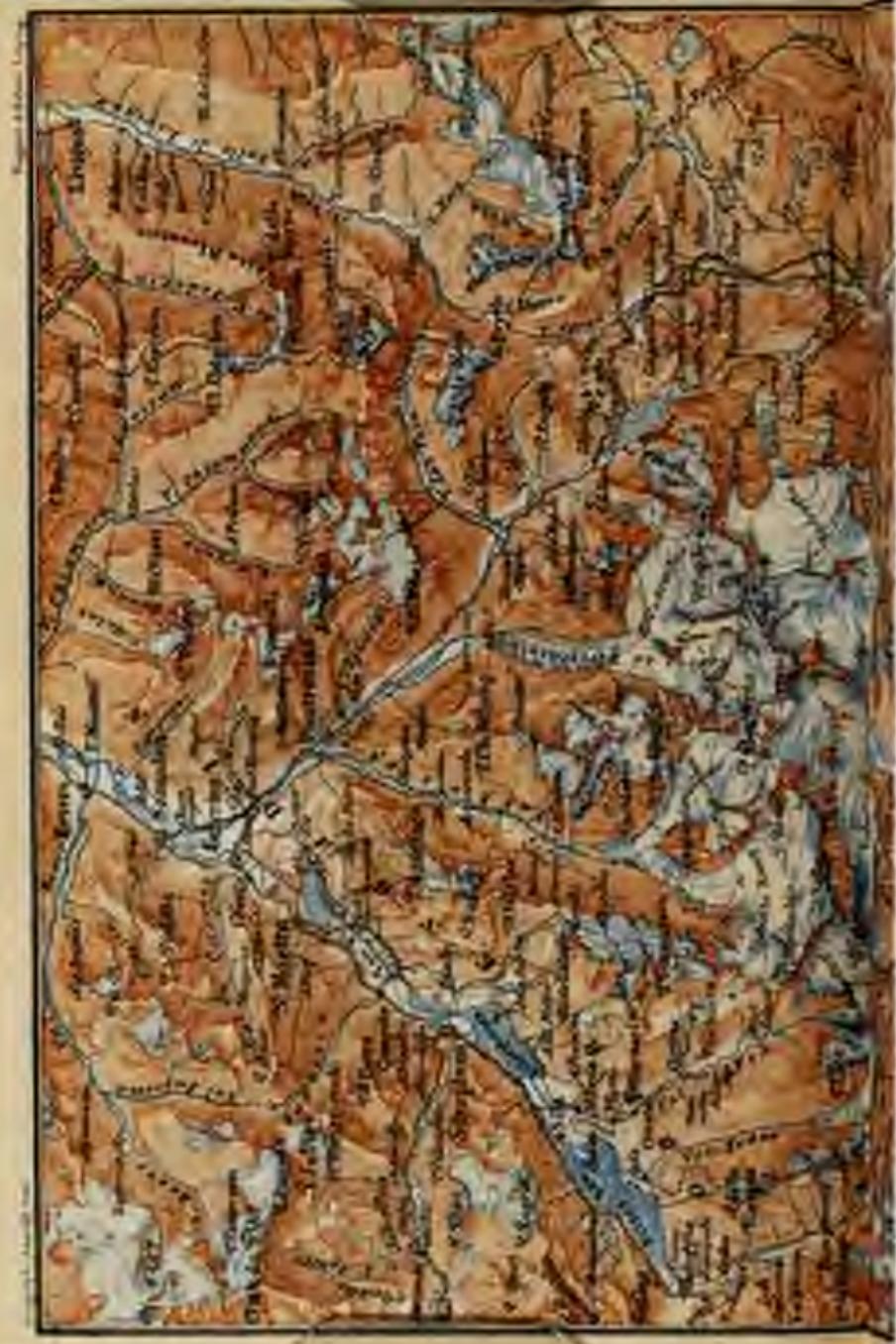
15 M. DILIGENCE twice daily, comp. p. 357. CARRIAGES to be had almost everywhere. As the Upper Engadine is usually crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand.

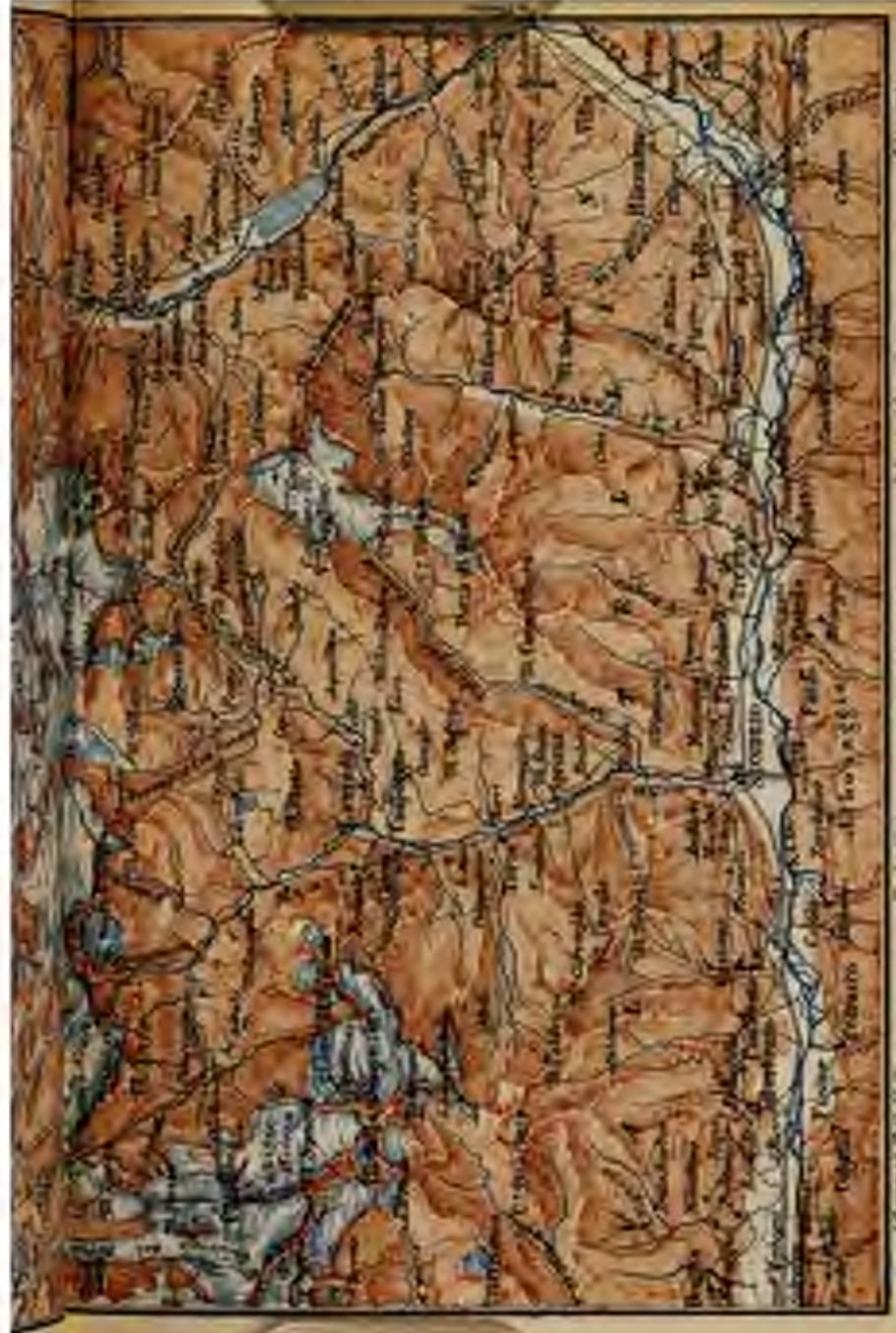
From Chiavenna to the Maloja, see pp. 357, 358. The plateau of the Maloja, or *Maloggia* (5942'), is the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the top is the modest *Inn Zum Maloja-Kulm*, 3 min. beyond which is the large new **Hôtel Kur-saal-Maloja* (R., L., & A. 5, D. 5, pens. 11-12 fr.), built by a Belgian company (with a capital of 4 million fr.). Adjacent is the **Osteria Vecchia* (moderate). Promenades with fine points of view in the environs.

EXCURSIONS. Below the pass, a little to the W., a footpath, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, and cross the *Ordlegna* (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of the hamlet of *Ordeno*, and lead on the left bank through meadows and woods to the (50 min.) sequestered, dark-blue **Cavlocchio Lake* (6243'), surrounded by lofty mountains; to the S. the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,545'); to the left of it the snowy *Muretto Pass* (see below). The road ends at the large chalets on the S. bank, where, however, nothing is to be had in the height of summer, when the cattle are pastured on the higher Alps. From this point to the *Forno Glacier* and back, 2 hrs. (see below).

The *Ordlegna Fall* is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) finger-post, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (5 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. Back to the inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To the *Forno Glacier* (with guide), also interesting. We follow the *Muretto* route (see below) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6519'); then ascend to the right for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. over turf and moraine to the *Forno Glacier*, on the right side of which we may ascend for $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Imposing amphitheatre of glaciers, commanded by the *Piz Bacone*, *Cima di Cantone*, *Cima di Castello*, *Pizzo Torrone*, *Mte. Sissone*, *Cima di Rosso*, and *Monte del Forno*.





Over the *Forno Pass* to the *Val di Mello* and the *Bagni del Masino*, 11 hrs. from the Maloja, for experts only, with good guides, see p. 382. — Over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, see p. 359.

Piz Lunghino (9120'). 3 hrs., easy (with guide). From the S.W. end of the Lake of Sils we ascend pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136'), from which the Inn emerges, and thence over rocks and stones to the top. Splendid view. To the W. of the lake we may cross the *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645') to the (1½ hr.) *Septiner* (see p. 356).

FROM THE MALOJA OVER THE MURETTO PASS TO CHIESA in the *Val Malenco*, 7 hrs., rather laborious, but on the whole repaying (with guide). We ascend on the right bank of the *Ordlegna* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Piancanino* (6519'), which we leave on the right. Then a steep climb over débris and the *Muretto Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8389'), between the *Mte. Forno* (10,546') and the *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we get a fine survey of the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,014'). Descent over a little snow, then over stony and grassy slopes on the left bank of the wild *Malero*, with admirable views of the *Mte. della Disgrazia*, the *Mte. Sissone*, *Cima di Rosso*, etc., to *Chiareggio* (5473') and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (4282') in the *Val Maderno* (p. 382).

We cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in several falls from the *Piz Lunghino* (9120') to the W., and at *Capolago* reach the pale-green **Lake of Sils**, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5892'), 4½ M. long. To the right rises the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), with its small glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the *Fedoz*, lies the hamlet of *Isola (Islas)*, overshadowed by the beautiful *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 370). The road skirts the *Crap da Chiern*, a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of *Chastè* (see below), the extensive *Fedoz Glacier*, at the head of the *Val Fedoz*, between the *Piz della Margna* on the right and the *Piz Güz* (10,397') on the left, appears to the N., above *Isola*. Walkers may go from the Maloja to (2 hrs.) *Sils-Maria* by a pleasant path on the right bank of the lake, running at places high above it.

At the E. end of the lake, to the right of the road, lies (4½ M.) **Sils** (5895'), Rom. *Segl*, embracing the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia*, on the N. side of the valley (*Pens. Beauséjour*), and the pleasantly situated *Sils-Maria* (**Alpenrose*, R., L., & A. 3½, pens. 8½ fr.; **Hôt. Edelweiss*, similar charges), ½ M. from the Inn bridge, both containing several handsome houses with little gardens.

Charming view of the lakes from the *Muot Maria*, a hill opposite the Hôtel *Alpenrose*; more extensive from the *Muot Marmorè*, 1 hr. to the S.E. of *Maria* (good path). By ascending the hill for about 20 min. from *Sils-Baseglia*, opposite the Inn bridge, we also obtain a fine survey of the *Corvatsch*, the *Fex Glacier*, and the *Fedozthal*.

Pleasant walk from *Sils-Maria* to the **Val Fex** (*Schaftthal*; to the *Fex Glacier* 2½ hrs.). Coming from *Baseglia*, and before reaching the bridge over the *Fex* (*Ova da Fex*), we follow a good cart-track ascending from *Maria* on the left bank, through the *Laretwald*, and past the houses of *Platta* and *Crasta*, to (1¼ hr.) *Curtins* (6483'), one of the highest permanently inhabited places in Europe (auberge in the last house on the left). Before quite reaching it, we cross the *Fex*, and recross it at the (¼ hr.) last chalet (ground marshy at places) to the foot of the *Muot Selvas*, which forms a rocky barrier across the valley and is crossed by an old and partially paved track. The (½ hr.) S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the beautiful *Fex Glacier*, overshadowed by the *Chapütschin*, *Piz Tremoggia*, the *Chapütsch*, *Piz Fora*, *Piz Güz*, and *Piz Led*. Below us the

Fex emerges from its broad stony bed. In the opposite direction is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of *Piz Lagrev* (9721') and *Piz Pulaschin* (9898') in the background. — Those who do not care to visit the glacier itself, need only go to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Crasta* and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond it; then return, and below the little church of Crasta descend to the right, cross the brook, and take the path through the gorge, whence they will see a fine fall of the Fex. Or, in the reverse direction, we may ascend the gorge from the bridge at Maria by a path on the right bank of the Fex.

The *Piz Tremoggia* (11,325'; 5-6 hrs.), *Piz della Margna* (10,354'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and *Piz Fora* (11,057'; 6 hrs.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty (Chr. Klucker and J. Eggenberger, good guides). — *Piz Corvatsch* (5 hrs.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina), see p. 370.

From Sils to PONTRESINA over the *Fuorcla Fer-Roseg*, the *Chapütschin Pass*, or the *Fuorcla Glüschain*, see p. 371. — To MALENCO over the *Fer Glacier* and the *Tremoggia Pass* (9911'), between the Chapütschin and *Piz Tremoggia*, or over the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen* (10,236'), between *Piz Tremoggia* and *Piz Glüschain*, both free from difficulty for mountaineers (9-10 hrs.; with guide); descent over the *Scherscen Glacier*; then steeply, to the W. of Mte. Nero, to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 382).

The peninsula of *Chastè* ('castle'), which projects into the Lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

Beyond Sils the road (in shade in the afternoon) follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn and that of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5886'), $17\frac{1}{8}$ M. long, to (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Silvaplana. A tolerable path also leads thither ($1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) on the right bank (free from dust, and in the morning shaded).

$7\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Silvaplana* (5958'); **Hôt. Rivalta*, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Wilder Mann*, moderate; *Pens. Rizzi*; **Hôt. Corvatsch*, on the lake; *Sonne*), where we reach the Julier road (p. 357), lies pleasantly on a green pasture, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the Julier, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfér.

To PONTRESINA OVER THE FUORCLA SURLEJ, 6 hrs. (guide, not required by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), easy and very attractive. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge to the decaying village of *Surlej*, 'above the lake', with its chalybeate spring. Beyond the village, we do not cross the brook, but ascend to the right into the wood; 1 hr., *Alp Surlej* (6976'); then to the S. over a pasture, towards the *Piz Corvatsch*. Farther up, above a second chalet, the path turns to the left, and, near the *Corratsch Glacier*, reaches the (2 hrs.) *Fuorcla Surlej* (9042'), between *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 370; ascended from the pass in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and *Mt. Arlas*. The magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 368) is now revealed. Descent over rock and grass to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Surovel* (7224') and the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) inn in the Roseg Valley, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Pontresina (p. 368).

Piz Julier (11,106') from Silvaplana (5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), trying. — Easier, but less interesting, is *Piz Pulaschin* (9898'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel 14 yds. broad with the small *Lake of Campfér*, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of *Crestalta* (6250'; Restaur.), 1 M. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine. (This point may be reached by boat: path on the right bank of the river to St. Moritz, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) The Campfér Lake is drained by the *Neta*, which takes the name of *Inn* after it leaves the Lake of St. Moritz.

$\frac{83}{4}$ M. **Campfér**, Rom. *Chamfer* (6000'; *Hôt. *Julierhof*; *Hôt. *d'Angleterre*; Pens. *Cazin*; rooms at *Meuli's*). The road divides here. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (post-stat.) to the (3 M.) village of *St. Moritz*, while the old road, shorter by $\frac{1}{2}$ M., runs high above the Inn, on its left bank.

$10\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Baths of St. Moritz**. — *KURHAUS, with upwards of 250 beds; R. for 1-2 pers. usually 10, board 8 fr. per day; visitors can go to the baths and the spring under cover in bad weather. *HÔTEL VICTORIA, opposite. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn. *HÔTEL DU LAC, large and first-class. *HÔTEL ST. MORITZ, comfortable; *ENGADINER HOF. Nearer the village: HÔTEL & GRAND CAFÉ CENTRAL; HÔTEL BELLEVUE, with the dépendance *Villa Monplaisir*. — PENSIONS. Near the Kurhaus: *Villa Beausite*, *Villa Meyer*, *Villa Pidermann-Brügger*. Near the Hôtel Central: *Gartmann-Schauenstein*, *Flütsch*, etc.

BATHS in the long wing of the Kurhaus (2, in the afternoon $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. — PHYSICIANS: Drs. Brügger, Berry, and Biermann. — CHEMIST, by the Engadiner Hof. — A contribution for the band is exacted from visitors not lodging at the Kurhaus.

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the village of St. Moritz or to Campfér 2 3 fr.; to Pontresina $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (see below). — ENGLISH CHURCH.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5804') owe their origin to a mineral spring rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking as well as bathing. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as frost and snow are not uncommon in August.

A band plays several times daily in the meagre grounds in front of the Kurhaus. Behind the wing of the Kurhaus promenades, passing the new *French Prot. Church*, ascend the (20 min.) pine-clad *Quellenhügel*, and lead thence to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannisberg*. — Another walk leads on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz* (see below), or over the hill at the foot of Rosatsch, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Acla d'im Lej* (dairy and auberge, an afternoon resort), one-third of the way to Pontresina. — To the (35 min.) *Lower Alpina* (Restaur., dear) a path ascends to the right just beyond the upper Inn bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Kurhaus. Higher up is the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina*. — To the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 362) a pleasant wood-walk ascends from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

Between the Baths and the village of St. Moritz rises the *English Church*, in the round-arch style.

$11\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Village of St. Moritz**. — *HÔT.-PENS. KULM, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view; R. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At the end next the Baths, HÔTEL BELVEDERE. In the village, HÔT.-PENS. BERNET, with a dépendance; HÔTEL-PENS. SUISSE; STEFFANI; VERAGUTH; WETTSTEIN; *ZUR POST. — PENSIONS, beginning from the lower end: *Caviezel*, *C. Perini*, *Kübler*, *Tognoni*, *Villa Joos*, *Gartmann*, *St. Moritz*, *Helvetia*, *Hartmann*, *Pidermann*, *Peter*, *Beaurivage*, the last finely situated above the lake.

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses 4 or 5 fr.; to Campfér 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to Samaden

in the forenoon 5-6 or 8-10 fr., in the afternoon 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Bernina Inn* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to *Poschiavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 60-70 or 120-130 fr.; fee for half-a-day 1-2 fr.; if the shorter excursions are begun in the forenoon, 2 fr. more in each case. OMNIBUSES in the forenoon between the village and the baths.

GUIDES' TARIFF given in the different excursions. — Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6090'), the highest village in the Engadine, 148' higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard westwards to the Piz Julier. For non-patients the village is pleasanter and less expensive than the baths. At the end of the village is the new Rom. Cath. church, the only one in the Upper Engadine.

EXCURSIONS (see also above, Baths of St. Moritz). To the *Dairy* (*Acla d'im Lej*, p. 363) a pleasant path also leads from the village in 25 min., on the N. bank of the lake, and across the Inn which issues from it, forming a fine waterfall 100 paces below the bridge. From the dairy a new and very attractive path leads through *Charnadüra* (gorge of the Inn between St. Moritz and Celerina) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Celerina*. A rocky height halfway affords a charming view up and down the Innthal and of the deep gorge.

From the village of St. Moritz by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893'; good path thus far) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Sass da Muottas* (7766'), with fine view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent through the *Val Saluver* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Celerina*.

To the *Alp Giop* (7168'). 1 hr.; thence by a new path to the top of the *Piz Nair* (10,039'); guide advisable, 7 fr.) $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; superb view.

TO SAMADEN THROUGH THE VAL SUVRETTA AND THE VAL BEVER, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (guide unnecessary). The route from the baths leads by the *Lower Alpina*, and that from the village by the *Alp Giop*. We then ascend past the *Alp Suvretta* to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563') and the (3 hrs.) pass (8590') which separates the S. *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz* from the N. *Val Suvretta da Samaden*. We descend the latter, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7024'), where the *Val Suvretta* opens into the *Val Bever*, and reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Prasüratsch*, where a narrow road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (one-horse 15 fr.), by *Beters* and *Samaden* in 2 hrs.

An EXCURSION on the Bernina Road as far as the *Hospice* (p. 379), including a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 368) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 378), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (see above).

The FOOTPATH TO PONTRESINA, 1 hr. from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Acta d'im Lej* (p. 363), passes the N. end of the *Statzer See* (where the path to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood, rounding the base of the *Rosatsch*. About 5 min. below Pontresina we cross the *Flatzbach* near the *Hôtel Roseg*. (Or, better, we may cross the *Roseg* and the *Punt Ota*; comp. p. 368.) The carriage-road leads round by Celerina.

The Samaden road ascends for a short distance, and then descends in a long bend through larch-wood. On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly in a straight line to the *Munt Baseglia*, which appears to close the valley, with *Zernetz* (p. 373) lying at its base. Passing *Cresta*, Rom. *'rasta* (5690'; *Pens. Misani*, with restaurant), we cross the *Schlattleinbach*, descending from the *Val Saluver* (see above), to —

14 M. Celerina, Rom. Schlarigna (*Hôt.-Pens. Murail, pens. from 8 fr.).

To PONTRESINA ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a direct road leads hence to the right, crossing the Inn. It passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, crosses the Flatzbach and joins the Samaden road (p. 366). — Footpath through the *Char nadura* to the *Acla*, see above. It diverges to the right before the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank of the Inn, crosses to the right bank, and ascends gradually through wood.

Near Samaden the *Flatzbach*, descending from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15 M. Samaden. — *HÔTEL BERNINA, with fine view, R., L., & A. from $4\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *ENGADINER HOF (*Kurhaus Samaden*), R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. $3\frac{1}{4}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; both at the lower end of the village; Hôt.-Pens. des ALPES; HÔTEL ZUM INNTHAL; *KRONE, unpretending. — Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. — Omnibus daily from the Hôtel Bernina to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, Rom. *Samedan* (5670'; pop. 757), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new English Church, is another summer resort, beautifully situated on the W. side of the Inn Valley. The principal house is that of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw ('*planta*'), their heraldic cognisance, is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families.

WALKS. To the N., past the English church, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Munterütsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Thence to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) saw-mill of *Reggia* in the Val Bever. — To the W. in 20 min. to the hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (see above), and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — To the S. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) wooded hill of *Christolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

The *Muottas Muragl (8270'; steep bridle-path, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is a very fine point. We follow the Pontresina road for $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., turn to the left before reaching the iron bridge over the Flatzbach, cross a bridge, and ascend by a bridle-path on the right bank of the *Muraigl*. We pass a chalet on the right, then turn to the right, and reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Lower Alp *Muraigl* (7218'), where the path divides. The shorter, but rougher and very steep path to the left leads direct to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Upper Alp (7992'); the better path goes straight on, turns to the left by a ruinous chalet, and reaches the upper Alp in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. The best point of view is by a cairn 10 min. to the N. of this point, where we survey the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being particularly striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Inn Valley from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. The Muottas Muragl is also ascended from Pontresina (p. 370); new path up the *Schajberg*, see p. 367.

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella*, a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, connected by a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9701') with the massive *Piz Ot (10,660'; 'lofty peak'; guide 8 fr.). This granite peak, rising abruptly in a pyramidal form, and formerly accessible to experts only, is now ascended without danger in 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Samaden. The path ascends in zigzags, iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places. Bridle-path to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fontanna Fraida* ('cold spring'; 8840'), where it is joined by the direct path from St. Moritz and Celerine through the *Val Salver* and the *Fuorcla da Trais Fluors*. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 369). —

The **Piz Padella** (9450') is ascended from Samaden by a good bridle-path in 3 hrs., diverging from the Piz Ot route at the point where a small valley begins at the back of the Padella. — View of the Inn Valley, from Silvaplana to Zernez. Rich flora.

FROM SAMADEN TO PONTRESINA ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The road (Bernina Road, R. 103) soon crosses the *Inn*, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the *Flazbach* is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 365). It then crosses the *Murnigl*. Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the grand *Roseg Glacier* (p. 368); in the background rise *Piz Morteratsch*, *Piz Tschierera*, *La Sella*, and *Piz Glischaint*.

101. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

Hotels. At *Unter-Pontresina*: "HÔTEL ROSEG, at the lower end of the village, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, board $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL ENDERLIN, board $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; "WEISSES KREUZ (Enderlin senr.), R. & A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ -B. 1 fr. 20, D. 3, board $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; "KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA (Gredig), with fine view; HÔTEL SARATZ, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, board 8 fr. — At *Bellavita*: "HÔTEL-PENS. PONTRESINA (Stoppani), R., L., & A. 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, S. 2 fr.; "HÔTEL LANGUARD, board $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At *Giaersun*: "STEINBOCK, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, board $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Private Apartments at *Villa Bellavita*, at *Walther's*, *Caviezel*, etc. — Beer at the Kronenhof and the Hôt. Pontresina.

Guides. *Hans* and his nephew *Hans* ('de Christian') *Grass*, *Joh. Gross*, *Benedict Cadonau*, *Christ. Grass* (father and son), *L. Caflisch*, *Paul Müller*, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case.

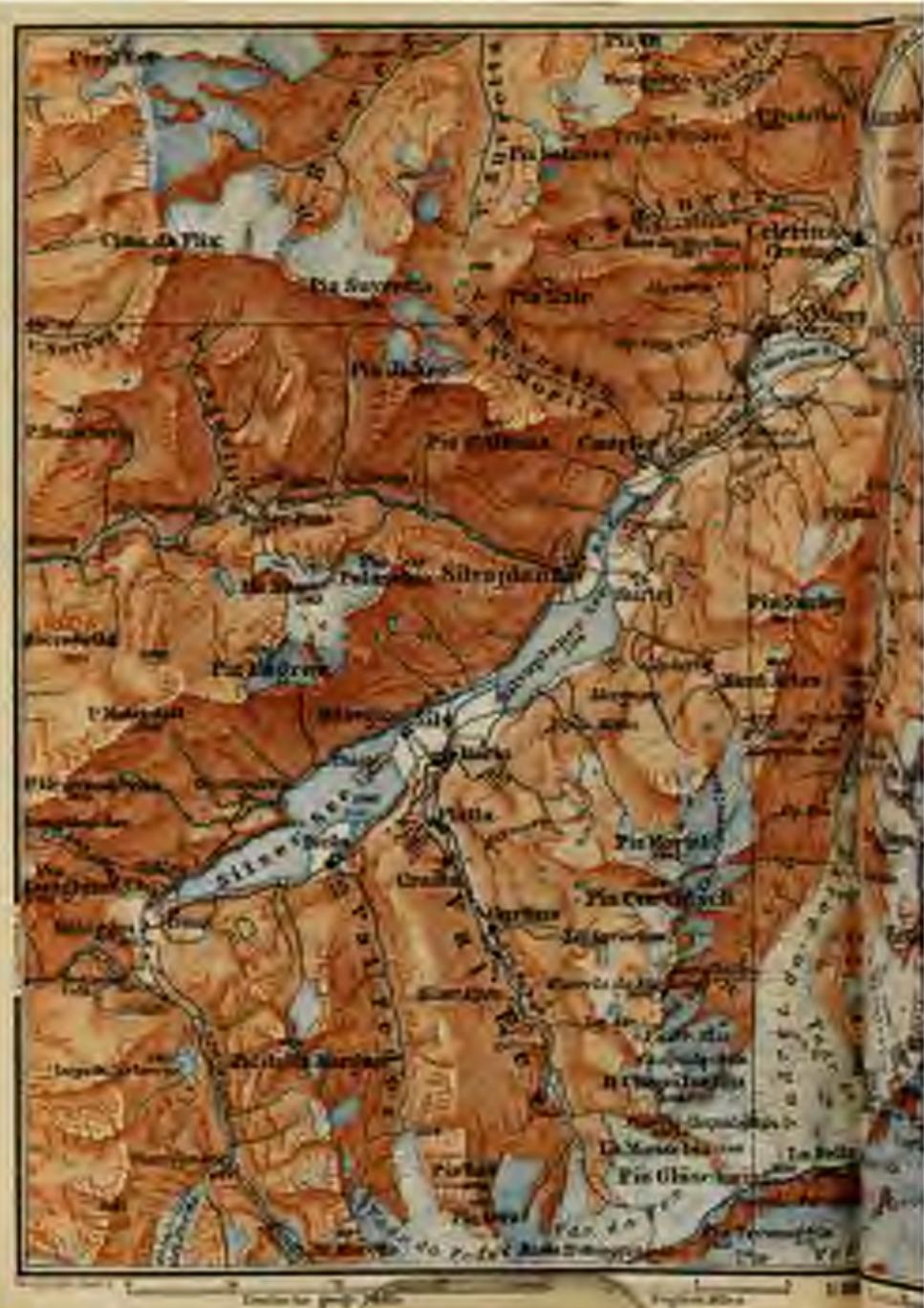
Photographs, etc., at *Fluri's*. — Alpine plants at *Caviezel's*. — Physician, *Dr. Ludwig*.

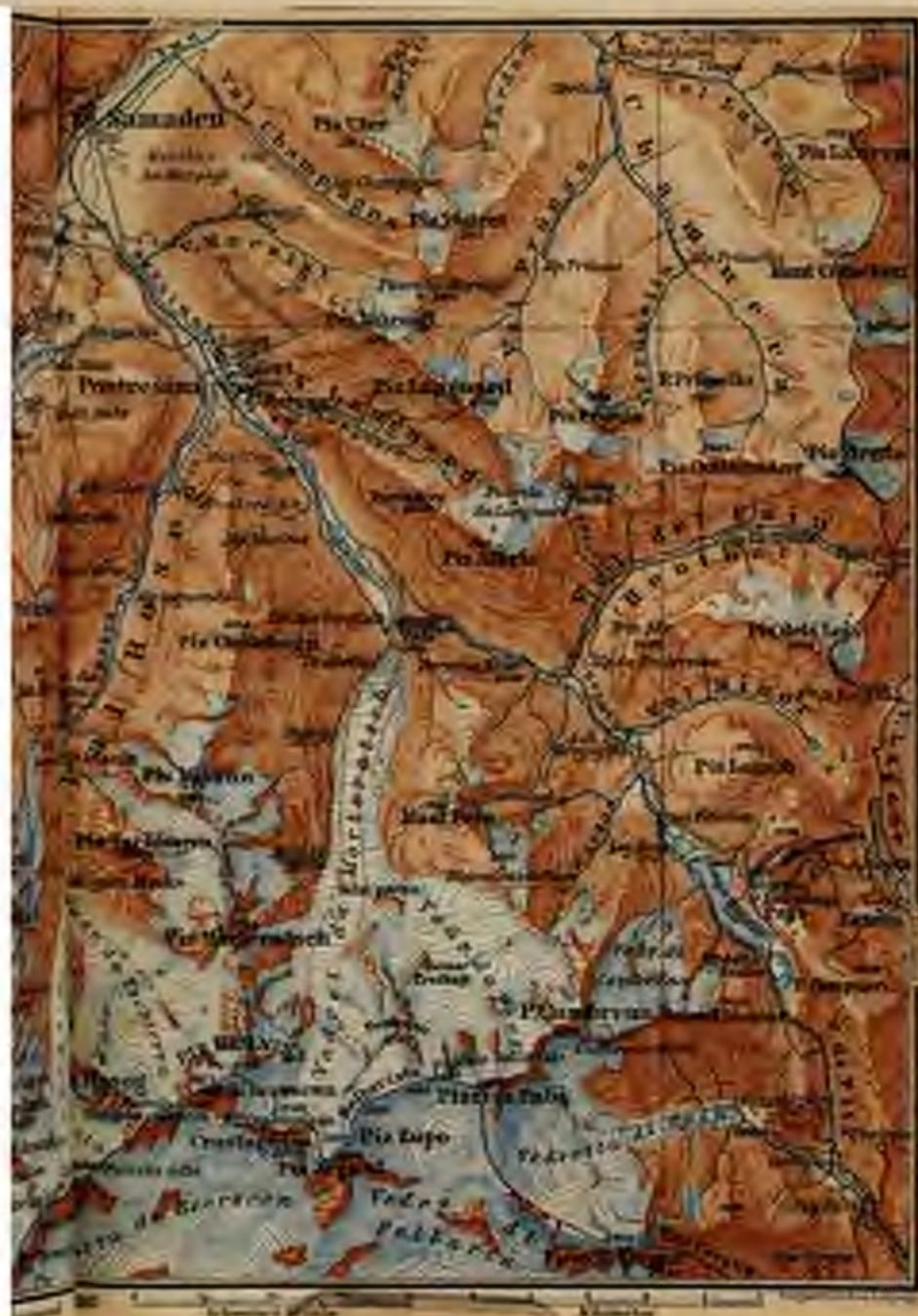
Carriages. With one horse (1-2 pers.) to Samaden (and Celerina) 4, there and back 5, with two horses (4 pers.) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths of St. Moritz 8 or 15, Campfèr (via Bad St. Moritz) 9 or 17, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils Maria 13 or 27, Maloja 16 or 30, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 7 (whole day 12), Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 27, La Rosa 16 or 30, Poschiavo and Le Prese 35 or 70, Tirano 50 or 90, Ponte 8 or 15, Zuz 10 or 20, Zernez 20 or 40, Süs 25 or 50, Schuls 40 or 70, Tiefenkasten 45 or 80, Thusis 65 or 110, Coire over the Albula or Julier Pass and Churwalden 70 or 120, via Thusis 75 or 130; Colico over the Maloja 55 or 100, over the Bernina 80 or 150 fr.; Davos by the Flüela Pass 60 or 110; Nauders 60 or 105; circular tour by the Bernina and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Flüela to Davos and back by the Albula, 90 or 170 fr.; fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse.

Drives. To the *Bernina Houses* (and Heutthal), see p. 378. — *Bernina Hospice* (and walk to the *Sassal Masone* or the *Alp Grüm*), see p. 379. — *Morteratsch Glacier* (and falls of the Bernina; walk to the *Chünetta*), see p. 368. The two last excursions combined take a whole day (comp. p. 364). — *Roseg Glacier* (visit glacier and *Alp Ota*), see p. 368. — *Sils* (Mt. Mar-moré), see p. 361. — *Maloja* (and *Cavlocchio Lake*), see p. 360. The two last excursions combined also take a whole day.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily. English Church Service during the season.

Pontresina (5915'; pop. 383), a considerable village, extending on both sides of the Bernina road for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. apart, between which lies a new group of houses called *Bellarita*. Above Spiert are the houses





of *Giarsun* and *Carlihof*, with the loftily situated little church of *S. Maria* (adjoined by the small churchyard), and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. It is surprising to find at this elevation (9' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) such a variety of flowers as some of the little gardens contain; but their beauty is frequently destroyed by a single night's frost. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountaineering station to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Monte Rosa group. This lofty range, with its vast expanse of névé and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*), is now so favourite a goal of travellers that Pontresina is often crowded in summer. Neither the Piz Bernina (p. 371), the highest peak, nor the other important peaks, are visible from Pontresina itself.

The most interesting short excursion is the ascent of the ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha*). Good paths lead from the church and the Hôtel Roseg to the hill *Crast' Ota* (fine views), and unite a little higher up. We then ascend through wood to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the last bench on the hillside (about 7300'), an admirable point of view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschain, the Monica or Monschia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagn on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Stattz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains on the N. side of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — From this point a bridle-path ascends in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the top of the hill (8966'). View grander and more extensive, embracing the whole Bernina group. Descent by a new path into the Murailg Valley to the (1/2 hr.) *Muottas Murailg* (p. 365), and thence back to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Pontresina.

***Schlucht Promenade.** By the Hôtel Saratz a path descends so the right, crosses the *Flutzbuch* by the *Punt Ota* (p. 368), and leads to the left through wood past the prettily situated *Café Sans-souci* to the (1/2 hr.) bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 378), whence we may return by the road. — *Tais* and *Rusellas Promenades*. The *Tais Promenade* diverges to the right from the Schlucht Promenade, a little below the point where the latter is joined by a path from the Steinbock, and leads to (1/4 hr.) a bench in the Roseg Valley with a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. From this point the *Rusellas Promenade* ascends the Roseg Valley for 1 hr. more, and then, just above the Acla Colani, crosses the Roseg to the road

leading to the Roseg Glacier (see below). — The *Muottas da Pontresina* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is reached from the Punt Ota in a straight direction. The path ceases, but is soon continued, and ascends through wood to the 'Signal' (7690'). View inferior to that from the Schafberg. — The route to the (1 hr.) *Acla d'im Lej*, near the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 369), crosses a bridge near the Hôtel Roseg, and leads straight on from the top of the hill. The path to the right at the top of the hill leads to Celerina, that to the left to the Roseg Valley and the Punt Ota (see above).

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide unnecessary; one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Pontresina. The best route to it for pedestrians is through the Schlucht Promenade, and then by a wood-walk on the left bank of the brook to the restaurant (see below). The *Road* diverges to the right from the Bernina road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond a saw-mill, and ends after less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. at the 'Kutscher-Platz', where the traveller alights. Path thence to the (10 min.) bridge over the *Bernina*, which forms several falls above and below the bridge. Then across the *Morteratsch Brook* to the **Restaur. du Glacier de Morteratsch* (6260'), with a few beds, pens. 7 fr.), grandly situated, 5 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crastagüzza, and Piz Bernina). Travellers are cautioned against venturing too near the ice-vault, as stones frequently fall from it. — From a point above the Bernina falls, reached by ascending the right bank for 10 min., we obtain an admirable view of the glacier. — To the right (on the left side of the glacier) a path ascends from the inn, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chünnetta*, a point of view affording a complete survey of the glacier and its grand environment (from the Munt Pers towards the right: Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Zupo, Crastagüzza, Bernina, part of the Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Tschierva). — To the glacier itself (with guide for novices) we descend to the left from the path to the Chünnetta, about 20 min. from the inn.

A closer survey is obtained from the *Boval Hut* (8070'), 2 hrs. higher up, on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide not indispensable) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chünnetta, finally through a 'cheminée', to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C., the starting-point for the Bernina, Palü, etc. (p. 371). Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 370).

***Roseg Glacier** (road to the inn $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence to the glacier $3\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). We cross the Bernina by the *Punt Ota*, and then the *Roseg Brook*, and ascend the left bank of the latter, between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* on the right. The Roseg Valley with the adjoining mountains (from the Morteratsch glacier to the Inn, the lakes, and the Fex brook) has been a 'Freiberg' since 1876 (*i.e.* the 'chasse' is closed), and now contains about 800 chamois. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. we pass the *Acla Colani* (6050') and a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left, and 1 M. farther,



Panorama vom Piz Languard



Panorama du Piz Languard

by the *Alp Prima*, cross the brook. A little farther, by the *Alp Se-guonda*, there is a good spring on the right. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more, beyond a wooded hill (*Muot da Cresta*, probably an old terminal moraine of the Roseg Glacier), we again cross the brook, and soon reach the ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) small *Hôt. du Glacier de Roseg* (6561'; dear), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the glacier, which has receded greatly of late. On the opposite bank is the *Alp Misau*. The Roseg Glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E. the *Vadret da Roseg*, and W. the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of *Agagliouls* (see below), the northernmost spur of Piz Roseg, where sheep graze in summer. A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385'): the path leads from the inn for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) two chalets on the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point in 20 min. more, where we survey a superb amphitheatre (from left to right: Piz Chalchagn, Vadret, Misau, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Scerscen, Roseg, Sella, Glüschaïnt, Monschia, and Chapütschin). — For the glacier itself a guide is necessary (to be had at the inn): to the end of the glacier $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; across the glacier to the rocky hill of *Agagliouls* (central point, 8780'), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; view grander and more complete than from the *Alp Ota*.

An admirable survey of the glacier is also obtained from the *Alp Surovèl* (7425'; milk), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Roseg Inn, on the way to the *Fuor-cla Surlej* (p. 362). — A new path, commanding splendid views, leads from the *Alp Ota* along the slope to the (2 hrs.) *Mortèl Club Hut* (7907'), grandly situated, the starting-point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. (From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Agagliouls* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; back to the Roseg Inn $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide.)

***Piz Languard** (10,716'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, descent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 8 fr., advisable for novices and after snow; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), rather fatiguing, but deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, in order to avoid the mists which often rise about 9 a.m.; and in this case the path is in shade as far as the foot of the peak. Above Pontresina we follow the principal path, to the left, passing the small burial-chapel on the right. (From a finger-post below the *Hôt. Languard* we may also reach the path by bearing to the right across the pastures.). The bridle-path now ascends the stony slope in zigzags, while the old path mounts rapidly to the right through larch and stone-pine wood. Beyond the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (auberge, dear) we ascend the bleak Languard Valley, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) base of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep and badly kept zigzag path over débris and rock leads hence to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit, on which rise an iron flagstaff and a trigonometrical signal (refreshments). The view (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Mte. Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. Except St. Moritz with its green lake, Cresta, and Celerina, no human abodes are visible. Near the top ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is a ruined hut, in which Hr.

Georgy, a Leipzig artist, once spent six weeks in order to study the scenery.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier* and past the little *Lake Pischa* (9121'), which is sometimes frozen over until late in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 378) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina houses (guide 11 fr.). In descending we keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult.

From the Languard Alp we may ascend the *Paradies* (9790'), 1½-2 hrs.; also the *Paun da Zücher* (*pain de sucre*), 2½ hrs., and *Piz Albris* (10,387'), all interesting. — *Las Sruors* (*les sœurs*; W. peak, 9783'), 1 hr. from the Schafberg (p. 372), toilsome; superb survey of the Bernina.

**Muottas Muragl* (8270'; 2½ hrs.), easy and interesting, see p. 365. From Pontresina we follow a bridle-path to the left, above the Hôtel Roseg, gradually ascending to the (1¼ hr.) *Lower Alp Muragl* and the (¾-1 hr.) *Muottas Muragl*. New path thence to the (1½ hr.) *Schafberg* (see above; a pleasant round).

The **Diavolezza Tour* (9-10 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is one of the finest and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions. To shorten the walk we drive from Pontresina to the *Bernina Houses* (6723'; 5 M.; one-horse carr. 6fr.). If the night be spent here, a guide must be brought from Pontresina. The path (practicable for riding for 1 hr.) ascends pastures and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8463'), and then over a gradual slope of snow to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767'), to the S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('Verlorne Berg', 10,533'). Superb *View of the neighbouring Bernina group: from left to right, *Piz Cambrena*, *Palü*, *Bella vista*, *Crastagüza*, *Bernina*, *Morteratsch*, and *Tschierva*; below us lie the *Pers* and *Morteratsch* glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier*; then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa*; lastly down the *Pers Glacier*, across the medial moraine to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, and down the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Hôtel Morteratsch* (p. 368).

**Piz Rosatsch* (9826'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) and *Piz Chalchagn* (10,348'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), without special interest. — **Piz Surlej* (10,456'; 5-6 hrs.; 10 fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the *Aclà d'im Lej* on the Lake of St. Moritz, over the *Statz Alp*, or from *Silvaplana* (3½-4 hrs.). — **Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 14, back by *Silvaplana* 16, by *Sils* 20 fr.), somewhat laborious. From the (4½ M.) *Roseg Inn* (p. 369; spend night) we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Surovel* and follow the *Surlej* route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (*Margum Surla*); then turn to the left towards a snow-peak visible to the S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Corvatsch* or *Alp Ota Glacier*. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually halt on the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293'), but it is preferable to go on to the (¾ hr.) highest peak, where the view to the S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, to the E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and, to the W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes immediately below us. Distant view very extensive, like that from *Piz Languard*. Descent by the *Fuercta Surlej* to *Silvaplana* (comp. p. 362). The descent on the W. side by *Marmorè* to (3 hrs.) *Sils*, for experts only, is steep and trying.

The **Piz Morteratsch* (12,316'; 6 hrs. from the *Roseg Inn*; guide 30 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. — *Chapütschin* (11,133'), 8-9 hrs., or from the *Mortèl Hut* 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to *Fex* 30 fr. — *Piz Tschierva* (11,713, 5-6 hrs. from the *Roseg Inn*; guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — *La Sella* (11,769'; 8-9 hrs. from the *Mortèl Hut* 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and *Piz Glüschain* (11,806'; same time and fee) are not difficult, but require experience — **Piz Palü* (12,836'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Bernina houses 7-8, from *Boval* 7, or from the *Capanna Marinelli* (p. 371) 5 hrs., trying, but with good guides (50 fr. each) free from danger. From the first (E.)

peak a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second and to the third peak. Experts may descend by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Festung* to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (to the Hôtel Morteratsch 5-6 hrs.). — **Piz Zupò* ('Verborgne Horn', 13,120'), from the Boval hut 6-7, or from the *Capanna Marinelli* by the *Crastagüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — *Crast'agüzza* (12,706'), a ridge between *Piz Bernina* and *Piz Zupò*, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 16-18 hrs., difficult, but most interesting (first ascended in 1865; guide 80 fr.).

The *Piz Bernina* (13,294'; 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but thorough experts. The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central ice-fall of the *Morteratsch Glacier* (the 'Labyrinth'), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called *Festung* or *Fortezza* to a basin of snow between *Piz Bernina* and *Crastagüzza*, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The latter route is preferable for the descent as the *Labyrinth* is exposed to falls of ice in the afternoon. The ascent is rather easier from the S. side (from the *Capanna Marinelli*, see below, over the *Crastagüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). A new route, accomplished in 1880, shorter but more difficult, is from the *Tschierua Glacier* and up the W. slope. The very difficult ascent from the N. side, made for the first time in 1878, leads by the *Fuorcla Prievlusa*, the *Bizzo Bianco* (13,117'), and the *Bernina-Scharte*. — Still more difficult peaks are *Piz Roseg* (12,936'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and *Monte di Scerscen* (13,015'), ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. Between *Monte di Scerscen* and *Piz Roseg* lies the extremely difficult *Porta da Roseg* (*Fuorcla Tschierua-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldtsattel*; 11,573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872.

PASSES. FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. The easiest (but rather trying; 9 hrs., guide 18 fr.) crosses the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* (10,112'). From the *Mortèl Hut* (p. 369; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina) we ascend to the W. over débris and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep and toilsome descent to the *Lej Syrischus*, well stocked with trout, and either into the *Fex Valley* and to *Curtins* (p. 361), or to the right by *Marmorè* to (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 361). — From Pontresina to Sils over the *Chapütschin Pass* (10,500'), between the *Chapütschin* and *Monschia*, or over the *Fuorcla Glüschaient* (about 11,000'), between the *Monschia* and *Piz Glüschaient*, for experts only, difficult (guide 35 fr.).

OVER THE SELLA PASS TO THE VAL MALENCO, grand and interesting, but trying (from the *Mortèl Hut* to *Fellaria* 8-9, to *Chiesa* 12-13 hrs.; guide to *Poschiavo* 40 fr.; to *Chiesa*, or back to Pontresina by the *Cambréna* or *Bellavista Saddle*, 50 fr.). From the *Mortèl Hut* we ascend behind the *Agagliouli* rock and over the crevassed *Roseg* or *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (*Fuorcla Sella*, 10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,936'). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, *Piz Bernina*, *Crastagüzza*, *Zupò*, and Mte. *Nero* and *Disgrazia* to the right), and across a snow-saddle running out from *Piz Zupò* (to the left of which, on the rock higher up, is the *Capanna Marinelli*, see below), to the névé of the *Fellaria Glacier*; then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and débris to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) *Fellaria Chalets* in the *Val Campo Moro* (7336'; poor, occupied in the height of summer only). Thence down the *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 382). — Instead of going to *Chiesa*, the traveller may prefer to complete the CIRCUIT OF PIZ BERNINA and return to Pontresina. In this case we do not descend to the *Fellaria Chalets*. On the upper part of the *Scerscen Glacier* we keep to the left, again ascend, and reach (1½-2 hrs. from the *Sella Pass*) the *Capanna Marinelli*, a club-hut of the I. A. C., situated on the rocks running out from the *Piz Zupò* (about 9840'), between the *Scerscen* and *Fellaria* glaciers, 3 hrs. above the

Fellaria Chalets. This is the starting-point for the Piz Bernina, Palü, etc. (p. 371). The direct route hence BACK TO PONTRESINA, over the **Fuorcla Bellavista** (12,078'), between the Bellavista and Piz Palü, and down by the **Fortezza** (p. 371) and the **Morteratsch Glacier**, 9-10 hrs., is laborious. To THE BERNINA HOSPICE OVER THE CAMBRENA PASS, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying. From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé on the S. side of Piz Palü, to the **Palü Glacier**, skirt the slopes of Piz Palü and **Piz Cambrena** (11,834'), and reach the **Cambreña Pass** (11,250'), between Piz Cambrena and **Piz Carale**. Descent over the **Cambreña Glacier** to the Bernina Road, near the Lago Nero (p. 379). During the ascent a view extending from Mtc. della Disgrazia to the snow-mountains of the Oetzthal is gradually revealed. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina houses or the hospice. In this case, too, the place exposed to falls of ice is passed early in the morning. — Experts may, without difficulty, descend from the snow-saddle on the side of Piz Palü (see above) direct to the **Palü Glacier**, avoiding the chasms in the névé by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the **Sassal Masone**, to the **Bernina Hospice** (7.8 hrs. from the Capanna Marinelli, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To POSCHIAVO a route leads from Fellaria to the E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8591'), and through the **Val Orse**, in 3½ hrs.; another crosses the **Canciano Pass** (8361'; comp. p. 382), lying farther S. (also 3½ hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we descend a little over old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and then ascend to the left through the **Val Poschiavina** to the (1½ hr.) pass, where we have a fine survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers, of Mtc. della Disgrazia to the W. and the **Canciano Glacier** to the S. Descent by the **Alp d'Ur** (6348') and through the **Val di Gole** to (2 hrs.) **Poschiavo** (p. 380).

FROM PONTRESINA TO MALENCO OVER THE CHAPÜTSCHIN PASS AND THE FUORCLA FEN-SCERSSEN, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut (guide 50 fr.), a toilsome route, for experts only. Over the **Chapütschin Pass** or the **Fuorcla Glüschain** to the **Fex Glacier** (difficult descent), see above. Instead of descending to the right to the **Fex Valley**, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the **Fuorcla Fen-Scerssen** and then descend the **Scerssen Glacier** to the **Val Malenco** (p. 382).

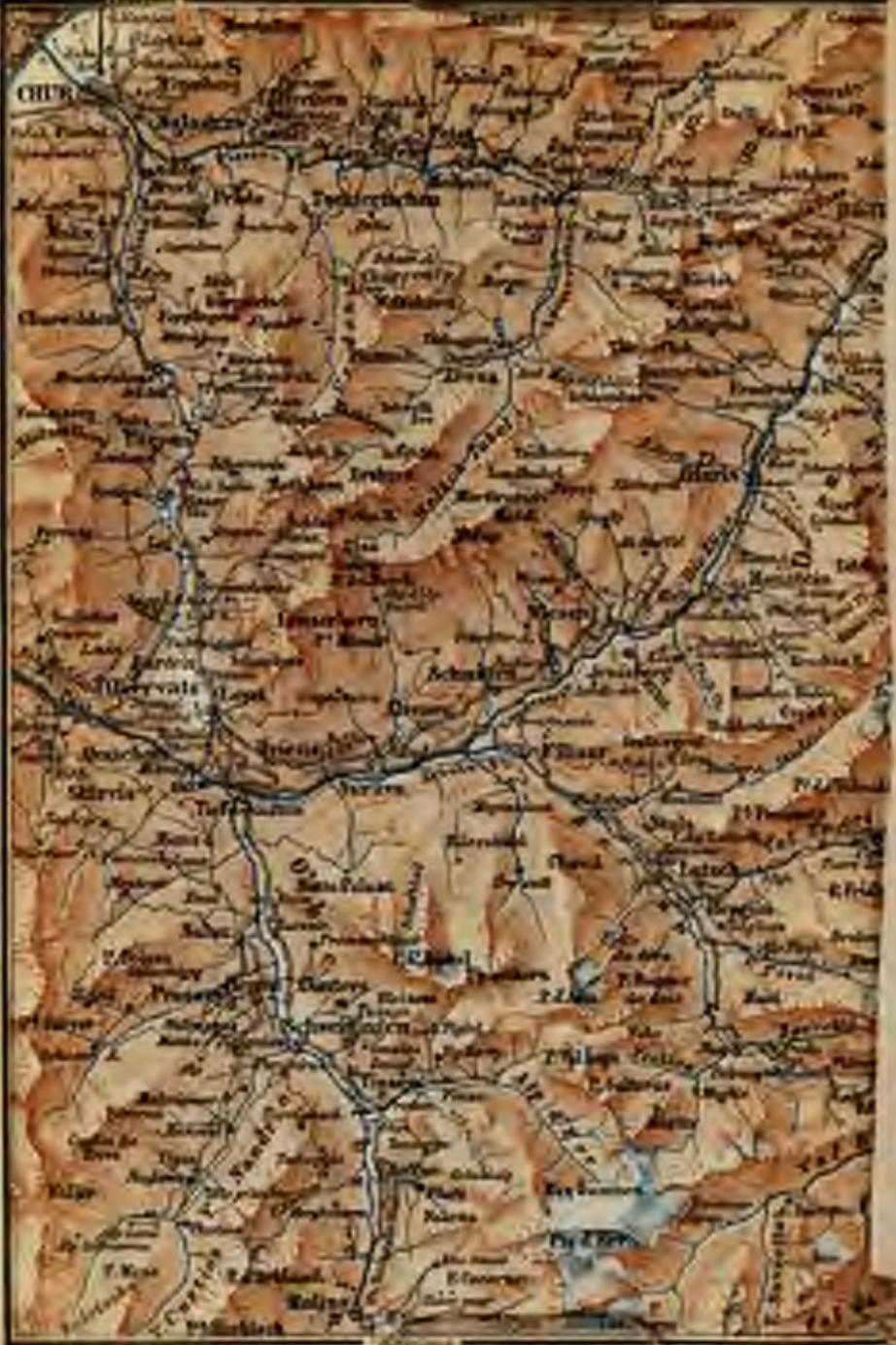
102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. DILIGENCE from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 55, coupé 16 fr. 25 c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). *Extra-Post* and pair from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 80 c.; carr. with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.

Below Samaden (5670') we enjoy a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. broad, is enclosed by huge snow-clad mountains, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1½ M. **Bevers** (5610'), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented **Crasta Mora** (p. 353). *Hr. Kräftli*, a botanist, sells dried plants here. Through the **Val Bever** and **Val Surreta** to **St. Moritz**, see p. 364. The road passes the (¾ M.) **Agnas Inn**, and leads along the artificial bed of the river Inn to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548'; **Albula*, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; **Krone*, beyond the bridge), at the beginning of the *Albula Route* (R. 97). On the opposite bank, at the base of Piz Mezam, lies *Camposanto*, or *Camogase*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*. On 9th March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.





English miles

200,000

French miles

***Munt Müsella** (8632'), on the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*, 10,738') is ascended from the Albula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing clamber over rock, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.). — ***Piz Kesch** (11,211'), from Madulein through the *Val d'Escha* in 6 hrs., without danger or serious difficulty for adepts (guide 40 fr.); superb view (comp. p. 352).

FROM PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634'), where the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Fuorela Lavirum** (9249'), between (r.) *Piz Lavirum* (10,020'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) *Piz Casanella* (9616'). Then a steep descent into the *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the Casanna Pass (see below) on the left joins our route; 1 hr., **Livigno** (6145'; *Bormolino's Inn*, poor), finely situated in the valley of that name, on the *Spöl*. Thence to *Bormio*, see p. 383.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Madulein** (5515'; **Hôt. Guardaval*, fine view), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873'; ascent $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; auberge; *View), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

6 M. **Zuz** (5548'; pop. 420; *Concordia*, first-class, but dear; *Schweizerbund* and *Weisses Kreuz*, plain), with an old tower ('Tuor'), said to be the remains of a mansion of the Planta's. The climate becomes milder, and corn-fields appear. On the opposite bank of the Inn is the pretty *Arpiglia Fall*; on the hill, above the forest-zone, is a huge avalanche-bulwark.

***Piz Griatschouls** (9754'; 4 hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — **Piz Meaun** or *Mezzem* (9727', 5 hrs.; guide), on the E. side of the valley, easy; very fine view.

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413'; *Stern*; *Steinbock*) the Inn is crossed by a handsome bridge, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the *Val Casana*, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832'; splendid view) to *Livigno* (7 hrs.; without guide). The pass lies between *Piz Casana* (10,079') and *Piz Casanella* (9616'), both easily ascended, the former better from the *Val Trupchum*, on the N. side.

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (10,269'). Below ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capella* the road crosses the *Sulsanna*. (Through the *Val Sulsanna* and over the *Scalletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 329.) We next traverse a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5302'), near *Brail* (Kreuz), the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over a brook emerging from the deep *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. We also cross the brooks descending from the *Val Barlasch* and the *Val Pülschezza*. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the handsome wooden bridge (4890') which carries the road to the right bank. To the N. appears the peculiar furrowed snow-roof of *Piz Linard* (see below). Near ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zernetz* the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which lies the scattered village with its slender spire.

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910'; pop. 540; **Bär*, dear), at the influx of the wild *Spöl* into the Inn, with a handsome church of 1623 and the ancestral Planta-Wildenberg château, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Munt della Baseglia (9780'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9944'; 5 hrs.; 6 fr.), and **Piz Nuna** (10,262'; 6 hrs.; 8 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying). — **Piz Sarsura** (10,420'; 6.7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through the **Val Sarsura** and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spol*, through the wild wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barcli*, *Val Laschadura*) and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech* to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997'). Beyond the bridge the old bridle-path ascends in a straight direction over the hill of *Champ Long* and through the *Val Flur* to the Oesen Inn, while the new road makes a long circuit to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crastalscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610'), in its wild wooded ravine. (A bridle-path to the right leads hence through the wild *Spöthal* to *Livigno* in 3½ hrs., p. 373.) The road leads on the left bank of the *Ova del Fuorn*, crosses it, and reaches (1½ M.) the *Inn* on the *Ofenberg* (*Il Fuorn*, 5919'). It next passes the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, from which an easy route leads to *Tarasp* (p. 331) in 6 hrs. over the *Fureletta* (8786') and through the *Val Plavna*. Passing the *Val da Stavelchod* and *Val Nügia*, we now ascend the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) *Ofen Pass* (*Sü Som*, 7070'); whence we may cross the *Buffalora Pass* to the *Fraele Valley* and *Bormio*, p. 383), and descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) *Cierfs* (5459'; **Alpenrose*), in the *Münsterthal*, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rambach*. Then (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 377), (2 M.) *Valcara*, and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (**Weisses Kreuz*; **Piz Umbrail*). From St. Maria to (2 M.) *Münster* and (9½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 384. Over the *Wormser Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 384; through the *Scarlthal* to *Schuls*, see p. 377.

FROM ZERNETZ to LIVIGNO over the **Passo del Diavel** (9236') 9-10 hrs., a fatiguing route, little frequented (guide 20 fr.). The path ascends the pathless *Val Cluozza* and the wild *Val del Diavel* to the ice-clad pass, to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260'). Descent through the *Val Fiera* to *Livigno* (p. 373).

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4688'; *Hôt. Rhätia*; *Schweizerhof*; *Hôt. Fluela*, plain; brewery by the bridge). To the right rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. The ruins of a castle (*Fortezza*), perhaps of Roman origin, crown a hill rising from the valley to the E. — *Fluela Road to Davos*, see p. 327; *Vereina Pass* to Klosters, see p. 326.

22½ M. **Lavin** (4691'; **Piz Linard*, R., L., & A. 2½ fr.; *Steinbock*; **Weisses Kreuz*), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1869.

EXCURSIONS. (Guide Jos. Wieser and others.) *Sass Auta* (2 hrs.) and *Murlera* (3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through the *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through the *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. Splendid view of the Engadine, the Silvretta, etc. The *Val Zeznina* ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by *Piz d'Arpiglia*, *Munt della Baseglia*, and *Piz Macun*. — **Piz Linard** (11,207'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Glims*, with a poor refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernuela Pass*, see p. 326.

The right bank of the Inn, generally steep, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, pictur-esque commanded by towers and ruined castles. The valley is en-

closed by the snow-peaks and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by wooded hills on the other. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many brooks descending from lateral valleys.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rocky gateway, and near (2 M.) *Giaersun* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 389).

A road to the left ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Guarda* (5413'; *Sonne*; *Osteria Silbretta*), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. (Descent by the old road to *Boschis* and *Ardez* in 1 hr.) The ascent of *Piz Cotschen* (9986'; 5 hrs., guide 10 fr.) and of *Piz Buin* (10,915'; 6 hrs.; 25 fr.), a magnificent point, is recommended. — To *Klostera* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 326; to the *Montavon* over the *Vermunt Pass*, see p. 389.

The road ascends, skirts a bleak, stony slope high above the Inn, passes through another rocky gateway, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.) —

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ardezt**, Ger. *Steinsberg* (4826'; pop. 633; *Pinaesch*), picturesquely situated, and commanded by the ruin of *Steinsberg*, with its well-preserved tower.

A road commanding fine views leads from Ardezt, across the *Val Tasna*, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fettan* (5404'; *Post*, rustic), charmingly situated, with beautiful woods and pleasant walks. [A path diverging to the right $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before the road reaches Fettan leads to (20 min.) the *Paradies*, a pasture with a splendid view, whence a path leads to Fettan in 10 min.] *Muotta Naluns* and *Piz Glüina*, see p. 381. Road from Fettan to the Baths of Tarasp and Schuls, 3 M.

Beyond Ardezt the road traverses stony slopes, and is hewn in the rock at places. From a bend we obtain a most picturesque view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise *Piz Plavna*, *Piz Pisóe*, *Lischanna*, and *Ayutz*. The road then describes a wide curve, enters the deep *Val Tasna*, and crosses it by a stone bridge.

The wild *Val Tasna*, with its woods and pastures, ascends, between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9988') and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,076') for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) the *Val Urezas* and (r.) the *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult path crosses the ice-clad *Futschöl Pass* (9078'), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,422'), to the Tyrolean *Jamthal*, to the Jamthal Club Hut, and to (8-9 hrs.) *Gaithür* in the *Paznaun* (p. 389).

The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a fine view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plavna*, from which the *Plavna* emerges, with the *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, is Schloss Tarasp. Fettan lies high above the road to the left, but is not visible. The road then descends to the Inn, passes near *Nairs* at the back of *Kurhaus Tarasp* (post-station), and ascends to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

34 M. **Schuls**. — *Hôt. BELVEDERE*, two houses, the newer being the better, the older with a pleasant garden, pens. 8-13 fr.; *Post*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. KÖNZ* '*Zum Piz Chiampatsch*', R. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, board 5 fr.; *Krone*, plain; all these at Ober-Schuls; at Unter-Schuls, *HELVETIA*, moderate. — The innkeepers at Schuls provide conveyances gratis to take visitors to the Baths of Tarasp every half-hour.

Schuls (3970'; pop. 913), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from *Piz Lat* to *Piz Plavna*, consists of *Upper* and

Lower Schuls, between which the high-road runs. In the vicinity are several chalybeate springs. The most important are the *Wihquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, 10 min. to the N. of Höt. König, and the *Suotsas-Quelle*, a little to the E. of Schuls, on the way to Sins. To the right of the old road to Fettan, 20 min. W. of Höt. König, are several small 'mofettes' or gaseous cavities. The new *Bath House* at Schuls is supplied by these springs.

On the high-road, 1 M. to the W. of Schuls (also reached by a shady path on the right bank of the Inn), are the **Baths of Tarasp** (3890'), on the left bank of the Inn (**Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, board 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, visitors' tax 14 fr.). The *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Wihquelle. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias, Dr. Pernisch, and Dr. A. Porta. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank (*Trinkhalle* and small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of **Vulpera** (4183'), prettily situated on sunny pastures, and also frequented by patients (**Pens. Bellevue*, 9 fr.; **Waldhaus*, 8 fr.; **Alpenrose* and **Tell*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Conradin*, well situated, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Steiner*, 8-10 fr.). — The direct path from Schuls to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Vulpera crosses the Inn and the *Clemgia* (see below) near a saw-mill, and ascends gradually.

ENVIRONS. The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4912'), 1 hr. from Vulpera, now dilapidated, was the residence of the Austrian governors down to 1803. At its N. base lies the hamlet of *Florins*, and to the S.E. is *Fontana* (4596'), with a Capuchin monastery. Pleasant walk thence by *Chiaposch* and across the deep *Val Playna* to *Valatscha* and the (1 hr.) farm of *Aschera*, opposite Ardetz; crossing the Inn here, we may now return to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Kurhaus by the road. From Fontana to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Laisch* (5998'; milk), at the entrance to the *Val Playna*, another pleasant walk. — Beautiful view from the *Kreuzberg*, especially by evening light (1 hr. from the Kurhaus). — Pretty walk from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (35 min.) *Avrona* (4760'), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the *Piz Pisoc*, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See*, 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of *Piz Linard*.

Road from Schuls or Tarasp to (3 M.) *Fettan*, see p. 375. To the N.E. of Fettan rises the grassy *Muotta Naluns* (7317'), ascended in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (or from Schuls in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; near the top we make a circuit to the left). View limited; better from the *Piz Glüna* (7874'), a spur of the *Minschun*, farther W. (from Fettan by the *Alp Laret*, 3 hrs.). — More extensive panorama from *Piz Chiampatsch* (9580'; 5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 8fr.), by the *Alp Chiampatsch*, the last 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. steep, stony, and tiring.

Piz Lischanna (10,181'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is the finest point of view near Schuls. From the Scarlthal road (see below), at the second bend, we diverge to the left by a steep forest-path to *St. Jon*, with the ruins of a farm among green meadows. Here we turn to the left and skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, at first over pasture, then ascending through wood. After 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the new path in the *Val Lischanna*, which descends between the *Piz St. Jon* and the *Piz Lischannas* and ascend by it to (2 hrs.) a *Refuge-hut* (about 6560'; very poor quarters) on the *Schafalp*. The path then ascends a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the *Lischanna Glacier* on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the iron vane on the top. The view is superb: immediately in the foreground rise the

bare and riven peaks of the Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavio to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingebirge with the Zugspitze; to the E. the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (with guide) descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* (see below).

Piz Pisoc (10,427'; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and *Plavna Dadaint* (10,413'; 10 hrs.; 30 fr.), both difficult, are for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 8 hrs.; 15 fr.), *Piz Minschun* (10,076'; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,151'; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are less difficult.

FROM SCHULS TO ST. MARIA IN THE MÜNSTERTHAL, through the **Scarlthal**, 7½ hrs., interesting (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the deep gorge of the *Clemgia*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (see above). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* on the right and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* on the left, and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the inundations of which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the left is the *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we next reach (1 hr.) *Scarl* (5948'; *Adler*, poor), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornel* (9951'), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237'), and *Piz Sesvenna* (10,569') may be ascended (the last difficult, requiring skill; 4-5 hrs. from Scarl, with guide). To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarljöchl*, 7599'), and through the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3 hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 381). The road ends here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* and *Dadaint*, and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803') and (l.) *Piz Murtera* (9836') to the *Costainas Pass* (7385'), 2½ hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive dairy of *Champatsch* (7034'), in the parish of Valcava, rounds the rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Ciersf, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'; Inn), a sunny and sheltered hamlet, sometimes visited as a summer retreat; then by a narrow road to *Lüssai*, and across the *Rambach* to *Furom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the Costainas Pass), see p. 374.

Below Schuls we pass *Pradella*, on the right bank of the Inn. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left, prettily situated, is the village of *Sins*, Rom. *Sent* (4702'; *Rhaetia*), 2½ M. from Schuls (diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.). At (3 M.) *Crusch* (Kreuz) the *Val d'Uina* opens on the right, through which an attractive route leads over the *Sur Sass* (7733') and through the *Val Schlinga* to *Mals* (7 hrs.; p. 385). Before reaching (2 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschauuff*, lies above us on the left, the road crosses the *Wraunka-Tobel*, a deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*.

Ascent of *Piz Arina* (9452'; 4 hrs.; with guide) from Remüs, rather tiring, but well worth notice. — An easy and attractive route leads through the *Val Sinestra* and over the *Fimber Pass* (8624') to (9 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the Paznaun. The bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the *Sinestra* by *Manas*, past the mouth of the *Val Laver* on the left and the farm of *Suort*, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Griosc* (5948'), at the foot of the huge *Stammerspitze* (10,683'); highest peak first ascended in 1884 by Prof. Schulz of Leipzig). On the right opens the *Val Tialscha*, with the *Müller* (10,827') in the background. Then through the *Val Chöglas* to the Alp of that

name, and to the left to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) pass, where we have a striking survey of the Fluchthorn. Descent through the *Fimberthal* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Ischgl.

The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of *Serviez*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* on the right (fine waterfall at the entrance) is the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the *Mittler* (10,827') and the indented *Stammerspitze* (see above); to the right *Piz Lat* (9190').

The next village ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is *Strada*. Near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Martinsbruck* (3343'; **Höt. Demoth*), the scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named *Serviez*. (Path on the left bank of the Inn in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Finstermünz Pass*; see p. 387.) The new road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable and shorter, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable retrospective view of the Engadine; and opposite us, to the N., rises *Piz Mondin* (10,378'). Lastly a slight descent to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) --

50 M. Nauders (4468'), see p. 386.

103. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 366.

35 M. DILIGENCE in summer from Samaden to Poschiavo daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (9 fr. 65, coupé 11 fr. 60 c.); thence to Tirano in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 55 c.). Omnibus also in summer between Poschiavo and Tirano; carriage and pair 12 fr. — EXTRA-POST and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr. — This route will even repay walkers.

The BERNINA PASS, the only carriage-road over the Bernina chain (p. 367), is the chief route between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is frequented even in winter.

From Samaden to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pontresina*, see p. 366. Near a saw-mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the last houses of Upper Pontresina, is the fine *Languard Fall*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which the road to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 368) diverges to the right. The road begins to ascend. To the right is revealed a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between *Piz Chalchagn* and *Munt Pers*, with its huge moraine and the great ice-cavern from which the brook issues, and overshadowed by the dazzling *Piz Palü*, *Bellavista*, *Zupò*, *Argient*, *Crastagüzza*, the *Piz Bernina*, *Morteratsch*, and *Tschierva*. (From one of the windings of the road, by a fountain, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6723'): *Inn*), at the entrance to the *Val del Fain*.

The *Val del Fain*, or *Heuthal*, 5 M. long, is interesting to botanists. (Edelweiss grows on the slopes at the head of the valley.) A bridle-path

(practicable for light vehicles for $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; guide needless) ascends the valley, crosses the *Alp La Stretta* and the *Passo Fieno* (8143'), between the *Piz Stretta* (10,197') and the *Piz dels Lejs* (10,013'), and descends steeply into the *Spol Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 373). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischa*, see p. 370.

Beyond the Bernina houses ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook over the *Alp Bre-gaglia* to the pass. The high-road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 370.) The zone of trees is now quitted. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*) and the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*; 7316'), 2 M. long, which abounds in fish. The narrow barrier between the *Lago Nero* and the *Lago Bianco* forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, and those of the latter to the Adda. The 'black lake' contains spring-water, 'the white' glacier-water: hence the difference in colour. To the right lies the *Cambreña Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,834'). Before us rises *Piz Campascio* (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo di Teo*, to the right *Pizzo di Sena*.

The road turns to the left by the *Lago Nero*, crosses a brook descending from *Piz Lagalb*, and reaches ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Bernina houses) the —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. ***Bernina Hospice** (7575'; R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), finely situated above the *Lago Bianco* and opposite the *Cambreña Glacier*. At the back of the hospice is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. A rocky hill immediately to the S. (there and back $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) affords a fine view.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides and horses at the hospice.) **Piz Campascio** (8534'; guide 4 fr.), a bold peak to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718'), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.). — Over the *Cambreña Pass* to the *Fellaria Chalets*, grand but toilsome, see p. 372.

From the hospice to the **SASSAL MASONE** or the **ALP GRÜM** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M., there and back 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.), very interesting. A few paces to the S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Bianco*. It crosses ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley. A finger-post (20 min.) indicates the path to the right to the *Sassal Masone* (see below). We go straight on; then, where the path divides, to the left, at the same level; and (20 min.) reach the **Alp Grüm** (7182'; *Restaur.*), where the superb *Palü Glacier*, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the *Poschiavo Valley* far below, with its lake and the villages of *Le Prese*, *Prada*, and *S. Antonio*, are suddenly revealed. To the S.E. in the distance rise the *Adamello* and *Presanella*. — The **Sassal Masone Hut** (7793'; refreshments), at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970'), reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a good path from the above finger-post, commands a still grander view of the *Palü Glacier* (though *Piz Palü* and *Piz Bernina* are not visible), the *Poschiavo Valley*, and the *Val Viola Mts.*

FROM THE ALP GRÜM TO POSCHIAVO (3 hrs.). The path descends steeply

to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony cart-track; 40 min., *Alp la Dotta*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia*, in a wider part of the valley. We cross ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Cavagliasco*, descending from the Palü Glacier through a wild rocky gorge; then skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (2 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (see below). Fine view of the valley and the opposite heights, on which runs the Bernina road.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (avoidable by short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6509'), to (4 M.) —

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Rosa** (6162'; **Inn*, moderate).

To the N. of La Motta opens the **Val Lagone**, or *Agone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads to the *Forcola* (7638') and (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 373).

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 383) $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (see below) and ascends by the (1 hr.) chalets of *Salba*, *La Tonta*, and *Plan Sena* (6500'), where the path from Pisciadiella comes up from the right, to (1 hr.) *Longacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the **Val Mera**, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,610'), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Passo di Val Mera* (8776') to *Livigno*. From this point through the **Val Viola Poschiavina** to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8068') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable for the inexperienced), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine retrospective view of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the *Corno di Saoseo*. Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7349'). It now leads high along the N. slope of the valley (beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* and the *Cima di Lago Spalmo*), and then descends rapidly through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6037'; below which is a waterfall) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *S. Carlo* (4870'), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazza* (11,713'), with the *Burone Glacier* and *Piz S. Colombano* (9941'). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Lirigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 383), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria by the bridge) and *Pedenosso* to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We now cross the Adda, and reach *Bormio* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the road to the right, or the *New Baths* (p. 384) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by that to the left.

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain we obtain a fine view of the upper part of the narrow *Poschiavino Valley*, down to Poschiavo. Below *Sfazzu* (where the *Val Viola* route diverges, see above) we cross the brook descending from the *Valle di Campo*, pass *Pisciadiella* (4911') on the right, below which another path to the *Val Viola* diverges to the left, and descend mostly through wood on the E. side of the valley. The road reaches the bottom of the valley at (6 M.) *S. Carlo* (3592'), where it passes through a gateway. On the hill to the right appears a glacier descending from *Pizzo di Verona* (11,358'). Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

24 M. **Poschiavino**, (Ger. *Puschlav*) (3317'; pop. 2981; **Hôt. Albrici*, in the principal piazza, near the post and telegraph office; **Croce* or *Postu Vecchia*, at the lower end of the town; *Helvetia*), a busy little town, with several factories and handsome houses. The language is Italian, and one-third of the inhabitants are Pro-

testant. The Rom. Cath. Church dates from 1494, but the tower is much older. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones (comp. p. 68). The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The Prot. Church is modern.

Pizzo Sassalbo (9377'; 5 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but very attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend to the E. to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6312'; spend night), and mount by the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (5330') on the S. side to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Grand panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello. — To the *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see p. 372.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) *Le Prese* several times daily (1 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *S. Antonio*.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3156'; **Bath House*), a watering-place at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, a basin of the Poschiavino, well stocked with trout, is suitable for some stay. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 1 fr. 20 c.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschino*, with a beautiful view of the lake with the snow-mountains in the background. We now descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by a series of waterfalls all the way to *Madonna di Tirano* (see below), and reach (1½ M.) —

30½ M. **Brusio** (2477'), Ger. *Brüs*, the last large Swiss village (pop. 1170; ¼rd Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church, the latter built at the beginning of the 17th cent.

The road descends through walnut and chestnut-plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

31½ M. **Campo Cologno** (1801'; post-stat.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala*.

34 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church of the 17th century. We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Vellin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 322). The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (see below), on which lies —

35 M. **Tirano** (1506'; pop. 6000; **Albergo d'Italia*, with the post-office; *Alb. della Posta*; *Hôt. Stelvio*, by the lower bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

To *COLICO* THROUGH THE *VALTELLINA*, 43 M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs. (11fr. 5c.); one-horse carr. to *Sondrio* 10fr., thence to *Colico* 25fr. — Travellers from the Bernina need not go to *Tirano*, unless they fail to get a conveyance at *Madonna di Tirano*. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 104), is picturesque, but hardly suitable for walking.

At *Tresenda*, 3½ M. below *Madonna di Tirano*, a bridge crosses the *Adda* to the new road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4049') to *Edölo* and *Brusca* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

17 M. **Sondrio** (1140'; pop. 6500; *Posta*, R., L., & A. 4 fr.; *Maddalena*), on the wild *Malero*, the capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine (*Sassella*, *Grumello*, *Inferno*, *Montagna*). The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A long building on the outskirts of the town, once a nunnery, is now private property. The old castle of the governors is now used as a barrack.

[The *Val Malenco*, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A cart-road on the right bank of the Malero leads by *Torre* to (9 M.) *Chiesa* (3298'; Inn, tolerable), the principal village in the valley, finely situated, with the *Bernina* on the N. and the *Mte. della Disgrazia* on the W. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 361; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9-10 hrs.), see p. 362; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambreña Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), see p. 372; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), see p. 382. The *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 371) may be reached from Chiesa in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., through the *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable, as there is no path; from Fellaria to the *Capanna Marinelli* 3 hrs.). Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the *Palü Lake* (6320'), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890'), etc. — *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074'), 10-12 hrs. from Chiesa, very trying and difficult. We ascend by the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alp di Rati* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Club Hut* of the I. A. C. on the *Corno Rossa Pass* (9186'; spend night); then over glacier and rock to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) summit, a most superb point of view. The ascent may also be made from the *Alp Pian di Pietra Rossa* in the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (an offshoot of the Val Masino), or from the *Alp di Pioda* in the *Val di Mello* (see below).]

Farther on, to the W., rises the church of *Sassella*, on a rocky height, and supported by galleries. On the right, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Morbegno, opens the picturesque *Val Masino*.

[*Val Masino*. The road leads to *Masino*, *Pioda*, and (7 M.) *S. Martino* (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right the *Valle di Mello* (route over the *Forcella di S. Martino* or the *Forno Pass* to the *Bregaglia*, see p. 358), to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bagni del Masino*, with a good bath-house (4331'). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the abrupt *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Trubinasca*, 9570') and the W. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,053') present no difficulty to mountaineers with good guides; but the central *Piz Badile* (10,825') is very difficult. — Over the *Bondo Pass* to the *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), see p. 388.]

32½ M. **Morbegno** (853'; *Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Valtellina is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*. Near —

43 M. **Colico** (see p. 348), we join the Splügen route.

104. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 372.

79 M. **MESSAGERIE** from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.). **DILIGENCE** daily (from middle of June to end of Sept.) from the Baths of Bormio over the Stelvio to Eyrs in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (coupe 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6. 30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 11. 15, Franzenshohe at 1. 30, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4. 30, and Eyrs at 5 p.m.; from Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 393) in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 42 fr. — Return carriages to Tirano and Bormio are frequently met with at Poschiavo (p. 355). One-horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two horse 120 fr., a night being spent at Le Prese (to Le Prese $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Extra-post and pair from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 60 fr.

The **Stelvio Road** (*Giojo di Stelvio*; 9045'), the highest in Europe, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, traverses splendid

scenery, from the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina to the huge glaciers and dazzling snow of the Ortler. On the S. side of the pass the engineering of the road itself is an object of interest.

WALKING. The scenery will reward walkers from the Baths of Bormio to (25½ M.) Prad; so also from S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal in 3, Münster ¾, Taufers ½, and Mals in 2½ hrs.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 381) through vineyards to the *Sernio* region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9245'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the bed of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (5 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the *Adda*, and at the large village of *Grosotto* (*Leone d'Oro*) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina*. On the left are the handsome ruins of the fortress of *Venosta*. We cross the *Adda* again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2838'; *Posta* or *Angelo*, tolerable; *Hôt. des Alpes*, new). On the hill-side to the W. stands the pretty church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; the vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. The (5 M.) defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, ¾ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio; at the entrance to it, on the right, are remains of old fortifications. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale (*Valle di Sotto*); the church stands on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*, with its brick-works.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are partly covered with snow. The road crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to —

25½ M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4012'; **Posta*; *Gius. Cola*, in the market), at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little Italian town, with several dilapidated towers.

In the *Val Furva*, 7½ M. to the E., lie the baths of *S. Caterina* (5700'; *Bath Hotel*; *Piz Tresero*, commended), with a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. (One-horse carr. from the New Baths of Bormio, there and back, 12fr. or more; diligence in the afternoon in 1½ hr.) *S. Caterina*, beautifully situated, is a good starting-point for excursions on the S. side of the Ortler; but the baths are closed in the middle of September. *Monte Confine* (11,075'; with guide; 5 hrs.), affording an admirable survey of the Ortler chain, is very interesting and not difficult.

FROM BORMIO TO LIVIGNO a bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction). At *Premadio* it crosses the *Adda* and ascends the *Val di Dentro* to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 380). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso*, above which, on the saddle of the *Monte delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended that pass (*Scale di Fraele*). [Over the *Scale di Fraele* to *S. Giacomo di Fraele* and *Val Mora*, and over the *Buffalora Pass* (*Giupflan*, 7723') to the *Buffalora Alp* near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 374), and *Zernetz*, 10 hrs.; guide desirable, 20fr.] Beyond *Isolaccia* the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr. *Semogo* (4673'; *Martinelli*, dear); above us, opposite, at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, is the church of *S. Carlo*. (*Val Viola Pass* to the *Bernina*, see p. 380.) From the (2½ hrs.) **Foscagno Pass** (7556'), with its two little green lakes, we have a pleasing retrospect of the *Val Viola* and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850'); then to the W., over the hill, to (1½ hr.) *Livigno*

(p. 373). From Livigno to the Bernina road over the Passo Fieno or the Forcola, see pp. 379, 380; to Ponte by the Laverin Pass, see p. 373; to Scans by the Casanna Pass, see p. 373; to Oesen through the Spölthal, see p. 374.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio should be ordered in good time.)

27½ M. Baths of Bormio. The **New Baths* (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4396'; with post-office; R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, ¾ M. higher, at the *Old Baths* (see below), perched on the rocks to the left, and reached by a footpath as well as by the road.

The Stelvio road ascends from the New Baths in a long curve, with beautiful prospects of the valley from Bormio to Cepina. Near the Old Baths we cross a wooden bridge, which the Austrians destroyed in 1859, and pass through a short tunnel (*Galleria dei Bagni*), beyond which the *Old Baths* (*Bagni Vecchi*; 4750') lie below the road on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 383).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, for protection against avalanches, carry the road through a defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971'), a hospice for travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga* (6906'), which was destroyed by Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9790'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottori di Spondalonga* (7510'), used by the road-menders, and the *III. Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7875'; Inn, commended), with a chapel.

34 M. S. Maria (8153'; **Inn*), the *IV. Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak mountain-basin.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintchgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the **Wormser Joch**, or *Umbrail Pass* (8240'), and descends through the *Muranza Valley* to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 374); thence by *Taifers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 386) in the Etschthal.

Piz Umbrail (9954'), the E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point (1½ hr.; guide, for novices, 5-6 fr.). Turning to the left by the dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the summit. Superb view (see *Panorama* by Faller). Travellers from Bormio may ascend this peak by diverging to the left from the road ¼ hr. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see above) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the Cantoniera of S. Maria.

The Cantoniera S. Maria lies 892' below the Stelvio Pass. The road affords glimpses of the Münsterthal to the left. Close to us,

on the right, rise the huge *Eben* and *Stelvio* glaciers. The pass is never free from snow except in warm summers; in June heaps of snow, 6-8' deep, are often seen on the road-side.

On the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9045') stands a road-menders' house. A column to the right marks the highest point and the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends by the workmen's house to the left in 20 min. to the so-called *Dreisprachenspitze* (about 9180'), a rocky height affording an admirable view, particularly of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare, reddish *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze*; 9941'), towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings (to Trafoi 33 in all). To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,355') and *Tuckettspitze* (11,400'). As the road affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7160'; *Inn), formerly a post-station. To the S. the huge *Madatsch* (*Glacier*) extends far into the valley. About 2 M. farther, just beyond the 18th kilometre-stone, is the spot where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband, a Walloon, in 1876. The **Weisse Knott*, a small platform a little farther on, is an excellent point of view: before us rises the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right the Madatsch Glacier, with its splendid ice-fall; to the left the Trafoier Ferner, and above it the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines, is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the background to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel.

45 M. **Trafoi** (5080'; *Post; *Zur Schönen Aussicht), a small hamlet, finely situated (one-horse carr. to *Prad* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Pleasant walk ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the **Three Holy Springs** (5263'), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Post, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and abrupt Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive.

The ascent of the *Ortler* (12,814') from this side is now facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (see below), reached from Trafoi in 4 hrs. (thence to the top 4-5 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; comp. *Baedeker's E. Alps*).

We now follow the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the inundations of which are sometimes very destructive, and pass (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4265'; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860.

To the right lies the *Suldenthal*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, a great resort of mountaineers. Bridle-path (road in progress) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6064'; *Eller; *Zum Ortler), with the church of the valley, splendidly situated. The *Gampenhöfe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above St. Gertrud, command an imposing view of the Ortler chain. — The **Ortler* (12,814'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden, but is difficult and fatiguing, and fit for adepts only (guide 10 fl.). The night is passed in the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Payerhütte* on the *Tabavetta-Kamm* (10,059'); thence to the top, chiefly over snow, 4 hrs. more. (Further details in *Baedeker's E. Alps*.)

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. **Prad** (2940'; **Neue Post*; **Alte Post*), or *Brad*, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crosses a marsh and the river by a long bridge, and reaches (2 M.) *Spondinig* (2855'; **Hirsch*), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Eys*.

WALKERS may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by diverging to the right at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige, and following the foot of the mountains, to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, with a ruined castle (see below), *Glurns* (3260'; *Krone*), a small fortified town with an old church, and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mals* (see below).

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL a narrow road leads from Glurns to the W., on the right bank of the *Rambach*, which here falls into the Etsch. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. it crosses the brook. (Route on the right bank by *Riffair* not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers* (1012'), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scart*, see p. 377.) A broad road leads hence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Swiss frontier and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (4100'; Inn), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Aud da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* (4553'; *Weisses Kreuz*; **Piz Umbrail*), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Thence over the Umbrail Pass to Bormio, see p. 384; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, see p. 379; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 377.

The road to Nauders skirts the hill-side at some distance from the Etsch. The valley is called the *Upper Vintschgau*, after its ancient inhabitants. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*. (On the right, before we reach *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. We next pass *Tartsch*, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.)

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mals** (3428'; *Post*, or *Adler*; *Hirsch*) is a village of Roman origin. On the opposite bank of the Etsch rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, are the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, and beyond it —

69 M. **St. Valentin auf der Heide** (4695'; **Post*). Magnificent retrospective *VIEW (most striking when approached from Nauders) of the snow and ice-clad Ortler range, which forms the entire background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtaufener Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Etsch. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4888'; *Stern*), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and then descend by the *Stille Bach* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4168'; **Post*; **Löwe*; *Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

From Nauders to the *Lower Engadine* (dilig. to *Schuls* daily), see p. 378.

105. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 324, 48.

103 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.) daily in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (also an omnibus). RAILWAY from Landeck to Bregenz, $76\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $4\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs.; fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 55 kr. (express 6 fl. 35 or 5 fl.).

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the perpendicular slate-rock (three tunnels, two avalanche-galleries). At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point on the route is **Hoch-Finstermünz* (3730'), a group of houses with a *Hotel*. Far below is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3203'), with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near —

8 M. *Pfunds* (3185'), consisting of two villages, separated by the Inn: on the right bank, the '*Dorf*', on the left bank *Stuben* (**Traube*; Post), through which the road runs. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,278'), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the S.E. the *Glockthurm* (10,995') and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4 M.) *Tösens*.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ried* (2850'; *Post; *Kreuz*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. Then (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), where the road crosses to the left bank, in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which lies *Kaltenbrunn*, a resort of pilgrims. To the left above Prutz, on a precipice on the left bank, is the ruined castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3880'), with sulphur-baths (moderate), 1 hr. from Prutz; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4530'), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and finely situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses the Inn by the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2770'), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right *Flies*, with *Schloss Bideneck*. To the left, on the opposite bank, a fall of the *Urbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn dashes through a narrow gorge and forms several series of cataracts.

27 M. *Landeck* (2668'; Post; *Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families. The Railway Station lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. (Rail. Restaur., indifferent).

The ARLBERG RAILWAY, opened in the autumn of 1884, crosses the Inn. Looking back, we get a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck to the left and of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9954') to the right. The train ascends on the right bank of the deep *Sunnenthal* to ($30\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Nauders) Stat. *Pians* (2989'), opposite the beautifully situated village of that name, above which lies *Grins*. After crossing several viaducts we obtain a view of *Schloss Wiesberg*, and

near it we cross the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Patzenauenthal* and unites with the *Rosanna* to form the *Sanna*, by means of a bold bridge, 286 yds. long and 282' in height. Then a tunnel, 221 yds. long.

34 M. *Strenge* (3215') lies at the N. base of the *Peziner Spitze* (8353'). To the W. rises the *Riffler* (9879'). We follow the right bank of the *Rosanna* to (36 M.) *Flirsch* (3681'; *Post), at the foot of the *Eisenkopf* (9252'), prettily situated. Near the village of *Schnan*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., is the *Schnaner Klamm*, a narrow rocky gorge of the *Schnanerbach*.

The valley expands. The train ascends more gradually and crosses the *Rosanna* three times. 40 M. *Pettneu*. Crossing the stream twice more, we next reach (44 M.) **St. Anton** (4206'; *Post), the highest village in the *Rosanna Valley* or *Stanzer Thal*, at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

Immediately beyond St. Anton the train enters the great **Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly $6\frac{1}{3}$ M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel $9\frac{1}{4}$ M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4298' above the sea-level; 1598' below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends rapidly to the *Klosterthal*, watered by the *Alfenz*. $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langen* (3993'), on the right bank of the stream. At first running high up on the N. side of the valley, the train descends, crossing a series of viaducts, to (54 M.) *Danöfen* and —

58 M. *Dalaas* (3054'; *Post), a prettily situated village. Several more viaducts and tunnels. $59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hintergasse* (2703'). At (62 M.) *Bratz* (2326'; *Löwe) the train reaches the bottom of the valley. To the right a considerable fall of the *Fallbach*. The train then traverses the broad valley of the *Ill* to —

66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bludenz** (1906'; *Post; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-clad *Scesaplana* in the background.

EXCURSION TO THE LÜNERSEE AND ASCENT OF THE SCESAPLANA, very interesting. (To the lake $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the *Ill* to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Brand* (3376'; Inn). The path mounts on the right bank of the *Alvibrach* the *Alp Lagant*, and ascends thence in zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. To the right rises the *Seekopf*, with its huge stony slopes; over the rocks to the left falls a fine cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünersee. We next reach (3 hrs.) the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green *Lünersee* (6312'), the largest lake among the Rhätian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the *Douglas Hut* (Inn).

The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9718'), the highest peak of the Rhätikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (3-4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9, from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake for a little way and then ascend to the right, at first on turf, and then over loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn *Todle Alp*. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' to a small glacier, and then ascend the arête to the top without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Allgäu Alps to the N.E.; the Ötztal, Stubai, and Zillertal Alps to the E.; and the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese Mts., and the Rhine Valley (Canton of Appenzell), and Lake of Constance to the

S. and W. — Descent to the *Schamella Club Hut* and by the *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Sewis* in the Prättigau, see p. 325. From the Douglas Hut to (4 hrs.) Schrüns (see below) an attractive route leads past the grand *Schweizer-Thor* (pass to the Prättigau, p. 325) to the *Ewen Pass*, and descends to the finely situated *Sporeralp* and through the *Gauerthal* (see below; the experienced may dispense with a guide).

The **Montavon** (comp. Map, p. 324), to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prättigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* The road (omnibus to Schrüns several times daily, 60 kr.), leads by *St. Peter* to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet on a mound of debris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn*; then, following the right bank of the Ill, to (3½ M.) *Schrüns* (2250'; pop. 1710; *Taube*, the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the base of the *Bartholomäberg* (4880'); a fine point of view. On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, from which a path crosses the *Drusenthal* (7220'), between the *Drusenfuh* (9298') and the *Sulzfu* (9200'), to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 325) in the Prättigau. (To the Lunersee, see above.) Over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass*, or over the *Plasegggen Pass* to (7-8 hrs.) *Küblis* see p. 325. — The **Sulzfu* (9200'; 8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the *Scsesaplana*, and not difficult: to the *Tilisuna Hut* (Inn) 4½ hrs., to the top 3½ hrs. more.

Above Schrüns the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) *Gallenkirch* (2730'; Inn) the *Gargellen-Thal* opens to the S., through which tolerable routes cross the *Antöner* or *Gargeller Joch* (7792') to (8 hrs.) *Küblis*, and the *Schlappiner-Joch* (7220') to (8 hrs.) *Klosterr* in the Prättigau (p. 326). Passing *Gurtepolh*, we next reach (2 hrs.) *Gaschurn* (*Rössl*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gannerathal*, and (1 hr.) *Patenen* (3435'; Inn), the last village in the Montavon. (Passes into the *Patzenaun*, see *Baedeker's E. Alps*.)

From *PATENEN* OVER THE **VERMUNT PASS** TO **GUARDA** in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; with guide), tiring, but attractive. We ascend the *Gross-Vermuntthal* to the right, between (r.) the *Hochmaderer* and (l.) the *Cresper-Spitze*, to (3½ hrs.) the *Gross-Vermunt-Alp* (tolerable quarters; grand mountain view), on the W. side of the *Bieler Höhe*. We next ascend to the S. to the source of the Ill (7140') at the foot of the great *Vermunt Glacier*, and toil up the moraine and the glacier to the **VERMUNT PASS** (9205'), between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,495') on the E. and *Piz Buin* (10,870'), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts., on the W. (ascended by adepts without difficulty from the Vermunt-Alp in 6 hrs.). Steep descent to the *Val Tuoi* and *Guarda* (p. 375).

The line crosses the Ill beyond (70 M.) *Strassenhaus*, and the *Mangbach*, descending from the *Gampertlon-Thal* on the left, near (73 M.) *Nenzing*. 77½ M. *Frastanz*, at the mouth of the *Sanina-Thal*. The Illthal, below Bludenz called the *Wallyau*, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces a deep passage (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*) through the limestone rocks before emptying itself into the broad Rhine Valley. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper Klamm, and passes through a short tunnel.

80 M. **Feldkirch** (1492'; pop. 3000; *Englischer Hof* or *Post*; *Löwe*; *Schäfte*, small; beer at the *Rössl*), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol, is a pleasant little town, above which rises the ruined *Schattenburg*. A large Jesuit school here is called the *Stella Matutina*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good painting of the same subject. By the *Gymnasium* are tasteful Alpine grounds.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley, from the Falknis to Lake Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, from 'St. Margarethenkapf (1829)', a hill

20 min. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavoll (tickets at the Engl. Hof). The *St. Veitskapf*, on the *Ardetzenberg*, on the opposite bank, has nearly the same view.

From FELDKIRCH to BUCHS (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). It sweeps round the *Ardetzenberg*, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan*. (Vaduz, 2 M. to the S., p. 316.) Near *Buchs* (p. 316) it crosses the Rhine.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg* (see above). 83 M. *Rankweil* (Adler; Stern), at the mouth of the *Laternser Thal*, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2186'), to the left. Near (88 M.) *Götzis*, with its modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. *Hohenems* (1407'; *Post) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of *Neu* and *Alt-Hohenems*. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the Count of Waldburg-Zeil. Crossing the *Dornbirner Ach*, we next reach —

95 M. *Dornbirn* (1417'; pop. 9000; **Hirsch*; **Mohr*), a thriving little town, upwards of 2 M. in length. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfürsten. 98 M. *Schwarzach*; 100½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line to the left to *St. Margarethen*, p. 315.) The train then crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

103 M. *Bregenz* (1306'; **Oesterreich. Hof*, on the quay; *Höt. Montfort*, at the station; **Weisses Kreuz*, Römer-Str.; **Adler*, near the lake; **Krone*; *Schweizerhof*; *Löwe*), the capital of the *Vorarlberg*, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, beautifully situated at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on a height, occupies the site of the *Roman Camp*, and formerly had two gates, the southern of which has been removed. The *Pier* affords a fine survey of the town and environs.

The *Gebhardsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (1945'; ascent ½ hr., the last half through wood), with a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus. Picturesque foreground, formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The *Pfänder* (3464'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a far more extensive prospect. The path (1½ hr.) ascends to the right by the old barracks at the N. end of Bregenz, traverses wood, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation-Pfänder' auberge, and follows the telegraph-wires to the large *Hotel*, 5 min. from the top. The longer carriage-road (2½ hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (rifle-range), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of *Fluh* (*Krone*) and thence to the hotel.

The *Bregenzer Wald*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 48) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on Lake Constance, see p. 26.

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106. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (*Milan*).

Comp. Map, p. 410.

RAILWAY (comp. p. 92) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*, 19 M., in 50-68 min. (3 fr., 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.); from *Lugano* to *Como*, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from *Lugano* to *Milan*, 48½ M., in 3-¾ hrs. (8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

Bellinzona (770'), see p. 120. A tunnel of 313 yds. carries the train under the *Castello di Svitto* (p. 100). At (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* the line to the *Lago Maggiore* (p. 399) diverges to the right.

Trending to the left, the *Lugano* line approaches the foot of the mountains near *Camorino*, and begins to ascend the *Monte Cenere*,

through walnut and chestnut-trees. *S. Antonio* lies below on the right; then *Cadenazzo* (p. 399). Two tunnels (the *Precassino*, 435 yds.; and the *Meggiaglio*, 111 yds.). View of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into the Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts., improving as we ascend. We pass under **Monte Cenere**, the top of which is 370' above, by means of a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437' above the sea-level), to —

9 M. **Rivera-Bironico** (1420'), in the bleak valley of the *Leguana*. We follow the Leguana, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, descending from the Mte. *Camoghè* (p. 394), to form the *Agno*. Beyond the short *Molinuccio Tunnel* is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1130'; *Inn at *Taverne Inferiori*). At *Lamone* (1033') the train leaves the *Agno* and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135'; 1016 yds. long), describes a long curve (with a fine view of the lake to the left), and reaches the station, high above the town, of —

19 M. **Lugano**. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DU PARC (*Béha*) in the old monastery of *S. Maria degli Angeli*, with a pleasant garden and several dépendances (*Belvedere*, *Villa Ceresio*, *Beau-Séjour*); R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1½, D. 5, omnibus 1½, pens. 9-11 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. BEAUREGARD, by the station, R., L., & A. 2½-3, pens. 7 fr.; PENS. VILLA MONTARINA, with fine view; *HÔTEL WASHINGTON, in the chief piazza, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; HÔTEL SUISSE, moderate; HÔTEL-PENS. LUGANO, with a small garden on the lake; AMERICANA, with restaurant, on the lake, pens. 6 fr.; HÔTEL-PENS. PANORAMA, with fine view; PENS. ZWEIFEL, plain; PENS. FLEURY, near the station, 4 fr.; COURONNE and GRÜTLI, moderate. — At *Paradiso*, ½ M. to the S., at the foot of Mte. *Salvatore*; *HÔTEL-PENS. VILLA-BEAUVIRAGE, moderate; BELLEVUE, pens. 6-8 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. REICHMANN, 7-9 fr.

Restaurants. *Biaggi* (also an inn); *Lugano*, with garden; *Trattoria Americana*, on the lake; *Roma*, Piazza del Liceo; *Café Straub*, in the Hôt. Washington. Beer at the *Brasserie Bâle Strasbourg*, at the E. corner of the piazza on the quay; at the *Caffè Orsini*, Via Cappuccini, and *Birreria Conti*, near the quay. *Rail. Restaurant*.

Lake Baths near the Hôtel du Parc (for swimmers; 80 c. with towels).

Railway Station ½ M. above the town, to the W. (Besides the road there is a shorter footpath.) — **Steamboat Pier** (p. 409) by the Hôt. Washington.

Post Office, Via Canova, near the Hôt. Suisse. — **Physicians**, Dr. *Zbinden*, Dr. *Reali*. — **Bookseller**, *Dalp*, Piazza Bandoria.

Carriages. To Luino with one horse 12, with two 20 fr., Varese 16 or 30 fr. (fee extra).

English Church Service at the Hôtel du Parc.

Lugano (932'; pop. 6129), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, with quite an Italian climate, is a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the dolomitic *Monte S. Salvatore* (see below), wooded to its summit; and among the mountains to the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 394) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its

character. In the chief piazza, on the lake, is the *Palazzo Civico* (formerly government-buildings, now the Hôtel Washington), with a beautiful and cool colonnaded court. On the broad *Quay*, planted with trees (a pleasant promenade on summer evenings), rises a Fountain Statue of Tell by Vela. The church of *S. Maria degli Angioli* (opposite, adjoining the Hôtel du Parc) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by *Luini*, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, formerly at the Lyceum, and in the 1st Chapel on the right Madonna, both also *al fresco* by Luini. — *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, on a height (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by *Tommaso Rodari* at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully enriched marble façade.

The traveller should visit the gardens and grounds of the villas *Beauséjour* (a dépendance of the Hôtel du Parc; see above), *Endelin* (splendid view in the tower), and *Nathan* (formerly *Tanzina*), near which is a small temple containing a bust of Washington ('magnum sacerdorum decus'). The beautiful *Park Ciani*, on the N. bay of the lake (visitors admitted, gardener 1 fr.) contains a fine marble Statue ('La Desolazione') by *Vinc. Vela*.

To the N. of the town, on a hill commanding the *Val Cassarate* (p. 394), is the *Villa Luvini*, which affords a fine view. Farther off, near *Canobbio*, at the foot of the *S. Bernardo* (p. 394; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), is Baron Derwies's **Villa Trevano*, sumptuously fitted up, with extensive grounds (accessible by special permission only).

Pleasant WALK to the S., on the bank of the lake, through the suburb of *Paradiso*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) headland of *S. Martino*, a charming point of view. To the W. to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sorengo* (Pens. Colline d'Oro, 4 fr.; opposite to it, "Restaur. du Jardin, with garden), with a fine view from the church on the hill, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) the little *Lake of Muzzano*. To the S.W. to the (1 hr.) churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, with a fine monument of the Torriani family (mourning woman, by Vela); best route to it by *Sorengo* and *Gentilino*; back by *Pambio*, where there is a monument by Vela to Capt. Carloni.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is a favourite holiday resort of the townspeople, who have wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the cool grottoes by which the hill-side is honeycombed. The huts guarding these cellars look like a village from a distance. At some of them good 'Asti' and other wines of icy coolness are sold. These cellars are closed in the evening. Also a brewery here.

The **Monte S. Salvatore* (2982'; 2 hrs.; guide 4 fr., superfluous; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee) is a charming point of view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the Hôtel du Parc, between the first house of *Paradiso* (see above) and a garden-wall, a road diverges to the right from the *S. Martino* road; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, we go straight on to the houses, and ascend between them, and under the railway. We pass the (20 min.) handsome and conspicuous *Villa Marchino* and reach (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which *Monte Rosa* is visible through an opening in the mountains. Here we diverge to the left from the road, passing through the gateway of the fourth house, and after 80 paces ascend to the left by the path 'Al Monte' (always keeping to the left, rough and stony at places) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pilgrimage Chapel* on the summit (small inn near it). The *VIEW embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano. To the E. above Por-

lezza is Monte Legnone (p. 411); to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of Monte Camoghè; to the left of this are the distant Rheinwald Mts.; towards the W. is the Monte Rosa chain, with the Matterhorn and other Valaisian Alps to the right. (Morning light most favourable.)

The **Monte Brè** (3100'; 2½ hrs. from Lugano) affords another beautiful walk. A road leads to the E., crosses the *Cassarate*, and runs a little inland to several mills at the foot of the hill. Thence a broad path winds upwards to the right, passing a few groups of houses, to the hamlet of *Desago*. Another route to Desago from the town, shorter and shadier, skirts the lake to the foot of the hill, and then ascends through gardens from hamlet to hamlet. Above Desago the path divides: both branches, equally good, lead round to the (2 hrs.) village of *Brè* (2631'; *Restaur. & Pens. Ongarato*), at the back of the hill. The route to the right, in view of the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the left commands a fine inland view. From the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the W. to the (½ hr.) top of the hill. This path also divides, both branches being attractive: that to the right ascends at once; that to the left first leads to a spur in the direction of Lugano, and then ascends at the back of the hill. Beautiful view of the different bays of the Lake of Lugano, especially towards Porlezza, and of the surrounding mountains. Lugano is visible from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the top.

At **Soragno**, 3 M. to the N.E. of Lugano, is the *Pens. Therapia* (5-7 fr.), prettily situated at the base of the *Monte Boglia*. Road by *Trevano* (p. 393) and *Davesco*; footpath by *Pregassona*.

To S. **BERNARDO** AND **BIGORIO** (there and back, with stay, 5-6 hrs.). A cart-track on the fertile slopes to the N. of Lugano leads by *Massagno*, *Savosa*, *Porza*, and *Comano* to the (1½ hr.) church of S. **Bernardo** (2301'), on a rocky plateau, with a picturesque view. (At the S.E. base of the hill are the village of *Canobbio* and the château of *Trevano*; see above.) Thence (at first following the top of the hill to the N.; no path) to *Sala* and the (1¼ hr.) monastery of *Bigorio* (2360'; refreshmts.), charmingly situated on the wooded hill of that name. (The church contains a Madonna attributed to Guercino or Perino del Vaga.) Back by *Ponte Capriasca* (with a church containing a good old copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper), past the little *Lake of Origlio*, and by *Cureglia*, *Vezia*, and *Massagno* to (2 hrs.) Lugano. — *Ponte Capriasca* (see above) is itself worth visiting: rail to *Taverne* (p. 392), ascend to the village in 1½ hr., and return by *Tesserete* (see below; in all 3½ hrs.).

***Monte Boglia** (4960'; 4 hrs.), a picturesque hill visible from Lugano to the left of Mte. Brè (guide desirable). Ascent from *Soragno* (see above) by the *Alp Bolla* 3½, or from *Brè* (see above) 2 hrs. (steep). View little inferior to that from Mte. Generoso. Descent on the E. side through the grassy *Val Soldo* to *Castello* and S. *Mamette* (a steamboat-station) or *Oria* (p. 409).

Monte Camoghè (7303'; 7-8 hrs. from Lugano; guide from Colla), a famous point of view, is fatiguing. Road through the *Val Cassarate* to *Tesserete* (Inn); then to the right into the picturesque *Val di Colla*, to (12 M.; carr. in 2½ hrs.) *Scareglia* or *Lower Colla* (3205'; *Osteria Garzirola*). We then (with guide) ascend by *Colla* and the *Alp Pietrarossa*, leaving the *Mte. Garzirola* (see below) to the right, to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sertena* (5922') and the (1½ hr.) top, where we enjoy a striking panorama of the Alps from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler. — The descent may be made to the N., by the *Rivolle* and *Levano* Alps, to the *Val Morobbia*, *Giubiasco*, and (5 hrs.) *Bellinzona*. (Ascent of the Camoghè from Bellinzona, 7-8 hrs.) — **Monte Garzirola** (6942'), 3 hrs. from Colla, also repaying. — From the *Val Colla* an interesting walk over the pass of S. *Lucio* (5961') to Porlezza, or over the *Cima dell' Arabione* (5928'; fine view) to the *Val Soldo* (p. 409), or to the *Val Soldo* by a path passing the curious dolomite pinnacles of the *Denti di Vecchia*.

Monte Tamaro (6433'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide) from *Taverne* (p. 392) or *Bironico* (p. 392), not difficult. Splendid view of Lago Maggiore, etc.

Val Magliasina. Beautiful drive by *Agno* (p. 408), *Vernate*, and *Cademario* to (8 M.) *Breno* (2106'; Ost. Ferrajo); back by *Novaggio* and *Magliuso* (p. 408). Pleasant walk from *Breno* over *Mte. Lemo* (5312'; splendid view) to 5-6 hrs.) *Luino* (p. 401); or back to *Lugano* by S. *Bernardo* (see above).

CIRCUIT OF MONTE SALVATORE (a drive of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Road by (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pambio* (p. 393) and through the pretty *Val Scairolo* to (3 M.) *Figno*, where we reach the W. arm of the lake. We then follow the lake, rounding the *Mte. Arbostora* (p. 409), to (2 M.) *Morcote* and (3 M.) *Melide* (see below). Thence to *Lugano* 4 M. more.

To the *Grotto of *Osteno*, see p. 413. Ascent of *Mte. Generoso*, see below.

FROM LUGANO TO COMO (20 M.). The train describes a curve round the bay of Lugano (charming view to the left), and passes through the *Paradiso Tunnel* (833 yds.) under the N.E. spur of *Monte S. Salvatore* (see above). It then passes *S. Martino* and skirts the *Lake of Lugano* (p. 409). The banks are wooded to a considerable height. On the water's edge lie several villages. Beyond (5 M.) *Melide* (De Michelis's Inn, good wine), the train and the road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone *Viaduct* $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, which sadly mars the scenery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches into two bays (p. 409). Two tunnels (the *Bissone*, 278 yds.; and the *Maroggia*, 625 yds.). Then ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maroggia* (Elvetia), at the W. base of the *Mte. Generoso* (see below). At (10 M.) *Capolago* we quit the lake, follow the right bank of the *Laveggio*, and enter the fertile valley of —

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mendrisio** (1191'; pop. 2749; *Hôt. *Mendrisio*, R., L., & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Angelo*, moderate, good wine), a small town $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station.

The ***Monte Generoso** (5561'), *M. Gionnero*, or *M. Calvaggione*, the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (to the hotel 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Guides (unnecessary) and mules (6 fr.) may be hired at Mendrisio; small vehicle to the top for one person 10, there and back 16 fr. and fee. The bridle-path (mostly paved, and unpleasant for walking; shade in the afternoon) ascends by the wine-cellars of *Salorino* in zigzags (walkers may go through the village and follow the telegraph-wires) to a wooded dale, at the entrance to which there is a spring by the wall on the left, and at the upper end of the dale we reach (2 hrs.) another, the source of the brook. Farther on we pass through scanty forest to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Généroso* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 5, pens, from 9 fr.; post and telegr. offices), the property of *Dr. Pasta* of Mendrisio. Farther on (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), beyond the crest of the hill, are the chalets of *Cassina*, with a fine breed of cattle. Pleasant paths lead to the (20 min.) *Bellavista*, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps. — From the hotel to the top an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., passing several peaks of the Generoso. Near the top is a small inn. The VIEW (Panorama) at the hotel embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from Monte Viso to the Bernina. Rich flora. — Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (see above) by *Rovio*, or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (roads to Rovio and Muggio). — In the *Val Mara*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Rovio, is the village of *Arogno*, a watch-making place.

The short *Coldrerio Tunnel* carries us through the watershed between the *Laveggio* and the *Breggia*. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Balerna*.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Chiasso** (764'; *Rail. Restaur.; *Albergo dell' *Angelo*, by the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; usually a long halt). The line pierces the *Monte Olimpino* by means of a tunnel 3190 yds. long, and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of *Como*, on the left.

20 M. **Como** (p. 416); thence to *Milan*, see R. 112.

107. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

RAILWAY to Locarno, 14 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 50 c.). The VAL MAGGIA, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, its rich vegetation, and its pretty villages and grand waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. A good starting-point for excursions is *Bignasco* (reached by diligence from Locarno twice daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; diligence from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs.).

To ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cadenazzo*, see p. 399. The Locarno line diverges to the right, and below (r.) *Cugnasco* crosses the *Ticino*. 10 M. *Gordola*, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of the *Val Verzasca*.

Val Verzasca. A road (diligence from Locarno to Sonogno daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ascends the deep and picturesque valley, watered by the beautiful *Verzasca* with its countless falls. This stream and its tributaries abound in fish and are often of an exquisite transparent green. The lover of nature should descend into the ravine and explore some of the delicious rocky pools. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (3 M.) *Lavertezzo* (Inn) and (4 M.) *Brione* (2497; Inn), the chief village in the valley, at the mouth of the *Val d'Osola*, through which a route (with guide) leads to the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010'), the *Val Cocco* and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 397). Ascending to the N. through the main valley, we next come to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sonogno* (292'; Inn), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence to the W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140'), between the *Corona di Redorta* and *Mte. Zucchereto*, to the *Val Prato* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 398), interesting. Another attractive route leads to the N. by *Cabiono* and the *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Passo di Laghetto* (6920'), to the W. of the *Cima Bianca*; it then descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6046'), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 100). — Walkers desiring to return from Brione to Locarno should cross the Verzasca 2 M. to the S. of Lavertezzo and ascend on the right bank by *Corippo* to *Mergoscia*, from which a road skirting a deep ravine and commanding fine views leads by *Contrà* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Locarno*.

The train crosses the brawling *Verzasca* and runs on the bank of the *Lago Maggiore* to —

14 M. **Locarno.** — *GRAND HÔTEL LOCARNO, with garden, view of the lake, and English Chapel. R., L., & A. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; *CORONA, on the lake; *HÔT. SUISSE, in the chief piazza, moderate; ALBERGO S. GOTTAIRDO; furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghezii*; Rail. Restaurant.

Locarno (632'; pop. 2645, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town of thoroughly Italian character, is beautifully situated on the *Lago Maggiore* at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. In the 15th cent. the town is said to have contained 5000 inhab.; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 several of the most industrious Protestant families were banished for refusing to conform to the Rom. Cath. ritual. A number of these (the *Orelli*, *Muratto*, and others) repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-manufactories which still flourish. Fine view from the **Madonna del Sasso* (1168'), a pilgrimage-church with its attendant oratories on a wooded rock above the town ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; steep paved path). The church contains a *Descent from the Cross by Ciseri. The view from *Mte. della Trinità*, 10 min. higher up, is still more extensive.

At the market held at Locarno on alternate Thursdays the

picturesque costumes of the neighbouring peasantry are seen to advantage. The greatest gala-day is 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Steamboats on the *Lago Maggiore*, see R. 108.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMO D' OSSOLA, 11 hrs., a beautiful route, but rough and fatiguing at places, through the *Val Centovalli* and the *Val di Vigezzo*. Road to *Losone* and (4 M.) *Intragna* (1300'; Inn), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Meleza* and the *Onsernone*. Then a bad path on the left bank of the *Meleza* by (2½ hrs.) *Borgnone* (2316'; Inn) to (¼ hr.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village, and across the Italian frontier to (1½ hr.) *Rè* (Inn), a resort of pilgrims. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (*Leon d'Oro*), where the new road from the *Val Cannobino* joins ours on the left (p. 401), to *S. Maria Maggiore* (2713'; **Croce di Malta*), the capital of the *Val Vigezzo*, and (8 M.) *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 275).

Val *Onsernone*. Road (diligences from Locarno to Comologno and *Vergeletto* daily in 3½ hrs.) across the *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (1½ M.) *Carigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend to the N.W., through the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in numerous windings to *Loco* (Inn) and (6½ M.) *Russo* (2638'), where the valley divides. In the S. branch lies (3½ M.) *Comologno* (3508'), a village chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners; then, beyond the Italian frontier, the (1¼ M.) rustic *Bagni di Craveggia*, with a sulphur-spring, whence an easy route crosses the *Bocchetta di S. Antonio* to (2 hrs.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (see above). — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2990'; *Osteria Domenigone*). Thence to *Cimalmotto* (see below) over the *Passo di Porcareccio*, or to *Cevio* by the *Lago di Alzasca*, interesting (with guide).

Val Maggia. The road leads on the left bank of the *Maggia*, with its numerous falls, past the picturesque (2 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (820'); route to the *Val Onsernone*, see above), to *Avegno*, *Cordevio*, and (4½ M.) **Maggia** (1138'; **Albergo Garzoli*), a considerable village. To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Someo*, and *Riveo* (passing the beautiful *Soldadino Fall*, 330' high, on the left) to *Visletto* and (6½ M.) **Cevio** (1380'; *Alb della Piazza Grande*; **Restaur. del Basodino*, with a few rooms; *Café del Grütli*), the capital of the valley, with fine groups of trees and an interesting church, at the mouth of the *Val Rovana*.

The steep *Val Rovana* divides at (3½ M.) *Collognasca* (2640') into (l.) the *Val di Campo* and (r.) the *Val di Bosco*. In the former lie (3½ M.) *Campo* (4430'; Inn) and (1¼ M.) *Cimalmotto* (Inn), the church of which has a porch with interesting frescoes. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see above; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7405') and through the *Val Isorno* to (6 hrs.) *Crevola*, easy; over the *Passo di Craverola* (*Scultia del Forno*, 8290') to *Prenia*, or over the *Passo della Scatta* (8120') and the *Passo di Comella* to *Crodo* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 282), both easy (guide). — In the *Val di Bosco*, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies *Bosco* (4930'; Inn), called also *Crin* or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Criner Furka* to the *Val Formaz-a*, see p. 282.

1¼ M. **Bignasco** (1424'; **Hôt. du Glacier*, R. from 1½, pens. 5 fr.), is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*. Beautiful excursions in the numerous surrounding valleys.

Pleasant walks to the (½ hr.) *Waterfall of Bignasco* and the (¾ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti*, a fine point of view; back by two very fine waterfalls, the *Bagno di Nerone* and the *Piccolo Niagara*. Also to *Cerio* and the (3 M.) *Cascata di Soldadino* (see above); to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, (3½ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

THROUGH THE VAL BAVONA TO THE TOSA FALLS, OR TO AIROLO.

Through the picturesque **Val Bavona*, which opens to the N.W. of Bignasco, a road leads by *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, and *Sonterio* to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo* (3150'), at the E. base of the *Basodino* (10,748'; ascent from the N.E. side, over the *Basodino Glacier*, trying, but not dangerous; descent to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 281. From *S. Carlo* with guide (G. Padovani) by *Campo* to the *Alp Robiei* (6165'), and to the W. through the *Val Fiorina* to the *Bocchetta di Valmaggia* (8707') and (7 hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 281). — Travellers bound for Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge leading to the *Alp Robiei*, follow the left bank of the stream (with guide) and ascend by the *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Scuindrau* (7720'), to the (5 hrs.) *Cristallina Furca* (8474'), to the W. of *Piz Cristallina* (9547'); then descend over a patch of snow into the *Val Torta* and through the *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 277) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 98).

The road in the *Val Maggia*, called *Val Broglio* above this point, next leads to *Broglio* and (4½ M.) *Prato* (2460'; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of the *Val Prato*, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*. (Over the *Redorta Pass* to the *Val Verzasca*, see p. 396).

The *Campo Tencia* (10,124'; 8-9 hrs. from *Prato*; with guide), a magnificent point of view, is trying. Through the pretty *Val Prato* to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250') 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlinia Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) summit. Experts may descend to the E. to the *Alp Crozlinia* and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 99).

At (1¼ M.) *Peccia* (2785'; *Inn*, rustic) the valley divides into the (l.) *Val Peccia* and the (r.) *Val Lavizzara*, so called from the 'lavezzo' stone found here. The road ascends the latter, at first in many windings, past (r.) *Mogno*, to (3¾ M.) *Fusio* (4202'); **Hôt. Dazio*, the last village, most picturesquely situated.

Interesting passes from *Fusio* (with guide): to the N. by *Sambucco*, *Corte*, and the *Sassello Pass* (7697') to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo*. More attractive to the N.E. by *Colla* and the *Alp Pianascio* to the *Campolungo Pass* (7595'); descent either to the right by the *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (see above) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 99), or to the left past the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5997') to the (2 hrs.) station of *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 99).

108. Lago Maggiore.

Railway from Bellinzona by Luino to *Novara*, 67 M., in 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45, 6 fr.); from Bellinzona to *Locarno*, 14 M., in ¾ hr. (see p. 396). *Laveno* is the station for *Pallanza*, the Borromean Islands, etc.

Steamboat three times daily in summer from *Locarno* to *Laveno*, and six or seven times daily from *Laveno* to the W. bay of the lake (*Intra*, *Pallanza*, Borromean Islands, and *Stresa*) and *Arona*. From *Locarno* to *Arona* 4½-5 hrs., from *Luino* to *Isola Bella* 2¼ (from *Laveno* 1¼) hrs.; from *Isola Bella* to *Arona* 1¼ hr. (fare from *Locarno* to *Arona* 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from *Luino* to *Isola Bella* 1 fr. 65 c. or 1 fr., from *Isola Bella* to *Arona* 1 fr. 95 or 1 fr. 15 c., *landing and embarking included*). The steamboat is the best and cheapest conveyance to *Isola Bella*, especially for a single traveller (from *Pallanza* 60, from *Baveno* 50, from *Stresa* 40c.); but strict punctuality is not always observed. Return-tickets are available for one day only. The Italian time is 20 min. in advance of the Swiss. — **STATIONS** (those in *Italics* not always touched at): *Locarno*, *Magadino*, *Ascona* (small boat stat.), *Gerra*, *Brissago*, *Cannobio*, *Maccagno*, *Luino*, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa* (small boat stat.), *Porto Valtravaglio*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Suna* (small boat stat.), *Feriolo*, *Baveno*, *Isola Superiore*, *Isola Bella*, *Stresa*, *Bellirate*, *Lesa*, *Meina*, *Angera*, *Arona*. — Travellers who are not pressed for time should go to *Locarno* only by railway, and take the steamer thence to *Pallanza*, the Borromean Islands, *Baveno*, *Stresa*, and *Arona*. (Custom-house examination on board usually very slight.)





Boat (barca) from *Baveno* (p. 402) to the Borromean Islands, if the excursion does not last more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for each rower (for 1-3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers), so that the half-hour's passage to the Isola Bella is dear; but better terms may sometimes be made. Without a rower the usual charge is 1 fr. per hour. — Halfway between Baveno and Stresa, opposite the Isola Bella, is a ferry, where the charge for the short crossing (10 min.) is 1-2 fr.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. — The passage from *Stresa* costs 2 fr. for each rower (one enough); the return-trip must be paid for by time, 2 fr. for each rower for the first hour, and 50c. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (gratuity also expected). — From *Laveno* (p. 400) to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza, with three rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., thence to the Isola Madre 20 min., and to Pallanza 20 min. more).

The ***Lago Maggiore** (646', greatest depth 2800'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is about 37 M. long, and averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. in width. The N. end for a distance of 9 M., sometimes called the *Lake of Locarno*, belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the *Ticino* and the *Maggia*, and on the W. the *Tosa*. The river emerging from the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the N. end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded. The W. bank presents a series of charming landscapes, while the E. bank towards the lower end slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

I. RAILWAY FROM BELLINZONA BY LUINO TO NOVARA.

From Bellinzona to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Giubiasco*, see p. 391. The train diverges here from the Monte Cenere line and traverses the broad lower *Ticino* Valley. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cadenazzo*, the junction for *Locarno* (p. 396). At ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Magadino* (p. 400) the train reaches the *Lago Maggiore*, and skirts its E. bank (views to the right). Opposite lies *Locarno*, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *S. Nazzaro*; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ranzo-Gerra* (opposite *Brissago*, p. 400). At *Zenna* we cross the *Dirinella*, the boundary of Italy, and pass through a tunnel.

17 M. **Pino**, the first Italian station. The bank becomes steep and rocky, and the construction of the railway was attended with much difficulty here. (To Luino six tunnels, besides many cuttings and viaducts.) Delightful views of the lake to the right. On the opposite bank lies *Cannobio* (p. 400). Farther on rises the headland of *Cannero*, with the picturesque castles of that name on a rocky islet (p. 401). At (21 M.) *Maccagno* we cross the *Giona*, and then pass through several tunnels.

25 M. **Luino** (p. 401; *Buffet*), beautifully situated. Italian and Swiss custom-houses. To *Lugano*, see p. 408.

The train crosses the *Margorabbia* (p. 401), below its union with the *Tresa* (p. 408), and leads past *Germignaga* and through a tunnel to ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Porto Valtravaglia*. Beyond a tunnel under the castle of *Calde* (p. 401) we skirt the bay of *Calde* (several viaducts and embankments), opposite *Intra*, an important looking

place (p. 401), and then pass through the *Tunnel of Calde*, fully $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, the longest on the lake.

$34\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Laveno** (p. 401) lies at the foot of the *Sasso di Ferro* (p. 401). This is the broadest part of the lake. Splendid view of the bay of Stresa, Pallanza and Intra to the right, and the Borromean Islands in the middle; farther back are the granite quarries of Baveno, with the snowy peaks of Monte Rosa and the Simplon in the distance; and above Stresa rises Mte. Motterone with its new hotel.

Laveno is the station for *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Stresa*, and the *Borromean Islands*. (Steamer and small boats, see p. 398. Omnibus from the station to the pier in 6 min.) — To *Varese*, see p. 409.

FROM LAVENO TO MILAN, $45\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *S. Giano*. The train diverges to the left from the Sesto line, passing *Monvalle* on the right (see below), and passes through a tunnel. 5 M. *Besozzo*; 10 M. *Tornate-Verano*, on the pretty *Lago di Comabbio*. A long tunnel. 14 M. *Cruogola-Cimbro*; 16 M. *Besnate*. 20 M. *Gallarate*, and thence to ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Milan*, see p. 405.

The train leaves the lake and passes through the *Mombello Tunnel* (1287 yds.). $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle*; $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ispra*, on a promontory; 43 M. *Tuino-Angera*.

47 M. **Sesto-Calende**, at the efflux of the *Ticino* from Lago Maggiore, is the junction for Arona and for Milan (p. 405). We cross the *Ticino* by a handsome iron bridge, borne by two granite piers 99' in height, which also carries over the Simplon road, running above the railway. We follow the right bank of the *Ticino*. 48 M. *Castelletto*; 51 M. *Porto Varallo*. Then a long tunnel. $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pombia*; $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oleggio*, the junction of the Arona and Novara line (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

II. STEAMBOAT FROM LOCARNO TO ARONA.

Locarno, see p. 396. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, lies *Magadino* (Hôt. *Bellevue*, on the lake), *Inferiore* and *Superiore*.

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the *Maggia* have formed a large delta, the bank is covered with villages, country-houses, and campanili. The road from Locarno to Intra runs close to the lake. In an angle lies *Ascona*, with a ruin and a seminary for priests; then *Ronco*, higher up the bank. Passing two islets, the steamer reaches **Brissago** (*Hôt. *Suisse*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses, and a cypress-avenue leading to the church. The slopes above are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies *Pino* (p. 399).

The first Italian villages are *S. Agata* and **Cannobio** (Hôt. *Cannobio*, at the landing-place, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, pens. 6 fr.; *Albergo delle Alpi*, moderate; **Villa Badia*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., pens. 6-7 fr.). The latter (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the entrance of the *Val Cannobino*, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, the

dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari.

Pleasant walk up the picturesque Val Cannobbino to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Salute* (hydropathic), and to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a wild rocky scene, where there is a waterfall in spring. — A new road ascends the beautiful valley, frequently crossing the river, and passing the villages of *Spoccia* (Osteria Americana on the road-side), *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro* on the heights on each side. It then crosses a low hill to *Finero* (Inn) and *Malesco* in the Val Vigezzo and descends to (14 M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (p. 397).

The steamer now steers to the E. bank, and stops at *Maccagno*, whence we may visit the (2 hrs.) loftily situated *Lago Delio* (*Hotel; fine view). Passing *Casmeda* in a wooded ravine, we next reach —

Luino or *Luvino* (*Grand Hôtel Luino; Posta, R., L., & A. 5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Hôt. Simplon, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; Vittoria), with the *Palazzo Crivelli* amid pines, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 399; station $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the pier) and on the Ponte Tresa line (p. 408). The Piazza Garibaldi is embellished with a statue of the general. The principal church is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (d. 1530). At the mouth of the *Margorabbia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., lies *Germignaga*, with the large silk-spinning (*filanda*) and winding (*filatoju*) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan. (Admission by written permission from the firm.)

Near the W. bank, on rocks rising from the lake, are the two grotesque-looking *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and olive-groves. We next pass *Oggebbio* and *Ghiffa* (*Hôt. Ghiffa) on the W. bank, and *Porto Valtravaglia* (Osteria Antica) on the E. bank, villages at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay lies *Calde*, with the old tower of *Castello di Calde* on a hill. Between Ghiffa and Laveno Monte Rosa and the Simplon group are visible to the W.

Laveno (*Posta; *Moro*; *Stella*), a large village, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once a fortified Austrian harbour. Superb view of the lake and the mountains from *Fort Garibaldi* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). *St. Gotthard Railway*, see p. 399.

At the back of Laveno rises the green *Sasso di Ferro* (5918'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, affording a magnificent view of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laveno the five-peaked Monte Rosa is visible beyond the hills of the opposite bank. — Interesting excursion (2 hrs.) to the monastery of *S. Caterina in Sasso*, high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the last century and has remained there ever since. — Omnibus daily at 7 a.m. from Laveno by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 409. — Railway by *Gallarate* to *Milan*, see p. 405.

As we approach Intra a valley opening to the W. suddenly discloses a most striking survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamer rounds the point between Intra and

Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach Isola Bella.

Intra (*Hôt. - Pens. Intra*, with restaurant; *Hôt. de la Ville*; *Vitello e Leon d'Oro* moderate; *Agnello*), a town of 5000 inhab., with several factories, chiefly belonging to Swiss firms. It lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of two torrents, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino* (see below). — On the lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., is the **Villa Franzosini*, with beautiful gardens containing magnificent camellias and magnolias, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond it is the **Villa Ada* of Prince Trubetzkoy, also noteworthy for its wealth of vegetation (numerous palms, huge Eucalypti, etc.).

DILIGENCE over the Simplon to Brig, see R. 78. — Local steamers and omnibuses ply between Intra and Pallanza. — Pleasant walk from Intra to the N. by the new road to (5 M.) **Premeno** (2214'; *Hôt. Pens, Premeno*, finely situated). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring and a beautiful view of the Alps. A few min. higher is the **Bellavista*, an admirable point of view, commanding the lake to the E. and the beautiful and fertile Val Intragna to the W., with its numerous villages.

A church on the promontory of *S. Remigio*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Intra, halfway to Pallanza, occupies the site of a Roman temple of Venus. Adjacent is the *Villa S. Remigio*, the residence of the Browne family (visitors admitted; *View from the balcony). The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza. — GRAND HÔTEL PALLANZA, a large house, finely situated, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing-place, with several dépendances and extensive grounds, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, warm bath $2\frac{1}{2}$, lake-bath $1\frac{1}{2}$, board in summer 7, in winter $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; omnibus from the quay $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — *Hôt. Garoni*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher up, splendidly situated, with grounds (Engl. landlady), pens. 8-12 fr.; omnibus from the quay. — POSTA, on the lake near the landing-place (Engl. landlady), R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Milan*, also on the lake; ITALIA: S. GOTTARDO.

BOATS. With one rower to Isola Madre and back $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to Isola Bella and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stressa and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 fr., etc.; boat without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. The hirer should ask the charge before embarking. The hotels have boats of their own at similar charges.

Pallanza, a busy town with 3900 inhab., is beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands and commands a fine view. The quay, planted with trees, affords a pleasant walk. Some of the nursery-gardens here (*Rovelli, Cerutti*, etc.; fee $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.) are worthy of a visit.

Interesting walk by the shady avenue of chestnut-trees leading to the *Madonna di Campagna*; by the church to the right round the *Monte Rosso*, and ascending the course of the *S. Bernardino*, to *Trobaso* and the ancient Roman bridge of *Santino* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), whence we may return to (1 hr.) Pallanza by *Bino*, *Cavendone*, and *Suna*.

The lake here forms a large bay, towards the W., into which falls the impetuous *Tosa* or *Toce*. On the N.E. bank lies *Suna*, and at the W. end of the bay *Feriolo*, stations at which the steamers do not always touch. Farther on, on the S.W. bank, is **Baveno** (**Belle-rue*, with pleasant garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 5-7, D. 5 fr.; **Grand Hôt. Baveno*, a large new house below the *Villa Clara*; **Beau-*

rivage, with garden; *Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a little town of 1900 inhab., with Mr. Henfrey's handsome Villa Clara (occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879; visitors admitted to the beautiful garden and the church on showing their visiting-cards.)

The steamer now approaches the —

***Borromean Islands**, and touches (on some trips only) at the westernmost, the *Isola Superiore* or *dei Pescatori*, and then (always) at the *Isola Bella*. the southernmost, which, with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. — Farther N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, already mentioned (p. 402).

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., Count Vitalio Borromeo (d. 1690) erected a large château on ***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100' above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent camellias and oleanders, etc. (evening light best for the beautiful view). The grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. The uninteresting Château, which is much too large for the island, contains a large Collection of Pictures of little value. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is curious. A servant attends visitors in the château (not before 9 a.m.; fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.; more for a party), and the well-informed gardener shows the grounds for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the Hôt. du Dauphin or Delfino (R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.), the Hôt. & Rest. dell' Isola Bella, and the *Ristor. del Vapore. Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** is on its S. side similar to the Isola Bella, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation. Visitors not admitted before 9 a.m. (fee 1 fr.). — The **Isola dei Pescatori** or **Superiore** (*Osteria Verbano*) is also worth visiting for the sake of the picturesque views it commands. The island is entirely occupied by a fishing-village, a place for drying the nets, a small avenue, and the churchyard being the only open spaces.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer hills the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno. Travellers from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable dwellings, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives), and of the deep-blue lake, enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. Jean Paul has contributed to the fame of the Borromean Islands by making Isola Bella the scene of the first part of his 'Titan'. Rousseau at one time intended to make them the scene of his 'Nouvelle Illoise', but considered them too artificial for his romance.

Opposite Isola Bella, on the W. bank lies —

Stresa. — *HÔTEL DES ILES BORROMÉES, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing-place, comfortable, with fine garden, R., L., & A. from 4, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, board $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL MILAN, with a small garden on the lake, near the pier, R., L., & A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; ALBERGO REALE BOLONGARO, on the lake; ITALIA, R. & L. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; ALB. S. GOTTAZZO, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-6 fr.; these three second-class, but very fair. — BOAT (*barca*) with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each additional half-hour (comp. p. 394). — CARRIAGE to Domos d'Ossola, one-horse, 15-20, two-horse 30-35 fr.; to Arona, one-horse 6 fr.; over the Simplon to Brieg, comp. p. 268.

The handsome *Rosminian Monastery*, halfway up the hill, is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with an admirable statue by Vela. Beautiful cypresses in the churchyard. Among the villas in the environs are the Duchess of Genoa's *Villa Bolongaro*, by the church, the *Villa Casanova, Imperatori, Collegno*, and *Durazzo*. Above the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., is the beautifully situated *Villa Pallavicini* (visitors admitted to the grounds).

Ascent of *Mte. Motterone, see p. 405. Walkers returning to Switzerland should send their luggage from Stresa to Domos d'Ossola (poste-stante), and walk over the Mte. Motterone to *Orta*, whence (or from *Gravellona*, p. 276) they may take the diligence or a carriage to *Domos d'Ossola* (p. 275). Swiss diligence and supplementary carriages thence over the Simplon to Brieg twice daily.

As the steamer proceeds we obtain a good view of the skilfully constructed high-road, supported at places by walls of masonry. The banks become flatter; to the W. appears Monte Rosa. The next place on the W. bank is *Belgrate* (*Gr. Hôt. Belyrute; 700 inh.), with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then *Lesa* and *Meina* (Alb. *Zanetta*) on the W., and *Angera* on the E. bank, with a handsome château of Count Borromeo.

Arona (738'; pop. 3600; *Italia & Posta*, **Albergo Reale*, Alb. S. *Gottardo*, all on the quay, R. & A. $2\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Ancora*, behind the S. *Gottardo*; *Café della Stazione*), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, about 3 M. from its S. end, extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, *S. Maria*, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, containing an *Altarpiece, the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Vinci* (or *Gaud. Ferrari?*) of 1511.

On a commanding height $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N., is a colossal *Statue* of *S. Carlo*, 69' high, resting on a pedestal 43' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610).

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not without artistic merit, though the ears are too large. The various parts are held together by iron cramps attached to a pillar of masonry in the interior. Ascent in the interior disagreeable. Room in the head for three persons. For a ladder to reach the entrance $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. are demanded.

Relics of *S. Carlo* are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*, near which is a large *Seminary for Priests*.

The RAILWAY FROM ARONA TO MILAN (42 M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 7 fr. 65,

5fr. 35, 3fr. 85 c.) runs round the S. end of the lake and crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), to *Sesto-Calcante* (p. 400); then *Vergiate*, *Sonma*, and (17 M.) *Gallarate* (where the lines to Varese and Laveno diverge, pp. 409, 400), a town of 5200 inhab. at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the great fertile plain of Lombardy, where maize, mulberries, and vines flourish luxuriantly. Stations *Busto-Arsizio*, *Leynano*, *Parabiago*, *Rho*, *Musocco*. 42 M. *Milan*, see p. 418.

109. From Stresa to Varallo.

Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Comp. Map, p. 398.

Three or four days suffice for a glimpse at this little-known district, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps. From *Stresa* over the Mts. Motterone to *Orta* 9, from *Orta* by *Pella* to *Varallo* 4½ hrs. — From *Varallo* we may return by omnibus and railway via *Novara* to the *Lago Maggiore*; but good walkers will far prefer to cross one of the passes to the *Val Anzasca* (and *Domo d'Ossola*), or to ascend the *Val Sesia* to *Alagna* (by a road as far as *Mollia*) and there begin the magnificent expedition described in R. 85. — *Carriage* and pair from *Stresa* to *Orta*, with stay, 30 fr.; one-horse from *Orta* to *Gravellona* 8, *Vogogna* 20, *Domo d'Ossola* 30 fr. — From *Oneghia* to *Pallanza* diligence twice daily in 1½-2 hrs., to *Domo d'Ossola* daily in 4½ hrs.

The *Lago Maggiore* is separated from the *Lake of Orta* by a long hill, which may be crossed by a pleasant route from *Stresa* to *Orta* in 5-6 hrs. (Road to *Gignese*, 5 M.; thence with a guide, obtainable for 2-3 fr. at the *Vendita di Vino*, to *Coiro* in 2 hrs.; descent from *Coiro* by a path, easily found, to *Armeno* in ¾ hr.; road thence to *Orta*, see below, 4 M.) Farther to the N., this hill culminates in the ***Monte Motterone** (*Monterone* or *Margozzolo*, 4892'), a magnificent point of view, easily ascended. The shortest route is from *Bareno* (p. 406; guide desirable, especially for the first part of the way, through wood), 3-4 hrs. to the top. From the N. end of *Stresa* (4-5 hrs. to the top; guide 8 fr., not indispensable) a road ascends in windings through chestnut-wood. On leaving the wood (3½ M.) we pass a bridge and a way-post, and ascend straight on to the (2 M.) *Albergo Alpino* (fine view). We then mount the pastures to the W. to (1½ hr.) a chapel, and thence to the right in ¾ hr. more to the new **Albergo Motterone*, ¼ hr. below the summit.

The *View*, one of the most extensive on the S. side of the Alps, embraces a complete amphitheatre of mountains from Mts. Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol (Panorama by *Bossoli*, 3½ fr., with which the guides are generally provided.) To the right of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte More, Pizzo Bottarello, the Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard; farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the immense Bernina range between the Val Bregaglia and the Valtellina. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of *Orta*, *Mergozzo*, *Maggiore*, *Monate*, *Comabbio*, *Biandrone*, and *Varese*; farther to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with *Milan* and its lofty cathedral in the centre. The silvery *Ticino* and *Sesia* meander through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion seem to traverse a lofty table-land. The Motterone consists of a number of bare peaks, studded with a few chalets among tall trees; its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and the surrounding plain is also well wooded.

On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (see below). Travellers bound for Orta soon reach on the S. side of the hill a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary) descending to (2½ hrs.) *Armeno* (Alb. dell' Unione) on the high-road, which they follow to the S. (short-cut beyond Armeno to the right) to (2 M.) *Miasino*, and, passing the station of the new Orta and Novara Railway (see below), to (2 M.)—

Orta (1220'; **Hôtel S. Giulio*, in the market-place on the Lake, R. & A. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; *Leone d'Oro*, also on the lake; *Due Spade*, by the approach to the Sacro Monte), a little town, with marble-paved streets and a handsome *Villa of the Marchese Natta* at the S. end, situated picturesquely on a promontory extending into the **Lake of Orta**, at the base of a steep slope. On the lake (1¼ M. in breadth, 7½ M. in length), officially called *Lago Cusio*, after its supposed ancient name, a steamer plies three times daily: to the S. to *Pascolo*, *Isola S. Giulio*, and *Buccione* (with an ancient watch-tower dating from Emp. Frederick Barbarossa; omnibus to rail. stat. *Gozzano*, see below); and in the opposite direction to *Pella*, *Pettenasco*, *Ronco*, *Oira* and *Omegna* (Posta), at the N. end of the lake.

Above Orta rises the **Sacro Monte* (ascent from the market-place or through the garden of the *Villa Natta*: fee for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded hill, laid out as a park (*Restaurant* at the entrance). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected here in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted life-size figures of terracotta, with a background 'al fresco'. Though of little artistic value, these groups are on the whole spirited and effective. The best are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint, with the assembly of cardinals. The **Tower* at the top commands an admirable view; to the W., above the lower hills, peers the snowy Monte Rosa. The '*Eremita del Monte*' expects a fee of 1 fr. for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

FROM ORTA TO NOVARA, 27½ M., railway in 1¾ hrs. (5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The terminus *Orta-Miasino* lies 1 M. to the E. of Orta, halfway to Miasino (see above). The train at first skirts the lake, of which it affords pleasing views. 5 M. *Gozzano*, 1½ M. from the S. end of the lake (omnibus to *Buccione*, see above); 9 M. *Borgomanero* (Alb. al Ramo Secco), 7 M. to the S.W. of Arona (p. 404); 12½ M. *Cressa-Fontaneto*; 18 M. *Momo*; 22½ M. *Callignaga*; 27½ M. *Novara*. Thence to *Laveno* (p. 400) rail in 1½ hr., to *Milan* (p. 418) in 1¼ hr. (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). From Omegna to *Pallanza* and to *Domo d'Ossola*, see p. 405.

Opposite Orta lies the rocky islet of *S. Giulio* (boat there and back 1½ fr.; also steamboat-stat.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, and frequently restored, contains several good reliefs, old frescoes, a fine Romanesque pulpit, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. On the hill is a seminary for priests, with a garden affording a fine view of Orta.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, peep the white houses of **Pella** (small café), from amidst vines, chestnuts, and walnuts. Boat from Orta 1½ fr.; steamer, see above.

A path to the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, to the (1½ hr.) **Madonna del Sasso** (2244'), the pretty church

of the hamlet of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice 1000' above the lake, commands a fine view.

FROM PELLA OVER THE COLMA TO VARALLO, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a beautiful walk (donkey 7, to the Colma $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; guide unnecessary). The steep path ascends to the W. through rich vegetation (vines, pumpkins, figs, etc.); after 12 min. we avoid the ascent to the right; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Arola*, at a small chapel beyond which we avoid another ascent to the right. The path soon descends and passes (5 min.) a pretty fall of the *Pellino*, descending from the Colma. Fine retrospective views of the Lake of Orta. We next ascend through wood, between crumbling blocks of granite, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col di Colma** (about 3610'), a deep depression between *Monte Pizzigone* and *Monte Ginistrella*. Splendid view, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path now leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, and through the *Val Duggia* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Civiasco* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) —

Varallo (1515'; pop. 3200; **Italia*, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Posta*; **Croce Bianca*, moderate; *Falcone Nero*), the capital of the *Val Sesia*. The stream, often dry in summer, is crossed by a bridge of three arches. The town contains a monument to Victor Emmanuel. Over the high-altar of the collegiate church is a Marriage of St. Catharine by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (1484-1549), a native of this district. The churches of S. Maria delle Grazie (choir), S. Maria di Loreto, and S. Marco contain frescoes by the same master, those in the last belonging to his earlier period.

The *Sacro Monte* (1881'), a great resort of pilgrims, rising close to the town, is ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a paved path shaded by beautiful trees, and commands a delightful view. On the top of the hill and on its slopes are a church and 46 CHAPELS, or oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour in painted life-size figures of terracotta, beginning with the Fall in the 1st chapel, and ending with the Entombment of the Virgin in the 46th. The frescoes on the walls are by *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, and others. This *'Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo'* was founded in 1486 by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII.; but as a resort of pilgrims it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 408) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is a capital starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

FROM VARALLO BY FOBELLO TO PONTE GRANDE (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly necessary. A road ascends the pretty *Val Mastallone* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fobello* (*Posta*; *Italia*; **Alb. del Club Alpino*); thence a bridle-path by *Bocco*, *Piana*, S. Maria, and *Agazzo* to the (3 hrs.) **Col di Baranca** (5748'; refreshments at the chalets), with a chapel; descent through the *Vall' Olloccia* to *Banno* and (3 hrs.) *Ponte Grande* (p. 301).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (8 hrs.). Road to (16 M.) *Mollia* (diligence daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 5 fr.); bridle-path thence to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alagna*. The road ascends the fertile valley, on the left bank of the *Sesia*, by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to (5 M.) *Balmuccia*, at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[A road ascends the picturesque *Val Sermenza* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Boccioleto* (**Pens. della Fenice*), and a bridle-path thence to *Ferrera* and (2 hrs.) *Ri-*

masco (two inns; the upper is the better), where the valley divides: in the branch to the right (E.) lies (2 hrs.) *Carcforo* ("Monte Moro"), and in the *Valle Piccola* to the left (W.) is (2 hrs.) *Rima*. From *Carcforo* to *Ponte Grande* over the *Col d'Eigua* (7064') and *Col di Buranca* (see above), 6 7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to *MACUGNAGA* over the *Col della Moriana*, 7¹/₂-8 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; over the *Col di Botiggia* or *Passo Piana*, 7 hrs., with guide, not very fatiguing (descent through the *Val di Quarazza*, p. 306). — FROM *RIMA* (see above) to *MACUGNAGA* over the Little *Turlo*, or *Col del Piccolo Altare*, 6-7 hrs., fatiguing and unattractive; to *Alagna* over the *Colle di Moud* or the *Col della Moanda*, see p. 307.]

The road, following the left bank of the *Sesia*, next leads by *Scopa* (Inn), *Scopello*, *Pila*, *Piode*, and *Camperlongo* to (10 M.) *Mollia* (*Alt. Valsesiano*). Thence a bridle-path through the narrowing valley to (1³/₄ hr.) *Riva* (3679'; Hdt. des Alpes), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Monte Rosa become visible to the N., and (3/4 hr.) *Alagna* (p. 306).

FROM *VARALLO* TO *NOVARA*, 32¹/₂ M.: post-omnibus three times daily by *Borgo-Sesia* to (9¹/₂ M.) *Grignasco* in 1¹/₂ hr.; thence by railway, by *Romagnano*, *Sizzano*, *Fara*, and *Briona* to (23 M.) *Novara* (comp. p. 406; see also *Baedeker's N. Italy*). — To *ARONA* (p. 404) a pleasant road leads from *Romagnano* (see above) by *Borgomanero* (p. 406), 12 M.

110. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Maps, pp. 398, 410.

RAILWAY from *Luino* to *Ponte Tresa* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). STEAMER from *Ponte Tresa* to *Lugano* in 1³/₄, to *Porlezza* in 2³/₄ hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Railway from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* in 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at a reduced rate (to be had on board any of the steamers). The new railways from *Luino* to *Ponte Tresa* and from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* are narrow-gauge lines on the so-called adhesion system, no toothed rail or cable being required. The maximum gradient on the former is 31¹/₂, on the latter 50' per 1000'. Carriages good, especially those of the first class with covered platforms.

Luino, see p. 401. The station of the narrow-gauge line is near the landing-place. The train crosses the *Piazza Garibaldi* and the St. Gotthard railway near the *Luino* station (p. 399), and at stat. *Creva*, a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the river descending from the Lake of *Lugano*, which falls into the *Lago Maggiore* at *Germignaga* (p. 401). After winding up the abrupt right bank of the *Tresa*, the train crosses the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, passes through two tunnels, and stops at *Cremenaga*. It then follows the left bank to stat. **Ponte Tresa**, on the Italian side of the river. The village of that name, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the Lake of *Lugano* which is so enclosed by mountains that it looks like a complete little lake in itself.

The *LUGANO* ROAD crosses the *Vallesina* to (1¹/₂ M.) *Magliaso*, and, skirting the lake at places, with the *Mte S. Salvatore* on the right, leads to (1¹/₂ M.) *Agno* (968'). Crossing the stream of that name, and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano* (p. 393) on the left, we gradually ascend the hill at the E. base of which (2¹/₂ M.) *Lugano* (p. 392) lies.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. The vessel steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena* (with the abrupt *Mte. Caslano*, 1710', on the left),

and enters the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (889'; Ital. *Lago Ceresio*), where the wooded banks are somewhat monotonous. To the N. we soon obtain a fine view of the bay of *Agno* (see above), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns to the S., passing *Figino* on the left (with Mte. S. Salvatore and its chapel in the distance, p. 393), and touches at *Brusin-Piano* on the right. Farther on we skirt the wooded slopes of the *Mte. Arbostora* (2750') on the left, at the foot of which runs a road to Lugano (p. 395). In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto** or **Porto-Ceresio**.

Post-omnibus twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by *Bisuschio*, *Arcisate*, and *Induno* to (6½ M.) *Varese* (1303'; pop. 5500; **Gr. Hôt. Varese*; *Europa*; *Angelo*, etc.), a thriving town with numerous villas, near the lake of that name, charmingly situated. Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of *Madonna del Monte* (2½ hrs. N.W.). — Diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. to *Como* (p. 416), in 2½ hrs. to *Laveno* (p. 401). Railway in 2 hrs. by *Gallarate* to *Milan* (p. 405). See *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The steamer turns to the N., affording a fine view of both arms of the lake, to **Morcote**, a village with a picturesque church, prettily situated on the S. angle of the *Mte. Arbostora*, and commanded by a ruined castle. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right, and the indented crest of the *Generoso* soon appears (p. 395). The vessel touches at *Melide* on the W. and at *Bissone* on the E. bank, and passes with lowered funnel through the embankment across the lake. (*View through the arch.) To the left rises *Mte. S. Salvatore* (p. 393), with the promontory of *S. Martino* at its base (p. 393); on the right is *Mte. Caprino* (p. 393).

Between **Lugano** (p. 392) and **S. Mamette** is the finest part of the lake. Near Lugano the banks are beautifully studded with villas and chapels, and planted with vines, figs, olives, and walnuts. On the N. bank is *Castagnola* (*Pens. Schrieder, 6 fr.), most picturesquely situated; then **Gandria**, at the foot of *Mte. Brè* (p. 394), perhaps the most beautiful village on the lake, with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (1.) **Bellarma** (frontier); **Oria** with the *Villa Bianci*; *Albogasio*; and **S. Mamette** (**Osteria Fontana*), beautifully situated at the mouth of the picturesque *Val Soldo*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 394). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left *Loggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Osteno** (*Alb. del Vapore*).

The ***Grotto of Osteno** (locally called the *Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fishermen's gorge') may easily be visited from *Lugano* with the aid of the steamer bound for *Porlezza*, which will also take us back to *Lugano*. Tickets for the grotto are sold on board the steamer at 75 c. each. The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place. We pass through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which we thread our way is curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge, which is terminated by a

waterfall, is not less imposing than that of Pfäfers, but shorter. — The **Tufa Grottoes of Rescia** may also be visited before the steamer returns from Porlezza. Boat (with two rowers, there and back $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) round the promontory to the E. of Osteno in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the hamlet of **Rescia**; thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (torches $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The dome-shaped grottoes, encrusted with calcareous sinter and stalactites, are connected by a low passage (caution necessary). From the second is seen a pretty waterfall in a gorge. In the vicinity are tufa quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A road leads from Osteno to the S.W. to (6 M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (3117'; Höt. *Belvedere*, pens. 8-10fr.), a pleasant spot for some stay, with a fine view of the Lake of Lugano and the Alps with Mt. Rosa. A road also leads to it (7 M.) from *Maroggia* (p. 395), and another from *Argenno* on the Lake of Como ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; see p. 411). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Bridle-path to Mt. *Generoso* (p. 395), $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** (*Alb. del Lago*), with the Italian custom-house and a harbour. Boat to Lugano 10-12fr.

FROM PORLEZZA TO MENAGGIO. The station of the narrow-gauge railway (comp. p. 408) is close to the landing-place. The train runs through the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *S. Pietro* and *Piano*, and past the little *Lago del Piano*, and then ascends more rapidly (4:100) by *Bene Lario* to stat. *Grandola* (1260'), the highest point on the line, 610' above the Lake of Como. It now descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves, the line being hewn in the rock in many places and supported by buttresses of masonry. Beyond a tunnel 110 yds. long the line takes a long bend towards the S., affording a delightful view of the *Lake of Como*, with its luxuriantly fertile banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running towards the S. for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., the train turns back and descends rapidly (5:100) to *Menaggio*, where the terminus is close to the steamboat-pier. (The village of Menaggio has a pier of its own, see below.)

111. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat thrice daily from Colico to Como (in 4 hrs.; 4 fr. 70, 2 fr. 60c.); twice between Colico and Lecco ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), and twice between Como and Lecco ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Stations: *Colico* (pier), *Domaso*, *Gravedona* (pier), *Dongo* (pier), *Musso*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Bellano* (pier), *Varenna* (pier), *Menaggio* (pier), Höt. *Menaggio* (pier), *Bellagio* (pier), *Cadenabbia* (pier), *S. Giorgio & Tremezzo* (pier), *Azzano*, *Lennio*, *Lezzeno & Campo*, *Sala*, *Argenno* (pier), *Nesso*, *Torruggia*, *Pognana*, *Palanzo*, *Carate* (pier), *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Cernobbio*, *Como* (pier). Embarkation and landing free (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Those who embark at intermediate stations must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. Tickets are issued on board for the Como and Milan railway, and for the diligences in connection with them, entitling the holder to a preference over persons who have booked at the starting point. The mails are carried by handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board. — Between Cadenabbia, or Menaggio, and Bellagio, the steamboat is the best conveyance.





Boats. First hour with one rower $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two 3 fr., with three $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back 3, with two rowers 4 fr.; Bellagio to Menaggio and back 4 fr.; Bellagio to Varenna and back 4 fr.; Bellagio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, with two rowers 8 fr.—One rower generally suffices, unless time is limited. If a second proffers his services, he may be dismissed with: ‘*basta uno*’ (one is enough). The boatmen reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. The following phrases may be useful: ‘*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*’, etc.—The boatmen generally expect a *buonanimo* of $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fr. in addition to the fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (699'), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is by many considered the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length; between Menaggio and Varenna, its broadest part, it is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth; and its greatest depth is 1929'. At Bellagio (p. 413) the lake divides into two arms, the bay of *Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda* falls into the lake at the N. end and emerges from it again at Lecco. The bay of *Como* has no outlet.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these extend groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are chiefly engaged in the production and manufacture of silk.—The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, the elder of whom made scientific researches in this district.—The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little ‘*Agoni*’, and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured.

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Colico, see p. 348.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*; the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio lies at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Monte Legnoncino* (5680'), which rises sheer from the lake.

Monte Legnone (8566'), the highest mountain of Lombardy, may be ascended hence in 7 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing but interesting). In the afternoon we mount to (2 hrs.) *Sueglio*, on the slope of Mte. Legnoncino, where tolerable quarters for the night are found; thence in 5 hrs. to the summit, with magnificent view.

Bellano (Roma), with iron-works and a monument to the poet Tom. Grossi (d. 1853), lies at the mouth of the industrious *Val Sas-*

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Domaso (Inn), charmingly situated, with several fine villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Velasquez*.

Gravedona (Hôtel del Sasso), with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected by Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio. Adjoining the old church of S. Vincenzo is a *Baptistery* of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

Dongo, a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth

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sina, through which a road leads by *Introbio* to (20 M.) *Lecco*. A little above its influx into the lake the *Pioverna* forms a waterfall 200' high (*Orrido di Bellano*, 1/2 fr.).

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, beautifully situated 500' above the lake.

Varenna (**Albergo Reale*; *Hôtel Marconi*), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the *Val Esino*. A little to the N. are five imposing galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 415). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town.

About 1/2 M. to the S. of the town the white *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000' (copious between March and May only).

The **Monte Grigna** (7907'; 8 hrs.) is a very fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to (2½ hrs.) *Esino* (Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide desirable; 9 fr.) to the *Alp Canallo* 1½, *Alp Prada* 1½, *Club Hut* of the I. A. G. (6151') 1½ hr., and to the top in 2 hrs. more (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the whole Alpine chain from the Mts. Viso to the Ortler (the Mts. Ross group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines.—The neighbouring *Montodine*, a little lower, and ascended in 1 hr. less (guide 7 fr.), affords nearly the same view.

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of the valley of the same name. On the height above it, to the N.W., is *Garzeno*, whence a bridle-path leads over the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6450') to (9 hrs.) *Bellinzona*.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* (Alb. Mediceo) are the three ruined castles of *Rocca di Musso*, where the condottiere Giae. Medici, resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with the handsome church of S. Michele (altar-piece, *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

Rezzonico, with the *Villa Litta*; on the castle-hill the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th century. Then *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

At **Menaggio** (**Gr. Hôtel Menaggio*, finely situated, with a steamboat-pier of its own, R., L., & A. 4½ fr.; **Corona*, moderate) is a large silk-factory, to which visitors are admitted. A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*. — Railway from Menaggio to *Portezza*, see p. 410.

To the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Laveno* (*Inn), is the (1¼ M.) **Villa Vigoni**, with a superb view of Bellagio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two admirable reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* (*Nemesis*) and *Marchesi*.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the **Bay of Como** to the S.W., and the **Bay of Lecco** to the S.E.

Bay of Como.

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Bellagio — *GRANDE BRETAGNE, *GRAND HÔT. BELLADIO, two large first-class hotels; *GENAZZINI. These three beautifully situated on the lake: R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½-1¾, D. 5, omnibus 1, pens. according to bargain, 10-12 fr. (at Genazzini's 7-11 fr.). *HÔT. VILLA SERBELLONI (p. 417; a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne; same charges). — Plainer: *HÔTEL DE FLORENCE, R. & A. 2½, pens. 7½ fr.; *PENS. SUISSE and ALB. DEL VAPORE on the lake. — Boats, see p. 411. — Objects in olive-wood at *Gilardoni's*, between the Gr. Bretagne and Genazzini's.

Bellagio (708'; pop. 3000), situated at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. To the S. of the village is the (1½ M.) **Villa Melzi**, erected for Count *Melzi d'Erlé*, vice-president of the Italian Republic in 1802 under Buonaparte, and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to his grandson, the Duca Melzi, and is not shown to visitors.

ANTE-CHAMBER. Copies of antique busts, by *Canova*; bust of the present proprietor, by *Vela*; son of the Duca Melzi, a statue by *Pessina*; David, by *Fraccaroli*; Innocence, by *Pandiani*, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the 2nd Room, bust of Michael Angelo by *Canova*. 3rd R. Bust of Michael Angelo by himself (?); *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna. 4th R. *Collomi*, Eugène Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy; *Appiani*, Napoleon I., as president of the Italian republic. 5th R. Ceiling-frescoes by *Bossi*, representing Parnassus; statuettes by *Marchesi*; chimney-piece by *Thorvaldsen*, with medallion-portraits of celebrated Italians. 6th R. (Flower Room): *Canova*, Bacchante, etc.

The *GARDEN (open on Thurs. and Sund., ticket 1 fr.; entrance at the side by the chapel) is stocked with splendid magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The

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Cadenabbia. — *BELLEVUE, with restaurant; *BELLE ILE; *BRITANNIA, formerly *Beauséjour*, pens. from 7fr.; PENS. & REST. CADENABBIA, 6-7 fr.; *Café Lavezzi*.

Cadenabbia lies about halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (or *Sommariva*, after the count to whom it once belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps (adm. from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 1 fr.).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze adorned with celebrated Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,286l. sterling); it also contains several statues: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid offering water to doves, by *Biennai*, etc. The BILLIARD ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of *Thorvaldsen's* early works. In the GARDEN SALOON are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by *Hager*; Atala by *Sordor*; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by *Lazzarini*.

The *GARDEN, extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hôtel Bellevue, displays the most luxuriant vegetation. (Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1½ ft. in diameter.) Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden.

Halfway up the *Sasso S. Martino*, a rock behind Cadenabbia, is the little church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, with a beautiful view (1½ hr.; rough path).

The Monte Cotaiga, or *Crocione*,

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CHAPEL contains monuments of the Melzi family. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by *Comolli*; colossal busts of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by *Canova*.

On the height above Bellagio stands the *Villa Serbelloni (now a *Hotel and Pension*, see p. 413). The *View from the park, which extends to the end of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (p. 415), and is perhaps the finest on the whole lake (each pers. 1 fr.). Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta, etc. Beautiful garden and a small palm-grove near the hotel. — The Villa Belmonte (adm. 1/2 fr.), which now belongs to an Englishman, also has a fine view. — To the S., in the direction of the Lake of Lecco, 1 1/4 M. from Bellagio, is the *Villa Giulia, the property of Count Blome, with beautiful gardens (fee 1/2 fr.). — The Monte S. *Primo* is ascended from Bellagio in 4 hrs.; see p. 417.

The Villa Bulzaretti, formerly Poldi (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, a round Romanesque tower (fine view).

S. *Giovanni* and Villa *Trotti*.
Villa *Besana*.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the foot of the *Piano del Tirano* (3803'); near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a high waterfall, often dry in summer.

Villa *Ernestina* ('la *Frigerola*'), famed for its copious water.

Careno and Quarsano; then Pognana and Riva di Palazzo.

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a higher hill to the W., commands a striking view of the Mts. Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc, with the lakes at our feet. (Fatiguing, 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; to avoid heat, start at 2 or 3 a.m.)

To *Cirenna* (p. 417) a delightful excursion (carr. and pair for 4 pers. 20 fr.; there and back in 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the Villa *Guilia* is easily combined.

Tremezzo (*Hôt. du Lac; *Hôt. Villa *Boliviana*; *Alb. *Bazzoni*) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Interesting excursion (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* to S. *Maria del Soccorso*, a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (refreshm. at the sacristan); back by *Mezzegra*.

At the end of the long promontory of *Lavedo* is the handsome Villa *Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. In the bay lies *Lenno*. To the S. of the promontory is *Campo*, and beyond it *Sala*; between these lies the islet of S. *Giovanni*, or *Comacina*, with its little church.

Argyngno (Albergo la Barchetta), at the mouth of the fertile *Vall' Intelvi*. (Road by *Castiglione* to *Lanzo*, 8 1/2 M., p. 410.)

Brienz, embosomed in laurels.

Torrigia, and Villa *Galbiati*, gaily painted. The lake is only 1/2 M. broad here.

Laglio, with Villa *Antongina*. To the N., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid*, inscribed 'Joseph Frank', with a medallion. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), left money for this monument. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano*.

Carate (*Alb. *Lario*); in the

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The *Villa Pliniana*, in a bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count An- guissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trottì. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of **Torno** (*Alb. Bella Venezia*) both banks are dotted with villas.

Villa Taverna, with beautiful gardens; *Villa Pasta*, the property of the daughter of the celebrated singer (d. 1865); *Villa Taglioni*, once the property of the famous danseuse, now of the Russian Prince Trubetzkoi.

Blevio, with numerous villas (*Mylius, Ricordi*); then, beyond the promontory (with the *Villa Cornaggia*), *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como.

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background *Mte. Bisbino* (4390'). Then *Urio*.

Moltrasio, with a waterfall.

Villa Passalacqua, with many windows, is like a factory.

Villa Pizzo. *Villa d'Este* (now a large *Hotel, pens. 9-10 fr.) was long the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate wife of George IV. Pretty park on the hill-side. High above it is the church of *Rovenna*.

Cernobbio (*Alb. del Centro*, pens. 5½-7½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Reine Olga*), with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Then *Villa Cima*, with fine grounds, and the *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

Villa Raimondi, the largest on the lake, is at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see below. Omnibus to the station 30 c.; see p. 416.

Bay of Lecco.

FROM COMO TO LECCO, by Bellagio, steamer twice daily. FROM COLICO TO LECCO twice daily, see p. 410.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with the S.W. bay; but the steamboat-trip is a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The once inaccessible E. bank has been traversed since 1832 by a high-road, supported at places by embankments, and passing through a number of tunnels or galleries. Three of the latter, near *Olcio* (see below), are together 1050 yds. long.

The steamer rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 412); on the height above are the grounds of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and adjoining them the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visignola*. Then *Limonta*, and opposite to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Vassena*, *Onno*; (l.) *Olcio*, and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. Opposite Lecco lies (r.) *Parè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. Malgrate lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which a road leads to Como via Erba (p. 417). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, flowing out of it, which is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge of ten arches, built in 1335.

Lecco (*Hôtel Due Torri*, well spoken of; *Croce di Malta*; *Italia*; *Corona*; all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton

factories and iron-works (7500 inhab.), is admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. Pleasant walks to the hill of *Castello* and the pilgrimage-church on *Mte. Baro* (view of the Brianza).

A little below Lecco the Adda again expands into the *Lago di Garlate*, and farther down, into the small *Lago di Olginate*. A navigable canal connects *Trezzo* with Milan.

FROM LECCO TO MILAN, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: stations *Calolzio*, *Olgiate-Molgiora*, *Cernusco-Merate*, *Usmate*, *Arcore*, and ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monza*, the junction of the Como and Milan line (p. 417).

FROM LECCO TO BERGAMO, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.: stations *Calolzio*, *Cisano*, *Pontida*, *Mapello*, *Ponte S. Pietro*, and *Bergamo*, a station on the Verona-Milan line (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*). *Milan*, see p. 418.

Como. — HÔTEL VOLTA & ITALIA, on the quay, R., L., & A. 5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D 5 fr.; HÔTEL-PENS. SUISSE, on the lake, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 fr.; ALBERGO DEL CAPPRELLO, next door to the Volta, good Italian cuisine. — Trattoria *Frasconi*, in a recess of the piazza on the quay, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — Baths in the lake, near the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier). — Books, photographs, etc. at Meyer & Zeller's, Piazza Cavour, adjoining the Hôtel Volta.

Como (705'; pop. 11,000, or incl. suburbs 25,000), the birth-place of the two Plinies and of Volta, the physicist (whose Statue by P. Marchesi is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), lies at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, amidst an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1513-21, built entirely of marble, is one of the finest in N. Italy. Good modern stained-glass windows at the entrance. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall* (*Broletto*), completed in 1215, the walls of which are curiously built of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storied structure, is also noteworthy. Large silk-manufactories. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the church *del Crocefisso*, of the 17th cent., richly decorated with marble and gold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it, on the slope to the left, is the handsome *Basilica S. Abbondio*, of the 11th cent.

EXCURSIONS. ON THE E. BANK a beautiful new road leads along the hill-side, high above the lake, affording a variety of charming views, to (5 M.) *Torno* (p. 415). — High above *Como*, to the N.E., lies the village of *Brunate* (2005'), the home of itinerant barometer-vendors, enjoying a beautiful view towards the W., as far as *Mte. Rosa*. It is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a zigzag road to the N. of the suburb of *Borgo S. Agostino*.

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLADIO (about 26 M.), a very pleasant drive or walk, especially for those who have not left the steamboat on their route to *Como*. We follow the Lecco road from the *Porta Milanese*, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the finely wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the *Brianza*, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the *Lambro* and the *Adda*, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is the 'Garden of Lombardy', and a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Cannago*, to the N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* we observe a curious leaning tower. Beyond *Albesio* the view embraces the valley of *Erba* (*Pian*

d'Erba) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4512') and the indented *Resegone di Lecco* (6161').

Near (9 M.) *Erba* (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being *Villa Analia*, on the N.W. side, with a splendid view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como. — Railway from Erba to *Milan*, by *S. Pietro* (see below), in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the *Lambo*, which is here artificially conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little to the S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*.

The next place is (4 M.) *Canzo* (^o*Croce di Malta*, the first house on the left; a pleasant liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is made at Canzo), almost contiguous to *Asso*, 1 M. beyond. At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends the pretty *VALL' ASSINA*, the valley of the *Lambo*, with wooded slopes. It passes through several villages, (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) *Chapel*.

A charming Survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and beyond it, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) *Civenna*, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which extends into the lake as far as Bellagio. Beyond the chapel we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremozzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 413), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road on the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 411), the promontory itself, and far below us the hill with the Serbelloni park (p. 414).

The road winds downwards for nearly 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 414) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 413) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing circuit (path very stony at places) may be made by ascending the *Monte S. Primo* (5586'; superb view; 4.5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

FROM COMO TO VARESE, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. (4 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); comp. p. 409.

112. From Como to Milan.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY by *Monza* (St. Gotthard line) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by *Canzano* and *S. Pietro*, 27 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). TRAMWAY from Como to Milan (station at Como near the steamboat pier) by *Lomazzo*, *Saronno*, *Bollate*, *Novate*, and *Bovisa* (29 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Omnibus between the station at Como and the quay 30 c. (included in the charge for through-tickets).

Como, see p. 416. — 3 M. *Camerlata*; on a hill above it rises the lofty old tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cucciago*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cantù*-*Asnago*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Cannago*. The hilly upland to the right is the fertile Brianza, with its numerous villas (p. 416); the long, indented mountain to the left is *Mte. Resegone* (see above). $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seregno*; $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Desio*. Several tunnels.

21 M. *Monza* (pop. 15,500; *Albergo del Castello* at the station; *Falcone*), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, and rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (5 fr.). The *Bron-*

letto, or town-hall, of the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of the palace of Emp. Frederick I. The king's *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park. — 25 M. *Sesto S. Giovanni*.

30 M. **Milan.** — The STATION (Pl. F, 2, 3) lies between the *Porta Nuova* and the *Porta Venezia*. Cab into the town (by day or night) 1½ fr.; each trunk 25 c.; hotel-omnibus 1½ fr. — Tramway from the station to the town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE, Corso Vittorio Emanuele; HÔTEL CAOUR, Piazza Cavour, near the station; *GRAND HÔT. MILAN, Via Al. Manzoni 29; *GRANDE BRETAGNE & REICHMANN, Via Torino; HÔT. CONTINENTAL, Via Al. Manzoni; *REBECCHINO, Via S. Margherita; all these of the first class: R., L., & A. from 5, D. 5, B. 1½, Omnibus 1½ fr. — Less expensive: EUROPA, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; *MANIN, Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; *ROMA, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; *POZZO, Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.; FRANCIA, Corso Vitt. Eman. 19; *GERMANIA, *MÉTROPOLE, both in the Piazza del Duomo; *CENTRAL, Via del Pesce; *BELLA VENEZIA, Piazza S. Fedele; *ANCORA, Via Agnello; *LEONE & TROIS SUISSES, Corso Vitt. Emanuele and Via Durini; all good second-class houses. PENSION SUISSE, commercial, etc.

Restaurants (Trattorie). *Cora, with garden, near the Scala; *Biffi and Gnocchi, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; Borsa, Via S. Giuseppe; Isola Botta, near the triumphal arch (p. 420). — Cafes. *Biffi, *Gnocchi, and Cora, see above; *Antille, Via Aless. Manzoni; Martini, Piazza della Scala; Delle Colonne, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 420). — Beer ('birra') at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the Birreria Nazionale, opposite the cathedral; Stabilini, Gall. Vitt. Emanuele; Trenk, Galleria de' Cristoforis.

Baths. Bagno di Diana, outside the Porta Venezia; Bagno Nazionale, outside the Porta Ticinese; Bagno di Castelfidardo, near the Porta Nuova, etc.

Cabs ('Broughams') 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; from the station to the town 1½ fr.; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; each trunk 25 c.

Tramway to Monza (see above) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to Saronno, Giussano, Vaprio, etc.

Post Office (Pl. 68), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the Palazzo Reale, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 69), near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti 19.

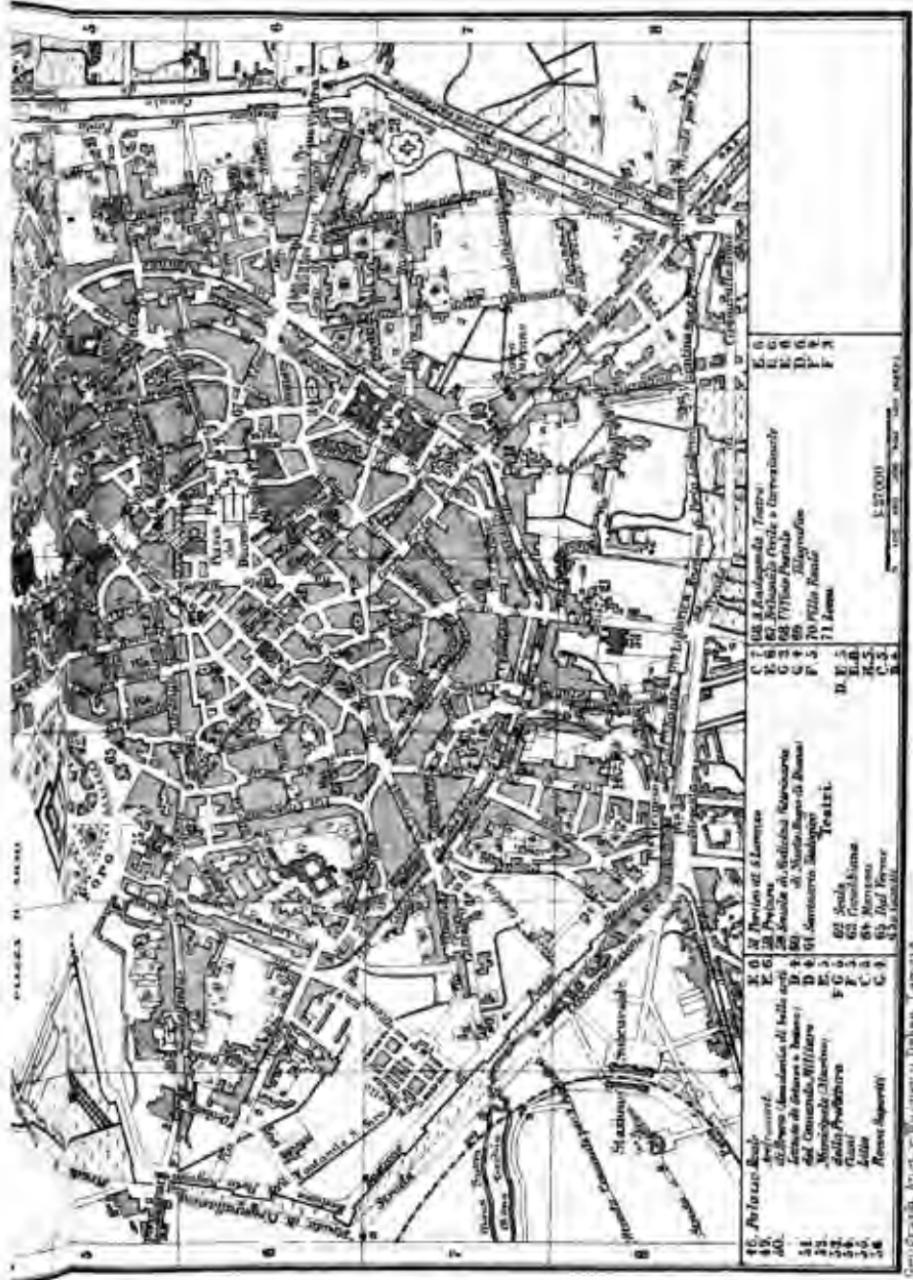
Theatres. Teatro della Scala (Pl. 62), the largest in Italy next to S. Carlo at Naples; Alla Canobbiana (Pl. 63); both open during the Carnival only. Manzoni (Pl. 64), Piazza della Scala, comedies. Teatro dal Verme (Pl. 65), operas and ballet.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

Milan (more fully described in *Baedeker's N. Italy*), which was rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 295,000, exclusive of the garrison, or 321,800 including the suburbs.

The business-centre and also most attractive part of Milan is the PIAZZA DEL DUOMO (Pl. D, E, 6), formerly hemmed in by mean streets, but recently much extended, and now flanked with palatial edifices, designed by Mengoni, which, with the majestic 'Duomo', present a very handsome appearance.

The ****Cathedral** (Pl. 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and decorated with 98 Gothic turrets and 2000 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the munificent Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.



The INTERIOR, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a *Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass windows* in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the *Roof* and *TOWER* (ticket 25 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele* (Pl. 40), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by Mengoni in 1865-72, and adorned with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggionno, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. — **S. Ambrogio* (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., and re-erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce Homo' by *Luini*, and several ancient monuments. — **S. Maria delle Grazie* (Pl. 22), of the 15th cent., attributed to Bramante, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* far-famed **FRESCO OF THE LAST SUPPER, now almost obliterated (shown daily 9-4, 1 fr.; on Sun. and Thurs. gratis). — *S. Maria presso S. Celso* (Pl. 21), by Bramante, also contains good pictures. — *S. Maurizio* (Pl. 27) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — **S. Lorenzo* (Pl. 18) once formed part of Roman palace; the isolated **Colonnade* is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — *S. Carlo Borromeo* (Pl. 12), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The **Brera* (Pl. 50; open daily 9-4, Sun. 12-4; adm. 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis), or *Palazzo delle Scienze ed Arti*, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the Public Library (200,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a Collection of Coins (50,000), the Observatory, Casts from the antique, an Archaeological Museum and a most interesting *Picture Gallery (*Pinacoteca*). In the court are marble statues.

PICTURE GALLERY. Ante-chambers I. and II.: Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco da Oggionno*, the finest being *Luini's* Angels (Nos. 14, 26, 45, 49, 54, 68), works of a 'genre' character (2, 11, 13), and scenes from the life of Mary (5, 19, 42, 43, 51, 63, 69, 73); *47. Madonna with SS. Antony and Barbara; 25. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Adoration of the Magi. — Oil-paintings. 1st Room: 75. *Borgognone*, Coronation of Mary; 87. *Bernardino de' Conti*, Madonna; 106. *And. Solaro*, Madonna. — 2nd R.: *Gentile da Fabriano*, Mary in glory; *Crivelli*, 165. SS. Jerome and Augustine, 167. *Bartol. Montagna*, Madonna; 168. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 193. *Crivelli*, Madonna. — 3rd R.: 206. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Jerome, Anthony, and Francis; 209. *Bonifacio*, Finding of Moses; *P. Veronese*, 219. SS. Gregory and Jerome, 220. Adoration of the Magi, 221. SS. Ambrose and Augustine, 227. SS. Antonius Abbas, Cornelius, and Cyprian. — 4th R.: *Lorenzo Lotto*, *253, *254, 255. Portraits; *248. *Titian*, St. Jerome. — 5th R.: 261. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna; *264. *And. Mantegna*, Large altar-piece; 265. *Bern. Luini*, Altar-piece; 267. *Leonardo da Vinci*,

Study for the head of Christ in the Last Supper; *270. *Raphael's* famous 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504 for the church of S. Francesco in Città di Castello, where it remained till 1798; 272. *Giotto*, Madonna; 273. *Mantegna*, Pietà. — 6th R.: *Gior. Bellini*, *281. Pietà; 297. Madonna; *300. *Cima da Conegliano*, SS. Peter, Paul, and John the Baptist. — 7th R.: Nothing of special interest. — 8th R.: 328. *Lor. Costa*, Adoration of the Magi; 331. *Guercino*, Expulsion of Hagar; 333. *Dossi*, St. Sebastian; 334. *Fr. Francia*, Annunciation. — 9th R.: 346. *Hobbema*, Landscape; and other Dutch works. — 10th R.: 390. *Velasquez* (?), Dead monk; 442. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child with St. Antony of Padua; 446. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *447. *Rubens*, Last Supper; *449. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — 11th R.: 456. *Domenichino*, Madonna and saints. — To the left is a suite of rooms with modern pictures, designs by academicians, casts, etc. — On the ground-floor is the **Museo Archeologico** (daily 12-3, adm. 1/2 fr.; Sun. 2-4, gratis), a collection of antique, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures and old frescoes, most of them found at Milan. Among the best sculptures are those by *Agostino Busti*, surnamed *Il Bambaja*.

The famous ***Biblioteca Ambrosiana** (Pl. 3), open on weekdays, 10-3 (fee 1 fr.; pictures on Wed. 10-12½, gratis), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. Among the pictures is **Raphael's* cartoon for his School of Athens.

The **Museo Poldi-Pezzoli**, Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Admission daily 10-4, on festivals 12-3; 1 fr.; catalogue 1 fr.

The ***Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. 46), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by *Ant. Filarete* of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed. — The **Castello**, adjoining the *Piazza d'Armi*, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1/2 fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* rises the ***Arco del Sempione**, or *Arco della Pace* (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. 41), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade of the Milanese. In the older part is the so-called *Salone*, containing the *Museo Artistico* (daily 1-4; 1 fr.; Sun. 20 c.). At the entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico, between the Via Palestro and Via Manin, is the *Piazza Cavour*, embellished with a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it is the *Museo Circolo*, containing natural history collections (Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, 1/2 fr.; Thurs. gratis).

The new ***Cemetery** ('*Cimitero Monumentale*; 50 acres), outside the Porta Tenaglia, contains many fine monuments and a '*Tempio di Cremazione*'. *View of the Alps.

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INDEX MAP OF
SWITZERLAND
showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.

Scale : 1 to 1,900,000

20 English miles (69,16¹/₂)

20 Kilomètres (112¹/₂)

20 Swiss leagues (23,77¹/₂)

Railways High-roads Carriage-roads & Bridle-paths

Footpaths Steamboat routes Passes Peaks

The small numbers (2) refer to the routes, the large (22) to the pages of the Handbook.

